

Company Registration No. 02871779 (England and Wales)

ROGER ALLARD LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ROGER ALLARD LIMITED

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ROGER ALLARD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,900,254		2,747,196	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,342		36,783	
		<u>2,902,596</u>		<u>2,783,979</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(289,993)</u>		<u>(655,371)</u>	
Net current assets			2,612,603		2,128,608
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,612,604</u>		<u>2,128,609</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	490,002		490,002	
Profit and loss reserves		2,122,602		1,638,607	
Total equity		<u>2,612,604</u>		<u>2,128,609</u>	

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 January 2018

R J Allard
Director

Company Registration No. 02871779

ROGER ALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Roger Allard Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 82 St John Street, London, EC1M 4JN.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Roger Allard Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of consultancy services provided to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due net of VAT.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

ROGER ALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

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, 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	1	1

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation At 1 May 2016 & 30 April 2017	1
Carrying amount At 30 April 2017	1
At 30 April 2016	1

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	136,162	38,778
Amounts due from group undertakings	2,277,953	2,354,453
Other debtors	486,139	353,965
	2,900,254	2,747,196

Debtors include an amount of £254,167 (2016 - £230,417) which is due after more than one year.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	-	14,928
Corporation tax	130,178	27,305
Other taxation and social security	1,495	253
Other creditors	158,320	612,885
	289,993	655,371

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
490,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each	490,002	490,002
	<u>490,002</u>	<u>490,002</u>
	<u><u>490,002</u></u>	<u><u>490,002</u></u>

7 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £154,820 (2016: £609,885) to the director.

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.