Registered number: 10286171

EGERTON ADVISORY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

EGERTON ADVISORY LIMITED

CONTENTS

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

	Note		2022 £		*2021 £*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	**30,386**		*55,751*	
Cash at bank and in hand	5	**9**		*846*	
		30,395		*56,597*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**(47,619)**		*(60,267)*	
Net current liabilities			**(17,224)**		*(3,670)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**(17,224)**		*(3,670)*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		**(13,340)**		*(17,889)*
Net liabilities			**(30,564)**		*(21,559)*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**(30,664)**		*(21,659)*
			(30,564)		*(21,559)*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

....
W L L B Egerton
Director

Date: 24 July 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Egerton Advisory Limited ("the company") is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales with a registration number of 10286171. The registered office is Eighth Floor, 6 New Street Square, New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 3AQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company expects the continued support of one of its shareholder, who have confirmed they will provide such financial support as is necessary for the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due and continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing of the financial statements of the company.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

2.6 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 *(2021 - 2)*.

4. Debtors

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	72	*72*
Other debtors	14,414	*52,478*
Tax recoverable	15,900	*3,201*
	30,386	*55,751*

Included within other debtors due within one year is a loan to a director, amounting to £14,414 *(2021 - £52,478)*. Amounts repaid during the year totalled £38,064. The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Cash at bank and in hand	9	*846*

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Bank loans (see Note 8)	4,503	*4,391*
Trade creditors	30,392	*4,497*
Corporation tax	-	*13,297*
Other taxation and social security	834	*1,687*
Accruals and deferred income	11,890	*36,395*
	47,619	*60,267*

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Bank loans (see Note 8)	13,340	*17,889*

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	**4,503**	*4,391*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	**13,340**	*17,889*
	17,843	*22,280*

The company entered into a Bounce Back loan in May 2020 for a term of 6 years. The bank loan bears interest at a rate of 2.5% per annum.

9. Financial instruments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**9**	*846*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

10. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 *(2021 - 100)* Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	*100*