ARAMIS ADVISORY LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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28/09/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #7

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

J Fayolle

Company number

09379402

Registered office

1st Floor

12 Old Bond Street

Mayfair London W1S 4PW

Accountants

Perrys Accountants Limited

Chartered Accountants

12 Old Bond Street

London W1S 4PW

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of advisory services.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

J Fayolle

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Director

14 September 2017

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover Administrative expenses		- (3,920)	49,827 (4,697)
Operating (loss)/profit		(3,920)	45,130
Interest receivable and similar income		4	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(3,916)	45,130
Tax on (loss)/profit		<u>-</u>	(9,026)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	6	(3.916)	36,104

ARAMIS ADVISORY LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 09379402)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	-		339	
Cash at bank and in hand		731		12,772	
·		731		13,111	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(4,443)		(12,907)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(3,712)		204
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	6		(3,812)	•	104

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

(3,712)

204

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 September 2017

Director

Total equity

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aramis Advisory Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, 12 Old Bond Street, Mayfair, London, W1S 4PW.

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 £1.

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 January 2017 are the first financial statements of Aramis Advisory Ltd 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 February 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the understanding that the director shall put money into the company as and when required.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Debtors

		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	-	339
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Corporation tax	-	9,026
	Other creditors	4,443	3,881
		4,443	12,907

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

5	Called up share capital		
	, ,	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		100	100
6	Profit and loss reserves		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	. 104	_
	(Loss)/profit for the year	(3,916)	36,104
	Dividends declared and paid in the year	· -	(36,000)
	At the end of the year	(3,812)	104
		===	

7 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors is a directors loan account balance totalling £3,542. (2015: £3,881)

8 Ultimate Controlling Party

The company was under the control of Mr J Fayolle who held all issued shares at the balance sheet date.