

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03135908**

**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**30 June 2017**

**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

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**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**  
**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

<b>The board of directors</b>	A J Hacking M L T Hacking
<b>Company secretary</b>	M L T Hacking
<b>Registered office</b>	Lynton House 7 - 12 Tavistock Square London WC1H 9BQ

**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**30 June 2017**

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>4</b>	40,001	18,474
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		311,000	286,536
Debtors	<b>5</b>	36,647	3,684
Cash at bank and in hand		9,785	98,375
		<u>357,432</u>	<u>388,595</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>6</b>	59,136	70,379
<b>Net current assets</b>		298,296	318,216
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		338,297	336,690
<b>Net assets</b>		338,297	336,690
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		400,000	400,000
Profit and loss account		( 61,703)	( 63,310)
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		338,297	336,690

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2017 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 .

**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**30 June 2017**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 March 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

A J Hacking

Director

Company registration number: 03135908

**ALISTAIR HACKING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in . The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7 - 12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

**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.

**Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

**Income tax**

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.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**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:

Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Equipment	-	20% straight line

**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. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

**Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### 4. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2016	46,184	2,235	48,419
Additions	50,000	—	50,000
Disposals	( 46,184)	—	( 46,184)
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<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>52,235</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 July 2016	27,711	2,234	29,945
Charge for the year	10,000	—	10,000
Disposals	( 27,711)	—	( 27,711)
	-----	-----	-----
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>12,234</b>
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 June 2017</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40,001</b>
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 June 2016	18,473	1	18,474
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#### 5. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	32,000	—
Other debtors	4,647	3,684
	-----	-----
	<b>36,647</b>	<b>3,684</b>
	-----	-----

#### 6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	12	—
Other creditors	59,124	70,379
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	<b>59,136</b>	<b>70,379</b>
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#### 7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

Included in other creditors is an amount of £56,524 (2016: £67,979) owed to the director. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 8. Controlling party

The company is under the control of Mr A J Hacking , a director, who owns 100% of the issued share capital.



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.