

Company registration number 08080440 (England and Wales)

**ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

### CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

---

# ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		29,723		49,234
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	1,481,499		1,300,105	
Cash at bank and in hand		205,157		287,150	
		1,686,656		1,587,255	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(171,187)		(219,408)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,515,469		1,367,847
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,545,192		1,417,081
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(568,694)		(306,000)
<b>Net assets</b>			976,498		1,111,081
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7	1,443,545		1,443,545	
Share premium account		900		900	
Profit and loss reserves		(467,947)		(333,364)	
<b>Total equity</b>			976,498		1,111,081

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 2022 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.

**ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2022***

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S E McLeish  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 08080440**

# ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020		1,105,200	900	(34,540)	1,071,560
Year ended 31 March 2021:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(298,824)	(298,824)
Issue of share capital	7	338,345	-	-	338,345
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,443,545	900	(333,364)	1,111,081
Year ended 31 March 2022:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(134,583)	(134,583)
Balance at 31 March 2022		1,443,545	900	(467,947)	976,498

# ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Angel Advance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Andrews House, 1st Floor, The Links, Kelvin Close, Birchwood, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 7PB.

#### 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements as the company has the support of a related undertaking, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements

#### 1.3 Turnover

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

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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 2022

---

#### 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 2022

---

#### 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.



## ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### 1.11 Retirement benefits

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

##### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals 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.

##### 1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	41	50
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2021	117,403	100,307	179,860	397,570
Additions	-	-	10,094	10,094
At 31 March 2022	117,403	100,307	189,954	407,664
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2021	106,235	88,639	153,462	348,336
Depreciation charged in the year	10,019	3,887	15,699	29,605
At 31 March 2022	116,254	92,526	169,161	377,941
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2022	1,149	7,781	20,793	29,723
At 31 March 2021	11,168	11,668	26,398	49,234

### 4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	687,414	822,303
Corporation tax recoverable	119,745	133,655
Other debtors	5,078	74,765
Prepayments and accrued income	669,262	269,382
	1,481,499	1,300,105

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	90,560	50,411
Corporation tax	-	21,992
Other taxation and social security	23,134	33,210
Other creditors	5,648	6,971
Accruals and deferred income	51,845	106,824
	171,187	219,408

# ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Loans	201,348	-
Other creditors	367,346	306,000
	<u>568,694</u>	<u>306,000</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200	200	200
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<b>Preference share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Preference shares of £1 each	1,443,345	1,105,000	1,443,345	1,105,000
Issued in the year of £1 each	-	338,345	-	338,345
	<u>1,443,345</u>	<u>1,443,345</u>	<u>1,443,345</u>	<u>1,443,345</u>
Preference shares classified as equity			1,443,345	1,443,345
			<u>1,443,345</u>	<u>1,443,345</u>
<b>Total equity share capital</b>			<u>1,443,545</u>	<u>1,443,545</u>

### 8 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:

2022 £	2021 £
392,625	523,500
<u>392,625</u>	<u>523,500</u>

## ANGEL ADVANCE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

---

#### 8 Operating lease commitments (Continued)

##### Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments of £8,970 (2021: £8,970).

2022	2021
£	£
35,880	44,850
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 9 Related party transactions

As at the balance sheet date there was an amount due from a participator of £Nil (2021: £67,699).

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.