Report of the Directors and

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

for

Helpful Technology Limited

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Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

DIRECTORS:	Mr Stephane Christophe Gray Mr Timothy Owen Lloyd Mr Philip James Banks
SECRETARY:	
REGISTERED OFFICE:	39 Durban Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4EY
REGISTERED NUMBER:	07165965 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Cantelowes Ltd 15 Bowling Green Lane London EC1R 0BD

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2019 to the date of this report.

Mr Stephane Christophe Gray Mr Timothy Owen Lloyd Mr Philip James Banks

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S. Grav)
Mr Stephane Christo	ophe Gray - Director

Date: 30 November 2020

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
TURNOVER		691,965	626,960
Cost of sales		107,844	132,960
GROSS PROFIT		584,121	494,000
Administrative expenses		550,023	441,796
		34,098	52,204
Other operating income		<u> </u>	21,020
OPERATING PROFIT	4	34,098	73,224
Interest receivable and similar inco	ome	238	1,936
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		34,336	75,160
Tax on profit	5	(11,807)	12,189
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL Y	EAR	46,143	62,971

Helpful Technology Limited (Registered number: 07165965)

Statement of Financial Position 31 March 2020

		2020		2019	
FIVED ACCETO	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	6		10,674		13,512
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors Cash at bank	7	171,588 271,662		433,830 165,997	
		443,250		599,827	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	8	197,420		105,392	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			245,830		494,435
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			256,504		507,947
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			256,404		507,847
			256,504		507,947

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

		statements			-		Directors	and	authorised	for	issue	on
 Mr S	 Stephane (Christophe G	ray - D	 Director								

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Helpful Technology 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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 15 (2019 - 10).

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	7,982	7,087

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge

The tax (credit)/charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

_	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax: UK corporation tax	(11,807)	12,189
Tax on profit	(11,807)	12,189

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19%.

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before tax	34,336	75,160
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	6,524	14,280
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Increase (decrease) from effect of tax incentives Previous Year R&D Tax Credit	2,331 (977) (6,168) (13,517)	2,043 (1,721) (2,413)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(11,807)	12,189

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

5. TAXATION - continued

Tax Policy

The company adopted a tax policy on 1 April 2015. A copy is available on our website at http://www.helpfultechnology.com/tax-and-financial-disclosure/policy. The disclosure made in these financial statements comply with commitments in that tax policy.

Corporation tax

The corporation tax rate applicable to the company throughout the financial year to which these financial statements relate was 19% (2019: 19%). This is the rate applicable to all UK registered companies.

Capital allowances are tax relief provided in law for the expenditure the company makes on fixed assets. The rates are determined by parliament annually, and at present much of the company's expenditure qualifies for 100% tax relief in the year in which it incurred. In other words, the cost is fully tax relieved in the year in which the spending takes place. This contrasts with the accounting treatment for such spending, where the expenditure on fixed assets is treated as an investment with the cost being spread over the anticipated useful life of the assets.

The different accounting treatment of fixed assets for tax and accounting purposes means that the taxable income of the company is not the same as its accounting profit. In years when it is investing significantly in new equipment tax profits are are lower than accounting profits and vice versa in years when limited investment occurs. The result is that when, as in the year to which these financial statements relate, the expenditure on fixed assets multiplied by the capital allowance (currently 100% in most cases) exceeds the accounting charge for depreciation, the current tax charge is lower than that expected when multiplying the current profits before tax by the headline tax rate.

Short term timing differences arise because the tax treatment of some sources of income, e.g. interest received, is different for tax and accounting purposes. These differences usually automatically reverse in the year following that in which they arise, as is reflected in the deferred tax charge in these financial statements.

