

Company Registration No. 06719746 (England and Wales)

**AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Director</b>	C Bailey Rae
<b>Company number</b>	06719746
<b>Registered office</b>	2nd Floor, Northumberland House 303-306 High Holborn London WC1V 7JZ
<b>Accountants</b>	Skeet Kaye LLP 2nd Floor, Northumberland House 303-306 High Holborn London WC1V 7JZ

---

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

---

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		28,375		24,500
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	387,493		292,441	
Cash at bank and in hand		655,164		796,529	
		<u>1,042,657</u>		<u>1,088,970</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(115,494)</u>		<u>(54,881)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			927,163		1,034,089
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>955,538</u>		<u>1,058,589</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	6		(715)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>954,823</u>		<u>1,058,589</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			954,723		1,058,489
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>954,823</u>		<u>1,058,589</u>

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

For the financial Period ended 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 Period 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 12 July 2017

C Bailey Rae  
Director

**AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2016***

---

Company Registration No. 06719746

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Amelia and Ellian Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Northumberland House, 303-306 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7JZ.

#### **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 Going concern**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Income from services is recognised when it is performed and entitlement has arisen under the terms of the contract.

Royalties are recognised on receipt or as rights as utilised on an accruals basis where sufficient reliable information is available.

#### **1.4 Research and development expenditure**

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### **1.5 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.

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Plant and equipment	25% Reducing balance method
Fixtures and fittings	25% Reducing balance method
Computers	25% Reducing balance method

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Borrowing costs related to fixed assets

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1.7 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.

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.

#### 1.8 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.

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 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.

##### **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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **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.

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.12 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.

#### **1.13 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Final paid	225,000	140,000

# AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2015	84,439
Additions	13,332
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2016	97,771
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 November 2015	59,939
Depreciation charged in the Period	9,457
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2016	69,396
	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2016	28,375
	<hr/>
At 31 October 2015	24,500
	<hr/>

### 4 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	47,690	14,969
Other debtors	339,803	277,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	387,493	292,441
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	1,200	2,396
Corporation tax	30,072	10,426
Other taxation and social security	10,311	7,491
Other creditors	73,911	34,568
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	115,494	54,881
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

#### 6 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	715	-
	<u>715</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Movements in the Period:</b>		2016 £
Liability at 1 November 2015		-
Charge to profit or loss		715
		<u>715</u>
Liability at 31 October 2016		<u>715</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 5 years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

#### 7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

#### 8 Related party transactions

## AMELIA AND ELLIAN LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

---

#### 8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

##### **All Connected Limited (formerly Like A Star Limited)**

Corinne Bailey Rae is a director and shareholder of All Connected Limited.

During the year, the company advanced a further £65,474 to All Connected Limited. The total due from All Connected Limited at 31 October 2016 is £269,150 (2015: £203,676). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

Amelia and Ellian Ltd earned tour support totalling £50,000 in the year, the associated costs were incurred by All Connected Ltd, consequently the costs have been accrued for in this years accounts.

##### **All Connected Inc (formerly Like A Star Touring Inc)**

A wholly owned subsidiary of All Connected Limited

During the year, All Connect Inc, repaid £35,172 of the outstanding loan to Amelia and Ellian Limited. At 31 October 2016, Amelia and Ellian Limited was owed £38,121 (2015: £73,293). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

##### **Ms. C Bailey Rae**

The company's director and sole shareholder.

During the year Ms. C Bailey Rae received £225,000 in the form of dividends from the company which were used to fund the directors personal expenses paid for by the company during the year totalling £222,954. At the year end the Ms C. Bailey Rae was owed £4,974 from the company (2015: £2,928). The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 9 Controlling party

The company is controlled by Ms. C. Bailey Rae who is director and sole shareholder.

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.