

Registered number
05168547

Cooper Solutions Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 September 2019

Cooper Solutions Limited**Registered number:** 05168547**Balance Sheet****as at 30 September 2019**

	Notes	2019	2018
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	14,308	20,562
Tangible assets	4	54,131	44,918
Investments	5	1,000,000	1,000,000
		<u>1,068,439</u>	<u>1,065,480</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		-	416
Debtors	6	948,018	920,776
Cash at bank and in hand		3,610,912	1,808,538
		<u>4,558,930</u>	<u>2,729,730</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,915,879)	(1,413,948)
Net current assets		<u>2,643,051</u>	<u>1,315,782</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,711,490</u>	<u>2,381,262</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(7,103)	(5,190)
Net assets		<u>3,704,387</u>	<u>2,376,072</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		3,699,387	2,371,072
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,704,387</u>	<u>2,376,072</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

B Cooper

Director

Approved by the board on 18 June 2020

Cooper Solutions Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. Where the contract comprises discrete transactions which are separately chargeable turnover is recognised in the period that each transaction is performed. Where the contract comprises an indeterminate number of transactions performed over a specified period of time turnover is recognised on a straight line basis over the period.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	over 5 years
Office furniture, fittings & eqt.	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33.3% reducing balance

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	34	34
3 Intangible fixed assets		£
Goodwill and communications licences		
Cost		
At 1 October 2018		53,770

At 30 September 2019	<u>53,770</u>
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Amortisation

At 1 October 2018	33,208
Provided during the year	6,254
At 30 September 2019	<u>39,462</u>

Net book value

At 30 September 2019	<u>14,308</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>20,562</u>

Goodwill with an original cost of £30,000 is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 20 years. Communications licences with an original cost of £23,770 are being written off in equal annual instalments over their estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fittings & computer eqt.	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2018	33,846	112,440	146,286
Additions	22,690	8,661	31,351
At 30 September 2019	<u>56,536</u>	<u>121,101</u>	<u>177,637</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2018	17,604	83,764	101,368
Charge for the year	9,952	12,186	22,138
At 30 September 2019	<u>27,556</u>	<u>95,950</u>	<u>123,506</u>
Net book value			
At 30 September 2019	<u>28,980</u>	<u>25,151</u>	<u>54,131</u>
At 30 September 2018	16,242	28,676	44,918

5 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 October 2018	1,000,000
At 30 September 2019	<u>1,000,000</u>
Historical cost	
At 1 October 2018	<u>1,000,000</u>

At 30 September 2019

1,000,000

6 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	906,294	873,603
Other debtors	41,724	47,173
	<u>948,018</u>	<u>920,776</u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	68,842	57,579
Taxation and social security costs	553,505	365,248
Deferred income (payments in advance)	850,057	806,049
AA JLR Gallagher rebate reserve	205,080	-
Other creditors	238,395	185,072
	<u>1,915,879</u>	<u>1,413,948</u>
8 Other financial commitments	2019	2018
	£	£
Total future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases	199,776	225,138

9 Share Capital - uncalled deferred ordinary shares

550 £1 convertible deferred ordinary shares were in issue at the period end (2017, 550 shares). Of these 110 shares were allotted on 7th April 2013, and 440 shares were allotted on 29th September 2015. No calls or payments have been made on these shares as at the balance sheet date, and no value is included on the balance sheet.

10 Other information

Cooper Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Rossington's Business Park
West Carr Road
Retford
Nottinghamshire
DN22 7SW

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