

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06942502

**Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital
Advisers (UK) Ltd)**

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 December 2018

**Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (UK)
Ltd)**

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

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Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (UK) Ltd)

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

J Kol-Bar

M Kol-Bar

Registered office

Bond House

20 Wood Stock Street

London

W1C 2AN

Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (UK) Ltd)

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	26,556	26,945
Current assets			
Debtors	6	535,728	270,330
Cash at bank and in hand		110,131	19,993
		645,859	290,323
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	576,338	259,496
Net current assets		69,521	30,827
Total assets less current liabilities		96,077	57,772
Net assets		96,077	57,772
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account		46,077	7,772
Shareholders funds		96,077	57,772

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 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 .

**Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (UK)
Ltd)**

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 June 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J Kol-Bar

Director

Company registration number: 06942502

Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd (formerly Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (UK) Ltd)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Bond House, 20 Wood Stock Street, London, W1C 2AN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amount of work done during the year. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% reducing balance
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Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 7 (2017: 9).

5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	27,333	27,333
	-----	-----
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2018	388	388
Charge for the year	389	389
	-----	-----
At 31 December 2018	777	777
	-----	-----
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2018	26,556	26,556
	-----	-----
At 31 December 2017	26,945	26,945
	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	91,312	7,648
Other debtors	444,416	262,682
	-----	-----
	535,728	270,330
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	41,982	60,747
Corporation tax	26,986	13,660
Social security and other taxes	69,585	24,775
Other creditors	437,785	160,314
	-----	-----
	576,338	259,496
	-----	-----

8. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	187,298	187,298
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	749,192	749,192
Later than 5 years	296,550	483,848
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	1,233,040	1,420,338
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9. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2018		
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
J Kol-Bar	(9,486)	219	(9,267)
	-----	-----	-----
	2017		
	Balance brought forward	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
J Kol-Bar	(59,775)	50,289	(9,486)
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10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr J Kol-Bar throughout the current period. Mr Jonathan Kol-Bar is the managing director. J Kol-Bar and M Kol-Bar hold a majority interest in the shares of the company. J Kol-Bar and M Kol-Bar had 100% interest in the dividend paid during the year. Turnover includes £256,500 (2017: £313,500) transactions with Yellow Brick Estate II Ltd. Trade debtors include £28,500 (2017: £Nil) and Other Debtors include £4,674 (2017: £4,674) due from Yellow Brick Estates II Ltd. Turnover includes £566,150 (2017: £254,331) transactions with Yellow Brick Estates Limited, a company controlled by J Kol-Bar and M Kol-Bar. Other Debtors include £279 (2017: £118) due from Yellow Brick Estates Limited. Administrative expenses include £68,445 (2017: £41,098) transactions with Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (US) LLC. Trade creditors include £40,489 (2017: £40,489) owed to Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (US) LLC which is a sister company.

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.