
ANGLO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

ANGLO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02996985

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	11,263	8,894
		<u>11,263</u>	<u>8,894</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		10,042	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	8,856	1,625
Cash at bank and in hand		14,886	22,912
		<u>33,784</u>	<u>24,537</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(38,338)	(26,662)
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,554)</u>	<u>(2,125)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>6,709</u>	<u>6,769</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(2,140)	(1,780)
		<u>(2,140)</u>	<u>(1,780)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>4,569</u></u>	<u><u>4,989</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		4,469	4,889
		<u><u>4,569</u></u>	<u><u>4,989</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

The director considers 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 Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her 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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 on 18 May 2018.

Kerry-Rae Fellone

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

1. General information

The company is registered in England and Wales. The company's registered office is 27 Wellington Road, Bilston, West Midlands, WV14 6AH. The principal activity of the company is that of the installation of windows, doors and conservatories for the general public.

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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- 25% Reducing Balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

ANGLO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 September 2016	9,703
Additions	4,900
At 31 August 2017	14,603
Depreciation	
At 1 September 2016	809
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,530
At 31 August 2017	3,339
Net book value	
At 31 August 2017	11,264
At 31 August 2016	8,894

5. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	8,856	1,625

ANGLO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	13,493	6,816
Corporation tax	10,002	5,536
Other taxation and social security	7,476	8,944
Accruals and deferred income	2,500	2,700
Other creditors	4,867	2,666
	<u>38,338</u>	<u>26,662</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	1,780	-
Utilised in year	(360)	(1,780)
At end of year	<u>2,140</u>	<u>1,780</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>2,140</u>	<u>1,780</u>

8. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 August 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>6,500</u>

10. Controlling party

The controlling interest in the company is held by Kerry-Rae Fellone.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.