

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05262990 (England and Wales)

**THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY
LIMITED**

**ABBREVIATED UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016**

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THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

Directors:

A Clark
R Massey

Secretary:

A Clark

Registered office:

2nd Floor
Titchfield House
69/85 Tabernacle Street
London
EC2A 4RR

Registered number:

05262990 (England and Wales)

THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05262990)

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET 31 OCTOBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors		18,000	43,530
Cash at bank		103,469	182,066
		<u>121,469</u>	<u>225,596</u>
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year		90,421	170,387
		<u>90,421</u>	<u>170,387</u>
Net current assets		<u>31,048</u>	<u>55,209</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>31,048</u>	<u>55,209</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	2	20	20
Retained earnings		31,028	55,189
		<u>31,048</u>	<u>55,209</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>31,048</u>	<u>55,209</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 October 2016.

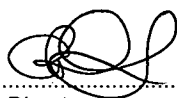
The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5th December 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



.....
A Clark - Director

The notes form part of these abbreviated accounts

THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1. Accounting policies

Compliance with accounting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for recruitment services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as the contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected costs for that contract.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors believe that the company, with the continuing financial support of its shareholders, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The Company makes a number of assessments which require judgement in preparing the accounts and can have a significant effect upon the financial statements. However due to the straight forward nature of the Company's business, management does not believe that there are any judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. However due to the straight forward nature of the Company's business, management does not believe that there are any estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

THE ACTUARIAL RECRUITMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

1. Accounting policies - continued

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from other group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables 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 payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2016 £	2015 £
20	Ordinary Shares	1	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>