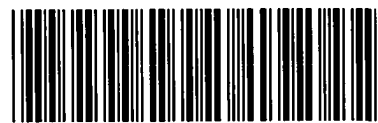


REGISTERED NUMBER: 01539748 (England and Wales)

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
FOR
AUTOSCRIBE LIMITED**

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AUTOSCRIBE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 01539748)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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AUTOSCRIBE LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

DIRECTORS:

S P Boother
J Boother

SECRETARY:

J Boother

REGISTERED OFFICE:

1-2 Venus House Calleva Park
Aldermaston
Reading
RG7 8DA

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01539748 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Haines Watts
Advantage
87 Castle Street
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 7SN

**BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2019**

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		55,842		58,165
Investments	5		106		106
			<u>55,948</u>		<u>58,271</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	1,149,279		908,507	
Cash at bank and in hand		560,253		564,990	
		<u>1,709,532</u>		<u>1,473,497</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	759,796		558,213	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>949,736</u>		<u>915,284</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>1,005,684</u>		<u>973,555</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>8,845</u>		<u>8,845</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>996,839</u></u>		<u><u>964,710</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Retained earnings			986,839		954,710
			<u><u>996,839</u></u>		<u><u>964,710</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

AUTOSCRIBE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 01539748)

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on18/12/2019..... and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
J Booher - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Autoscribe Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Nonmonetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

Leased assets

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	15% straight line
Computer equipment	-	15% straight line
Other fixed assets	-	15% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares. Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and -
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include the useful economic life of tangible fixed assets.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 24 (2018 - 24).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment £	Equipment £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2018	20,789	29,885	184,313	234,987
Additions	420	2,466	11,992	14,878
Disposals	(125)	-	(1,501)	(1,626)
At 31 March 2019	<u>21,084</u>	<u>32,351</u>	<u>194,804</u>	<u>248,239</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2018	15,049	15,318	146,455	176,822
Charge for year	1,169	3,074	11,363	15,606
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(31)	(31)
At 31 March 2019	<u>16,218</u>	<u>18,392</u>	<u>157,787</u>	<u>192,397</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2019	<u>4,866</u>	<u>13,959</u>	<u>37,017</u>	<u>55,842</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>5,740</u>	<u>14,567</u>	<u>37,858</u>	<u>58,165</u>

5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investment in subsidiary companies £
COST	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	<u>106</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2019	<u>106</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>106</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	414,937	209,553
Amounts owed by group undertakings	561,382	476,983
Other debtors	172,960	221,971
	<u>1,149,279</u>	<u>908,507</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	45,273	33,982
Taxation and social security	67,780	45,896
Other creditors	646,743	478,335
	<u>759,796</u>	<u>558,213</u>

8. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 March 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	36,000	36,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	144,000	144,000
Later than 5 years	21,000	57,000
	<u>201,000</u>	<u>237,000</u>

9. TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS

At 31 March 2019, Mr S Boother had a loan from the Company of £2,057 (2018 - £26). The maximum balance owing during the year amounted to £8,000.

At 31 March 2019, the Company owed Mr J Boother £460 (2018 - £460) in respect of a loan.

10. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is under the control of J Boother, director and majority shareholder.