Registered number: 01506926

LONDON & SURREY FINANCE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

VENTHAMS

LONDON & SURREY FINANCE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01506926
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Note		2017 £		*2016 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**-**		*3,752*
			-		*3,752*
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**5,599**		*318,514*	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	**186,749**		*57,712*	
		192,348		*376,226*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(42,488)**		*(173,760)*	
Net current assets			**149,860**		*202,466*
Total assets less current liabilities			**149,860**		*206,218*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	8	**-**		*(810)*	
			-		*(810)*
Net assets			**149,860**		*205,408*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**500**		*500*
Profit and loss account			**149,360**		*204,908*
			149,860		*205,408*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MAY 2017

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 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 statement of comprehensive income 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:

C A Faulkner
Director

Date: 17 November 2017

1. General information

London and Surrey Finance Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 01506926. The address of the registered office is 2-3 Rectory Lane, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey, SM7 3PP.
The principal activity of the company was that of finance brokers.

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.

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 reducing balance and straight line methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	- 10% on straight line
Plant & machinery	- 20% on reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% on reducing balance

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 comprehensive income.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.12 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 comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet 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 balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

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

3. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 *(2016 - 7)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short Term Leasehold Property	Plant & machinery	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 June 2016	**9,480**	**16,251**	**25,731**
Disposals	**(9,480)**	**(16,251)**	**(25,731)**
At 31 May 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**

At 1 June 2016	**9,480**	**12,499**	**21,979**
Disposals	**(9,480)**	**(12,499)**	**(21,979)**
At 31 May 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value			
At 31 May 2017	**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 May 2016	*-*	*3,752*	*3,752*

5. Debtors

	2017 **£**	*2016* *£*
Trade debtors	**-**	*14,139*
Other debtors	**5,599**	*304,375*
	5,599	*318,514*

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 **£**	*2016* *£*
Cash at bank and in hand	**186,749**	*57,712*
	186,749	*57,712*

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	-	*32,584*
Other taxation and social security	-	*953*
Other creditors	**38,768**	*136,353*
Accruals and deferred income	**3,720**	*3,870*
	42,488	*173,760*

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	**(810)**
Charged to profit or loss	**810**

9. Contingent liabilities

The company has a liability to repay commission earned on any agreement settled prematurely within twelve months of commencement date and all commission on any advance not received during the period of the agreeeants, most of which are for a period of three to four years. A provision of £37,773 (2016: £99,957) has been made in respect of this and is included within other creditors.

10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £14,000 (2016: 21,000).

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.