

Company Registration No. 04684730 (England and Wales)

**FOUSERT LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## FOUSERT LIMITED

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## FOUSERT LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		62,925		80,689
Tangible assets	4		221,706		232,760
			<u>284,631</u>		<u>313,449</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		182,437		160,121	
Debtors	5	7,612		18,931	
Cash at bank and in hand		128,792		63,365	
		<u>318,841</u>		<u>242,417</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(237,272)</u>		<u>(207,080)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>81,569</u>		<u>35,337</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>366,200</u>		<u>348,786</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		<u>(466,390)</u>		<u>(517,208)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(100,190)</u>		<u>(168,422)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(100,290)</u>		<u>(168,522)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(100,190)</u>		<u>(168,422)</u>

**FOUSERT LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2020***

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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 2020 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 5 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Fousert  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04684730**

## FOUSERT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Fousert Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Kings Drive, Wistaston, Crewe, Cheshire, CW2 8HY.

##### 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.

##### 1.2 Going concern

As at 31 March 2020 the company had net liabilities of £100,190 (2019: £168,422). The director considers that it is appropriate to prepare accounts on a going concern basis given the continued support of the director's and creditors.

##### 1.3 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 it is probable will be recovered.

**FOUSERT LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020****1 Accounting policies****(Continued)****1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

**1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Development Costs	No Depreciation rate
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**1.6 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line

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.

**1.7 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

## FOUSERT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

## FOUSERT LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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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.

**1.11 Equity instruments**

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

**1.12 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.

**1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

**1.14 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.



## FOUSERT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

**2 Employees**

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	38	39

**3 Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	355,284	14,930	370,214
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2019	289,525	-	289,525
Amortisation charged for the year	17,764	-	17,764
At 31 March 2020	307,289	-	307,289
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020	47,995	14,930	62,925
At 31 March 2019	65,759	14,930	80,689

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019	257,402	280,022	537,424
Additions	-	849	849
At 31 March 2020	257,402	280,871	538,273
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2019	38,892	265,772	304,664
Depreciation charged in the year	3,400	8,503	11,903
At 31 March 2020	42,292	274,275	316,567
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020	215,110	6,596	221,706
At 31 March 2019	218,510	14,250	232,760

## FOUSERT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

<b>5 Debtors</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	7,612	18,931
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	30,337	30,337
Trade creditors	169,683	131,888
Taxation and social security	13,164	12,612
Other creditors	24,088	32,243
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>237,272</u>	<u>207,080</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Bank loans are secured by properties and a personal guarantee of the directors.		
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	390,939	416,541
Other creditors	75,451	100,667
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>466,390</u>	<u>517,208</u>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Bank loans are secured by properties and a personal guarantee of the directors.		
<b>8 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