Adjustments to tax changes arising in earlier years arise for two reasons. The first is that, inevitably, the tax charge to be included in a set of financial statements has to be estimated before those financial statements are finalised. Such charges do, therefore, inevitably, include some estimates that are checked and refined before the company's corporation tax return for the year is submitted to HM Revenue & Customs, which may reflect a slightly different liability as a result. The second reason is that HM Revenue & Customs may not agree with the tax return that was submitted for a year and the tax liability for a previous year may be adjusted as a result. All the adjustments to the tax charge for prior periods noted in these financial statements arose for the first of these two reasons.

Some expenses any company occurs may be entirely appropriate charges for inclusion in its financial statements but are, nonetheless, not allowed as an offset against taxable income when calculating the company's tax liability for the same accounting period. Examples of such disallowable expenditure include business entertainment costs, some legal expenses and some repair costs on buildings and equipment where capital allowances are not available. Expenditure of this sort explains the expenses not deductible for tax purposes arising in the year.

As will be noted from the tax reconciliation, the process of adjustment that can give rise to current year adjustments to tax charges arising in previous periods can also give rise to revisions in prior year deferred tax estimates. This is why the current year adjustments to the current tax charge for capital allowances and short term timing differences are not exactly replicated in the deferred taxation charge for the year.

Deferred tax

The deferred tax balance as at 31 March 2020 was £Nil, with no assets or liabilities arising in the period, and therefore no impact on the future tax bill.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

0.	TANGIBLE TIXLB AGGLTG		Plant and machinery etc £
	COST		
	At 1 April 2019		26,424
	Additions		5,144
	At 31 March 2020		31,568
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2019		12,912
	Charge for year		7,982
	At 31 March 2020		20,894
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2020		10,674
	At 31 March 2019		13,512
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2020	2019
	T 1 114	£	£
	Trade debtors	153,661	417,979
	Other debtors	17,927	15,851
		171,588	433,830
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	24,780	6,380
	Taxation and social security	108,704	67,182
	Other creditors	63,936	31,830
		197,420	105,392

9. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year a dividend was voted to the ultimate holding company to consolidate the reserves within the group.

10. **POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

Following the year end the company made a goodwill and asset sale of the trade to a third party which will be reported in the next accounting period

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	2	020		2019	
	£		£	£	£
Turnover					
Sales	691,565			626,960	
Other Income	400	-	604.065		626.060
			691,965		626,960
Cost of sales					
Purchases	29,694			28,456	
Sub contractors	78,150			104,504	
			107,844		132,960
ODOGO PROFIT			<u></u>		404.000
GROSS PROFIT			584,121		494,000
Other income					
Rents received	-			21,020	
Deposit account interest	238			150	
Other interest receivable	-			1,786	
			238		22,956
			584,359		516,956
			,		,
Expenditure	100 510			440.074	
Directors' salaries	196,546			148,674	
Directors' social security Directors' pensions paid	23,550 25,367			17,007 27,274	
Wages	400,327			281,071	
Social security	39,996			27,650	
Pensions	19,301			11,017	
Rent and Rates	23,371			68,501	
Insurance	1,570			(65)	
Light and heat	439			570	
Staff Training	1,445			1,783	
Telephone	6,442			6,288	
Post and stationery	511 2,097			2,318	
Advertising Travelling	1,922			1,353	
Office Expenses	1,344			1,471	
Hotel & accommodation	1,603			-	
Repairs and renewals	638			1,038	
Household and cleaning	1,575			3,404	
Computer costs	27,470			36,612	
Sundry expenses	2,112			1,638	
Consultancy	11,233			- 45 640	
Accountancy Contribution to group overhea	14,297 (272,680			15,612 (249,266)	
Subscriptions	375			530	
Legal fees	1,577			26,449	
Donations	6,531			104	
Foreign exchange losses	· -			1,225	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets					
Fixtures and fittings	3,276			3,146	
Computer equipment	4,706			3,941	
Entertainment	2,714		540 655	2,170	111 E1E
			549,655		441,515
Carried forward			34,704		75,441

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	2020		2019	
Brought forward	£	£ 34,704	£	£ 75,441
Finance costs Bank charges		368		281
NET PROFIT		34,336		75,160