

Company Registration No. 10149106 (England and Wales)

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

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RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		3,138		-
Current assets					
Debtors	6	113,682		39,287	
Cash at bank and in hand		63,481		454	
		177,163		39,741	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(90,062)		-	
Net current assets			87,101		39,741
Total assets less current liabilities			90,239		39,741
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		150		100
Profit and loss reserves			90,089		39,641
Total equity			90,239		39,741

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 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Morris
Director

Company Registration No. 10149106

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 31 March 2017:				
Balance at 27 April 2016		-	-	-
Period ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	39,641	39,641
Issue of share capital	8	100	-	100
Balance at 31 March 2017		100	39,641	39,741
Year ended 31 March 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	65,448	65,448
Issue of share capital	8	50	-	50
Dividends		-	(15,000)	(15,000)
Balance at 31 March 2018		150	90,089	90,239

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

RLA Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester, M3 2JA.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first financial statements of RLA Capital Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2016. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Reporting period

These financial statements cover the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 which represents a 365 day period.

The previous period's financial statements covered the period of 27 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 which represents a 338 day period. This is shorter than one year due to it being the first year of trading. As this period is less than one year, the comparative amounts in the financial statements and related notes are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	33% 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.

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow 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 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 direct issue 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.

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 the cost of stock or 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.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.12 Prior period adjustment

The financial statements incorporate a prior period adjustment to restate the comparative figures as a result of a number of fundamental errors including the misallocation of material bank transactions in the previous period. Full details of the restatement can be found in the notes to these financial statements.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There have been no critical judgements, estimates and assumptions made in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 3).

4 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	28,994	-
	<u>28,994</u>	<u>-</u>

A change to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016. The change announced is to reduce the main rate of corporation tax incrementally from 1 April 2017 to a rate of 17% which will apply from 1 April 2020 onwards.

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	94,442	39,641
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 20.00%)	17,944	7,928
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	4,408	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	7,532	(7,928)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(890)	-
Taxation charge for the period	28,994	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc
£

Cost

At 1 April 2017

-

Additions

4,681

At 31 March 2018

4,681

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 April 2017

-

Depreciation charged in the year

1,543

At 31 March 2018

1,543

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2018

3,138

At 31 March 2017

-

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Debtors	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	63,657	-
Other debtors	50,025	39,287
	<u>113,682</u>	<u>39,287</u>
	<u><u>113,682</u></u>	<u><u>39,287</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	613	-
Corporation tax	28,994	-
Other creditors	60,455	-
	<u>90,062</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>90,062</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
8 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and not fully paid		
150 Ordinary of £1 each	150	100
	<u>150</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>150</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

At the balance sheet date, 150 of the 150 issued shares remain unpaid.

During the year, the company issued 50 ordinary shares at a nominal value of £1.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the balance sheet date, the company has entered into an operating lease for the provision of office space.

The office space is the location from which the company carries out its business. Per the rental agreement, the company is to pay £725 per month for this office space and there is no specified end date for this agreement.

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

10 Directors' transactions

During the year, the company operated loan accounts with its directors. The balances on these loan accounts are included within other creditors.

At the balance sheet date, L Shearsmith was owed £12,583 (2017: £nil) from the company. During the year, the director introduced £155,600 to the company and withdrew £143,017 from the company. This loan is repayable on demand and no interest has been charged on the balance.

At the balance sheet date, R McGuckin was owed £nil (2017: £19,594 owed to the company) from the company. During the year, the director introduced £155,608 to the company and withdrew £136,013 from the company. This loan is repayable on demand and no interest has been charged on the balance.

At the balance sheet date, A Morris was owed £46,372 (2017: £19,594 owed to the company) from the company. During the year, the director introduced £217,328 to the company and withdrew £151,362 from the company. This loan is repayable on demand and no interest has been charged on the balance.

11 Controlling party

The company is under the control of the directors by virtue of their 100% holding of the company's share capital.

12 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 March 2017		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors due within one year	100	39,187	39,287
Bank and cash	-	454	454
Net assets	100	39,641	39,741
	=====	=====	=====
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss	-	39,641	39,641
Total equity	100	39,641	39,741
	=====	=====	=====

RLA CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

12 Prior period adjustment

(Continued)

Changes to the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 March 2017		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Turnover	-	42,188	42,188
Administrative expenses	-	(2,547)	(2,547)
Profit for the financial period	-	39,641	39,641
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The restatement has had the following impact upon the financial statements:

- Debtors due within one year have increased to £39,287 having previously been stated as being £100.
- The bank and cash balance has increased to £454 having previously been stated as being £nil.
- The net assets of the company now total £39,741 having previously been stated as being £100.
- The total equity of the company has increased to £39,741 having previously been stated as being £100.
- The profit and loss account of the company is now showing a profit of £39,641 having previously been stated as being £nil. This is due to turnover increasing to £42,188 (previously £nil) and administrative expenses increasing to £2,547 (previously £nil).

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.