Registration number: 09427666

Serenus Wealth Management Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

Corinthian Tax LLP 3rd Floor Fountain House 83 Fountain Street Manchester M2 2EE

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(Registration number: 09427666) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	3,663	-
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	35,000	-
Debtors	<u>6</u>	29,922	1
Cash at bank and in hand		24,174	22,228
		89,096	22,229
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>?</u>	(35,570)	(3,550)
Net current assets		53,526	18,679
Total assets less current liabilities		57,189	18,679
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>?</u>	(17,909)	(20,010)
Provisions for liabilities		(696)	
Net assets/(liabilities)		38,584	(1,331)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,001	1
Profit and loss account		33,583	(1,332)
Total equity		38,584	(1,331)

For the financial year ending 30 April 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{7}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 1

(Registration number: 09427666) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2018

Approved and authorised by the director on 14 September 2018				
Mr James Campbell Bell Director				
	The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{7}$ form an integral part of these financial statements Page 2			

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 3 Portal Business Park
Eaton Lane
Eaton
Tarporley
Cheshire
CW6 9DL

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 14 September 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures, fittings and office equipment

15% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 13 (2017 - 0).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation	2.042	2.042
Additions	3,943	3,943
At 30 April 2018	3,943	3,943
Depreciation		
Charge for the year	280	280
At 30 April 2018	280	280
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2018	3,663	3,663
5 Stocks		
	2018	2017
Work in progress	£ 35,000	£
6 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	18,000	-
Other debtors	11,922	1
	29,922	1
7 Creditors		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	11,076	-
Taxation and social security	5,673	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,400	-
Other creditors	17,421	3,550
	35,570	3,550

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Due after one year		
Other non-current financial liabilities	17,909	20,010

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