ACLARDIAN LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

		20.	2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	2		231,490		269,508	
Tangible assets	2		713,036		717,028	
			944,526		986,536	
Current assets						
Stocks		25,709		25,942		
Debtors		132,480		110,635		
Cash at bank and in hand		31,811		29,799		
		190,000		166,376		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(463,166)		(122,744)		
Net current liabilities/(assets)			(273,166)		43,632	
Total assets less current liabilities			671,360		1,030,168	
Creditors: amounts falling due after			(445.045)		(707.040)	
more than one year			(415,345)		(767,019) ————	
			256,015		263,149	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	3		199,957		199,957	
Share premium account			393,423		393,423	
Profit and loss account			(337,365)		(330,231)	
Shareholders' funds			256,015		263,149	

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

For the financial year ended 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Board for issue on 7 February 2017

Dr D J W Roach

Director

Company Registration No. 06720906

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

The directors have considered the trading and cashflow requirements for the period 12 months from the signing of the financial statements. These show that with the continued support of the shareholders, the company can meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

In addition the directors have confirmed that they will provide support as required for the foreseeable future. The directors have no reason to believe that this support will not be available and have therefore prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of vat and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised once the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance.

1.4 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Development costs capitalised are amortised from the date at which the product sales commence, on a straight line basis over their expected useful life which has currently been assessed by the directors as being 10 years from the commencement of sale date.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Freehold

0%

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

Computer equipment

33% reducing balance

The exclusion from providing depreciation on freehold properties is a departure from the statutory rules for fixed assets with a finite useful life. The directors are of the opinion that this is required by Sections 394-399 of the Companies Act 2006 to enable the financial statements to show a true and fair view. For this and future periods freehold buildings are not depreciated. It is the company's policy to maintain freehold buildings in a continuous state of sound repair and, accordingly, the director is of the opinion that the useful economic lives of these assets are so long and residual values are so high that the depreciation charge to the profit and loss account would be insignificant.

1.6 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due consideration for obsolete and slow moving stock.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different to those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost	_	_	_
At 1 October 2015	380,176	734,387	1,114,563
Additions		470	470
At 30 September 2016	380,176	734,857	1,115,033
Depreciation			
At 1 October 2015	110,668	17,360	128,028
Charge for the year	38,018	4,461	42,479
At 30 September 2016	148,686	21,821	170,507
Net book value			
At 30 September 2016	231,490	713,036	944,526
At 30 September 2015	269,508	717,028	986,536
Share capital			2015
Allotted collect up and fully paid		£	£
	Ÿ	100 057	199,957
13,333,700 Ordinary Strates of Tp each		=====	
	At 1 October 2015 Additions At 30 September 2016 Depreciation At 1 October 2015 Charge for the year At 30 September 2016 Net book value At 30 September 2016 At 30 September 2015	Cost At 1 October 2015 Additions At 30 September 2016 Depreciation At 1 October 2015 At 30 Charge for the year At 30 September 2016 At 30 September 2016 At 30 September 2016 At 30 September 2016 Net book value At 30 September 2016 At 30 September 2016 Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid	assets assets £ A 380,176 734,857 734,857 7 734,857 7 734,857 7 7360 734,857 7 7360

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

4 Ultimate parent company

The company is controlled by Avlar Limited, a company incorporated in England, by virtue of its controlling shareholding.