Registered Number 08677774

Vive Financial Services Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2015

Vive Financial Services Limited — Registered Number 08677774

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015		2014	
	2	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors		291,736		293,548	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,278		0	
Total current assets		307,014		293,548	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(30,169)		(8,300)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			276,845		285,248
Total assets less current liabilities			276,845		285,248
Provisions for liabilities			0		0
Total net assets (liabilities)			276,845		285,248
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		283,200		283,200
Profit and loss account			(6,355)		2,048
Shareholders funds			276,845		285,248

a. For the year ending 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the

Companies Act 2006.

c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 07 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
M Van Laer, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 December 2015

1 **Accounting policies**

Basis of accounting
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover
The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Operating lease agreements
Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

2 **Exchange rate**

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.

3 **Investments (Fixed Assets)**

4 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

5 **Share capital**

	2015	2014
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
6000 Ordinary A of £46.666664 each	280,000	280,000
4000 Ordinary B of £0.80 each	3,200	3,200

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

6000 Ordinary A of £46.666664 each	280,000	280,000
4000 Ordinary B of £0.80 each	3,200	3,200

6 Related party disclosures

The balance due to the directors are included within other creditors. The balances due to the directors at the balance sheet date are as follows: M Van Laer £ 8,201 (2014-£3,564).

7 Controlling Interest

The company is jointly controlled by the directors.