

**Registered number: 04989749**

## **Burgess Management Consultants Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

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## **Burgess Management Consultants Limited**

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**Burgess Management Consultants Limited**  
**Registered number: 04989749**

**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	2	<u>92,595</u>	<u>132,577</u>
		<b>92,595</b>	<b>132,577</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	3	689,561	961,539
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>111,871</u>	<u>265,765</u>
		<b>801,432</b>	<b>1,227,304</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(827,521)</u>	<u>(1,144,340)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<b>(26,089)</b>	<b>82,964</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>66,506</b>	<b>215,541</b>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	5	<u>(11,340)</u>	<u>(15,380)</u>
		<b>(11,340)</b>	<b>(15,380)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>55,166</b>	<b>200,161</b>

**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		500	350
Capital redemption reserve		650	650
Profit and loss account		54,016	199,161
		<u>55,166</u>	<u>200,161</u>

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**G Creed**  
Director



Date:

*05 May 2017*

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. Accounting policies**

**1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**1.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**1.3 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, and is provided on the following bases:

Short Term Leasehold Property	- Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**1.4 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**1.5 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**1.6 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.6 Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

**1.7 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.8 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

**1.9 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**1.10 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

**1.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.



**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.12 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**1.13 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

**1.14 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**1.15 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

# Burgess Management Consultants Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Tangible fixed assets

	Short Term Leasehold Property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2016	70,571	2,963	12,535	69,608	155,677
Disposals	-	-	(8,847)	-	(8,847)
At 31 December 2016	<u>70,571</u>	<u>2,963</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>69,608</u>	<u>146,830</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2016	8,401	2,963	8,097	3,639	23,100
Charge for the period on owned assets	20,160	-	1,110	17,400	38,670
Disposals	-	-	(7,535)	-	(7,535)
At 31 December 2016	<u>28,561</u>	<u>2,963</u>	<u>1,672</u>	<u>21,039</u>	<u>54,235</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2016	<u>42,010</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,016</u>	<u>48,569</u>	<u>92,595</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>62,170</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,438</u>	<u>65,969</u>	<u>132,577</u>

## Burgess Management Consultants Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

#### 3. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	622,752	948,520
Other debtors	57,292	3,881
Prepayments and accrued income	9,517	9,138
	<u>689,561</u>	<u>961,539</u>

#### 4. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	111,871	265,765
	<u>111,871</u>	<u>265,765</u>

#### 5. Deferred taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	(15,380)	1,733
Charged to profit or loss	4,040	(17,113)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>(11,340)</u>	<u>(15,380)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(11,340)	(15,380)
	<u>(11,340)</u>	<u>(15,380)</u>

#### 6. Related party transactions

During the year the dividends paid to the directors were as follows: G Creed £122,500 (2015, Nil), G K Walker £84,500 (2015, Nil) and M Blake £72,500 (2015, Nil). During the period the company also paid interest on the directors' loan accounts as follows: £14,510 for G Creed, £5,244 for G K Walker and £2,687 for M Blake.

**Burgess Management Consultants Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**7. Controlling party**

The company was not under the control of any one party during the year.

**8. First time adoption of FRS 102**

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.