

Company Registration No. 06339263 (England and Wales)

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr S Viney
Secretary	Mrs S Viney
Company number	06339263
Registered office	Heather Cottage North Gorley Near Fordingbridge Hampshire
Accountants	Moore Stephens (South) LLP 33 The Clarendon Centre Salisbury Business Park Dairy Meadow Lane Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 2TJ

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

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SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	5	4,800		16,799	
Cash and cash equivalents		56,159		57,844	
		<u>60,959</u>		<u>74,643</u>	
Current liabilities	6	(31,425)		(50,593)	
Net current assets			29,534		24,050
			<u><u>29,534</u></u>		<u><u>24,050</u></u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Retained earnings			29,532		24,048
			<u>29,532</u>		<u>24,048</u>
Total equity			29,534		24,050
			<u><u>29,534</u></u>		<u><u>24,050</u></u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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 and delivered 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 22 October 2017

Mr S Viney
Director

Company Registration No. 06339263

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 February 2015		2	6,348	6,350
Year ended 31 January 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	82,700	82,700
Dividends		-	(65,000)	(65,000)
Balance at 31 January 2016		2	24,048	24,050
Year ended 31 January 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	85,484	85,484
Dividends		-	(80,000)	(80,000)
Balance at 31 January 2017		2	29,532	29,534

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Simon Viney Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Heather Cottage, North Gorley, Near Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

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

1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Computer equipment	33% straight line basis
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SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

1.8 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 non-current 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Director's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration paid to directors	11,000	10,600
Dividends paid to directors	40,000	32,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Dividends totalling £40000 (2016 - £32500) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

SIMON VINEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

4 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 February 2016	2,715
Disposals	(906)

At 31 January 2017	1,809
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Depreciation and impairment

At 1 February 2016	2,715
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(906)

At 31 January 2017	1,809
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Carrying amount

At 31 January 2017	-
At 31 January 2016	-

5 Trade and other receivables

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	4,800	16,799

6 Current liabilities

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	21,371	37,503
Other taxation and social security	8,333	11,369
Other payables	126	137
Accruals and deferred income	1,595	1,584
	31,425	50,593

7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2	2

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.