

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03191370

SPARK ADVISORY PARTNERS LIMITED
FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 March 2022

SPARK ADVISORY PARTNERS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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SPARK ADVISORY PARTNERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	11,631	16,215
Investments	6	413,416	332,778
		-----	-----
		425,047	348,993
Current assets			
Debtors	7	636,036	831,813
Cash at bank and in hand		1,364,510	1,834,058
		-----	-----
		2,000,546	2,665,871
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(806,815)	(1,063,274)
		-----	-----
Net current assets		1,193,731	1,602,597
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		1,618,778	1,951,590
Provisions	9	(2,501)	(2,773)
		-----	-----
Net assets		1,616,277	1,948,817
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,615,277	1,947,817
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		1,616,277	1,948,817
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account has not been delivered.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 July 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A D N Betton

Director

Company registration number: 03191370

SPARK ADVISORY PARTNERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 St John's Lane, London, EC1M 4BH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible 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:

Computer equipment	-	33% straight line
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Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2021: 8).

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	31,897
Additions	3,912

At 31 March 2022	35,809

Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	15,682
Charge for the year	8,496

At 31 March 2022	24,178

Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	11,631

At 31 March 2021	16,215

6. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	332,778
Additions	171,564
Disposals	(5,500)
Revaluations	(85,426)

At 31 March 2022	413,416

Impairment	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	—
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	413,416

At 31 March 2021	332,778

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	313,506	525,096
Amounts owed by group undertakings	168,920	196,178
Prepayments and accrued income	68,664	64,314
Other loans	73,924	42,444
Other debtors	11,022	3,781
	-----	-----
	636,036	831,813
	-----	-----

The group debtor is repayable on demand but in practice is recoverable more than one year after the balance sheet date. Included in other loans is £46,586 (2021: £32,772) recoverable more than one year after the balance sheet date.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	13,887	12,239
Accruals and deferred income	432,576	500,797
Corporation tax	238,976	292,683
Social security and other taxes	108,432	223,887
Director loan accounts	5,851	5,851
Other creditors	7,093	27,817
	-----	-----
	806,815	1,063,274
	-----	-----

9. Provisions

	Deferred tax (note 10) £
At 1 April 2021	2,773
Charge against provision	(272)

At 31 March 2022	2,501

10. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 9)	2,501	2,773

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,910	2,773
Other timing differences - pension provisions	(409)	—
	2,501	2,773

11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 0.01 each	90,000	900	90,000	900
A Ordinary shares of £ 0.01 each	10,000	100	10,000	100
	100,000	1,000	100,000	1,000

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 21 July 2022 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Butterworth , for and on behalf of Wheawill & Sudworth Limited .

13. Related party transactions

Included in debtors at note 10 is a loan to the parent company, Spark APH Limited, of £168,920 (2021: £196,178). This loan is unsecured, repayable on demand and currently interest free. Included in creditors at note 11 is a loan from a director of £5,851 (2021: £5,851). This loan is unsecured, repayable on demand and currently interest free.

14. Controlling party

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Spark APH Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. There is no one controlling party of this company.

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.