

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	B L Cameron M D Sugunasingha
Company secretary	M D Sugunasingha
Registered number	06793499
Registered office	20 Little Britain London EC1A 7DH
Accountants	MHA MacIntyre Hudson Chartered Accountants New Bridge Street House 30-34 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6BJ

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

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ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

B L Cameron
M D Sugunasingha

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



.....
M D Sugunasingha
Secretary

Date: 18.12.17

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	-	53,335
Cost of sales	-	(32,497)
Gross profit	-	20,838
Administrative expenses	-	(4,019)
Operating profit	-	16,819
Tax on profit	-	(2,317)
Profit for the financial year	-	14,502

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06793499

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017


	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	1,431	1,431
Cash at bank and in hand	5	-	125
		<u>1,431</u>	<u>1,556</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(22,705)	(22,830)
Net current liabilities		<u>(21,274)</u>	<u>(21,274)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(21,274)</u>	<u>(21,274)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(21,274)</u>	<u>(21,274)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(22,274)	(22,274)
		<u>(21,274)</u>	<u>(21,274)</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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
M D Sugunasingha
Director

Date: 18.12.17
The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Alpine Executive Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20 Little Britain, London, EC1A 7DH. The company did not trade during the year.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 April 2015.

Information of the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 8.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, the functional currency, rounded to the nearest £1.

The following accounting principles have been applied.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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:

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

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, like 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.

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 Profit and loss account.

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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, 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.

3. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

ALPINE EXECUTIVE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	1,431	1,431
	<u>1,431</u>	<u>1,431</u>

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	125
	<u>-</u>	<u>125</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	174	174
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,415	13,223
Corporation tax	-	2,317
Other taxation and social security	91	91
Accruals and deferred income	7,025	7,025
	<u>22,705</u>	<u>22,830</u>

7. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is Alpine Resourcing Limited.

The company was under the control of B L Cameron, a Director, during the current and previous year through their shareholdings in the parent company.

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.