

Company Registration No. 08080440 (England and Wales)

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

CONTENTS

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

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		136,232		198,882
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,447,543		3,370,088	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,744		99,132	
		<u>2,542,287</u>		<u>3,469,220</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,368,540)</u>		<u>(2,250,288)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,173,747</u>		<u>1,218,932</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,309,979</u>		<u>1,417,814</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(767,908)		(781,394)
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>29,780</u>		<u>(4,508)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>571,851</u></u>		<u><u>631,912</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		150,200		150,200
Share premium account			900		900
Profit and loss reserves			<u>420,751</u>		<u>480,812</u>
Total equity			<u><u>571,851</u></u>		<u><u>631,912</u></u>

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

J L Whittaker
Director

Company Registration No. 08080440

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Angel Advance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 850 Birchwood Boulevard, Birchwood, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 7QZ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts received for management fees during the year after deduction of the cost of an appropriate proportion of future fees acquired.

1.3 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.

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:

Leasehold improvements	15% Straight line
Fixtures & fittings	15% Straight Line
Computer equipment	20% Straight Line

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.

1.4 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.

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 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.

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.

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 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 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rents payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Operating profit

	2019	2018
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	5,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 70 (2018 - 65).

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2018	117,403	101,194	211,381	429,978
Additions	-	-	9,507	9,507
At 31 March 2019	117,403	101,194	220,888	439,485
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2018	54,702	45,481	130,913	231,096
Depreciation charged in the year	17,178	14,771	40,208	72,157
At 31 March 2019	71,880	60,252	171,121	303,253
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2019	45,523	40,942	49,767	136,232
At 31 March 2018	62,701	55,713	80,468	198,882

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,310,416	3,260,969
Corporation tax recoverable	21,460	-
Other debtors	115,667	109,119
	2,447,543	3,370,088

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loans	-	483,588
Trade creditors	95,369	79,041
Corporation tax	-	89,758
Other taxation and social security	29,659	29,230
Other creditors	1,243,512	1,568,671
	1,368,540	2,250,288

The loans disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company.

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Loans	767,908	781,394
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The loans are secured by the company.

8 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	18,928	4,508
Short term interest provision	(48,708)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(29,780)	4,508
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements in the year:		2019 £
Liability at 1 April 2018		4,508
Credit to profit or loss		(34,288)
		<u> </u>
Asset at 31 March 2019		(29,780)
		<u> </u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
150,000 Preference shares of £1 each	150,000	150,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total equity share capital	150,200	150,200
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
84,591	206,210
<u>84,591</u>	<u>206,210</u>

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.