

Company Registration No. 3688797 (England and Wales)

**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

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**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

		<b>2019</b>		<b>2018</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	<b>3</b>		480		719
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	<b>4</b>	217,560		228,730	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,706		8,611	
		<u>229,266</u>		<u>237,341</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>5</b>	<u>(142,779)</u>		<u>(128,203)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			86,487		109,138
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>86,967</u>		<u>109,857</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			86,965		109,855
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>86,967</u>		<u>109,857</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 31 December 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have 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.

**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 10 December 2020

N Silver

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 3688797**

## **SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Silver Actuarial Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

##### **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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover represents fees receivable for services rendered.

##### **1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Straight line
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##### **1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

## SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### *Basic financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

##### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### 1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	1	1
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**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery etc £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	34,803
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2019	34,084
Depreciation charged in the year	239
At 31 December 2019	34,323
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	480
At 31 December 2018	719

**4 Debtors**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amount due from related parties	217,364	228,730
Other debtors	196	-
	<u>217,560</u>	<u>228,730</u>

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
Taxation and social security	-	1,770
Other creditors	142,779	126,433
	<u>142,779</u>	<u>128,203</u>

**6 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:



**SILVER ACTUARIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**6 Related party transactions (Continued)**

At the year end, the company owed £138,329 (2018: £124,434) to N Silver, the director.

During the year, the company provided services to the value of £1,858 (2018: £2,751) to Callund Consulting Limited, a company in which N Silver is also a director. At the year end, the company was owed £NIL (2018: £NIL).

At the year end, the company was owed £217,364 (2018: £228,730) by Montrose Property Company Limited, a company in which the director has an interest. Interest of £8,634 was charged on the balance outstanding (2018: £8,797).

**7 Control**

The company is controlled by its 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.