

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06817810

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Note	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,878	1,563
		<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,563</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	637,891	513,759
Cash at bank and in hand	6	67,878	27,635
		<u>705,769</u>	<u>541,394</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(358,019)	(191,072)
		<u>347,750</u>	<u>350,322</u>
Net current assets		<u>347,750</u>	<u>350,322</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>349,628</u>	<u>351,885</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(376)	-
		<u>(376)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>349,252</u></u>	<u><u>351,885</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		349,152	351,785
		<u><u>349,252</u></u>	<u><u>351,885</u></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 income and retained earnings 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 on 23 October 2017.

D Alsford

D Ashdown
Page 1

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06817810

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

Director

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. General information

Brama Services Limited is a Company limited by shares. The Company is incorporated in England, The registered office is Trinity House, 3 Bullace Lane, Dartford, Kent DA1 1BB. The Company's principal place of business is Suite 12a, 9-11 Gunnery Terrace, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London SE18 6SW.

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.

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:

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.

2.3 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Office equipment	-	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 income and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 income and retained earnings 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.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2016 - 8).

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2016	29,304	8,389	37,693
Additions	-	1,265	1,265
At 28 February 2017	<u>29,304</u>	<u>9,654</u>	<u>38,958</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2016	29,304	6,826	36,130
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	950	950
At 28 February 2017	<u>29,304</u>	<u>7,776</u>	<u>37,080</u>
Net book value			
At 28 February 2017	<u>-</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,878</u>
At 29 February 2016	<u>-</u>	<u>1,563</u>	<u>1,563</u>

5. Debtors

	28 February 2017	29 February 2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	183,609	129,872
Other debtors	454,282	383,887
	<u>637,891</u>	<u>513,759</u>

Included within other debtors due within one year are loans to Mr D Alsford and Mr D Ashdown, directors, amounting to £369,296 (2016 - £370,783). Amounts repaid during the year totalled £1,487. The main conditions were as follows: Interest free and repayable on demand.

In trade debtors are £182,698 (2016 - £Nil) which relate to debts that are subject to an invoice discounting agreement. In other creditors is the amount advanced by the invoice discounting Company of £103,931 (2016 - £Nil). The invoice discounting Company has a fixed and floating charge over all of the Company's assets.

BRAMA SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	28 February 2017 £	<i>29 February 2016 £</i>
Cash at bank and in hand	67,878	27,635
	<u>67,878</u>	<u>27,635</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	28 February 2017 £	<i>29 February 2016 £</i>
Trade creditors	26,296	3,271
Corporation tax	180,736	119,273
Other taxation and social security	44,008	64,644
Other creditors	105,740	1,795
Accruals and deferred income	1,239	2,089
	<u>358,019</u>	<u>191,072</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
Charged to profit or loss	(376)
At end of year	<u>(376)</u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	28 February 2017 £	<i>29 February 2016 £</i>
Accelerated capital allowances	(376)	-
	<u>(376)</u>	<u>-</u>

9. 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.

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.