

Registered number
06111718

AIP Limited

Report and Accounts

31 August 2019

Cannock
Staffordshire
WS11 1AP

AIP Limited**Registered number: 06111718****Balance Sheet****as at 31 August 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors	2	7,918	1,054
Cash at bank and in hand		-	11,451
		<u>7,918</u>	<u>12,505</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	-	(3,883)
Net current assets		<u>7,918</u>	<u>8,622</u>
Net assets		<u>7,918</u>	<u>8,622</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,601	5,601
Profit and loss account		2,317	3,021
Shareholders' funds		<u>7,918</u>	<u>8,622</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Sengodan Venkateswaran

Director

Approved by the board on 10 January 2020

AIP Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 August 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2 Debtors	2019	2018
	£	£

Other debtors	<u>7,918</u>	<u>1,054</u>
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3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£

Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	-	883
Other creditors	-	3,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,883</u>

4 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions.

5 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its directors, who are the shareholders.

6 Contingent Liability

Since the Company's cessation of trade in August 2015, the Company has been subject to an HMRC enquiry into the 2012/2013 to 2015/2016 tax years where HMRC contend PAYE and NI totalling £573,832 is due. The Director had taken specialist professional advice at the time and was advised that no liability existed. Whilst it was initially agreed that the disputed tax would be stood over pending the outcome of the dispute, HMRC has since issued a notice for advance payment of some of this disputed amount and the Company joined a joint judicial review to challenge the validity of these notices. In the interim HMRC have issued late payment penalties totalling £11,836 which themselves have been challenged via the tax tribunal and deferred pending the outcome of the initial dispute.

Should any of these amounts be found to be payable, or the directors are no longer be able to fund the defence payments, it will be necessary to liquidate the Company.

Subsequently further new legislation has been introduced which would render the Company liable to further PAYE and NI, irrespective of whether any of the above disputed tax was due, if the director did not repay before 5 April 2019 any personal loans taken from the Employer Funded Retirement schemes originally set up by the Company. An independent review of this new legislation, commissioned by the government has recommended changes be made in the next Finance Act..

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.