

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2024**

**for**

**Oxicoco Ltd**

**Oxicoco Ltd (Registered number: 06754935)**

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for the Year Ended 30 September 2024**

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**Oxicoco Ltd (Registered number: 06754935)**

**Balance Sheet**

**30 September 2024**

	Notes	30.9.24 £	30.9.23 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	133,920	137,640
Investments	6	<u>782</u>	<u>782</u>
		<u>134,702</u>	<u>138,422</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	27,950	39,740
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,226</u>	<u>13,505</u>
		35,176	53,245
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(104,834)</u>	<u>(99,912)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(69,658)</u>	<u>(46,667)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		65,044	91,755
<b>Creditors</b>			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>(47,442)</u>	<u>(62,975)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>17,602</u>	<u>28,780</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,745	1,611
Capital redemption reserve		480	480
Retained earnings		<u>15,377</u>	<u>26,689</u>
		<u>17,602</u>	<u>28,780</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2024.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024 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

**Oxicoco Ltd (Registered number: 06754935)**

**Balance Sheet - continued**

**30 September 2024**

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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 by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 June 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs A M Harvey - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

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**Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2024**

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**1. Statutory information**

Oxicoco Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

<b>Registered number:</b>	06754935
<b>Registered office:</b>	78 Chapel Street King's Lynn Norfolk PE30 1EF

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. Statement of compliance**

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 taken advantage of early adopting the Amendments to FRS 102 - Triennial Review 2017: Incremental improvements and clarifications. The entity is electing to carry investment properties rented to another group entity as property, plant and equipment. This transition has been applied using the full retrospective application (all previous fair value uplifts have been unwound and restated to depreciated historical cost).

**3. Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**Preparation of consolidated financial statements**

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

**Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2024

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3. **Accounting policies - continued**

**Tangible fixed 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**

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:

Freehold property - 2% straight line

**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.

**Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 30 September 2024**

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**3. Accounting policies - continued**

**Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. 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.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as 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. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

**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 balance sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2024

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3. **Accounting policies - continued**

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet 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.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

4. **Employees and directors**

The average number of employees during the year was 4 (2023 - 4) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2024

5.	<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		<b>Freehold property £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024		<u>186,000</u>
	<b>Depreciation</b>		
	At 1 October 2023		48,360
	Charge for year		<u>3,720</u>
	At 30 September 2024		<u>52,080</u>
	<b>Net book value</b>		
	At 30 September 2024		<u>133,920</u>
	At 30 September 2023		<u>137,640</u>
6.	<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>Shares in group undertakings £</b>
	<b>Cost</b>		
	At 1 October 2023 and 30 September 2024		<u>782</u>
	<b>Net book value</b>		
	At 30 September 2024		<u>782</u>
	At 30 September 2023		<u>782</u>
7.	<b>Debtors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>30.9.24 £</b>	<b>30.9.23 £</b>
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	24,812	38,473
	Other debtors	<u>3,138</u>	<u>1,267</u>
		<u>27,950</u>	<u>39,740</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2024

8.	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>30.9.24</b>	<b>30.9.23</b>
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	16,535	16,037
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,130	-
	Taxation and social security	25,362	31,313
	Other creditors	49,807	52,562
		<u>104,834</u>	<u>99,912</u>

9.	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>30.9.24</b>	<b>30.9.23</b>
		£	£
	Bank loans	<u>47,442</u>	<u>62,975</u>
	Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>4,485</u>	<u>11,213</u>

10. **Secured debts**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	<b>30.9.24</b>	<b>30.9.23</b>
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>63,977</u>	<u>79,012</u>

Bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

11. **Related party disclosures**

During the year dividends totalling £116,778 were paid to the shareholders of the company (2023: £111,212).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 1A from disclosing transactions with members of the group that are wholly owned.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.