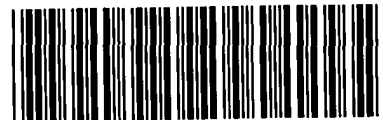


PALLIUN LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 as restated £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	2,355	-
Investment property	5	2,757,274	2,757,274
		<u>2,759,629</u>	<u>2,757,274</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	113,324	246,352
Cash at bank and in hand	7	17,868	105,186
		<u>131,192</u>	<u>351,538</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,890,980)	(2,138,020)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,759,788)	(1,786,482)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		999,841	970,792
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax	9	(119,577)	(139,744)
NET ASSETS		880,264	831,048
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1	1
Non-distributable profit reserves	10	883,186	883,186
Profit and loss account	10	(2,923)	(52,139)
		<u>880,264</u>	<u>831,048</u>

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.

PALLIUN LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07659621

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

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 on 8 December 2017.



P E Flannery
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Palliun Limited is private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Suite D, The Business Centre, Faringdon Avenue, Romford, Essex, RM3 8EN. The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of property rental.

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, other than investment properties, 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25%
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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 comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the director and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

2.8 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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Interest income

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

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

2.13 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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST OR VALUATION	
Additions	3,140
At 30 June 2017	<u>3,140</u>
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for the year on owned assets	785
At 30 June 2017	<u>785</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2017	<u><u>2,355</u></u>
At 30 June 2016	<u><u>-</u></u>

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Freehold investment property £
VALUATION	
At 1 July 2016	2,757,274
AT 30 JUNE 2017	<u><u>2,757,274</u></u>

The 2017 valuations were made by P E Flannery. The director feels that the valuation correctly reflects the value of the properties given that they are on short term tenancies and that the company is liable for all repair and maintenance costs.

PALLIUN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

6. DEBTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,584	600
Other debtors	107,422	241,720
Prepayments and accrued income	4,318	4,032
	113,324	246,352

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	17,868	105,186

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other loans	258,000	258,000
Trade creditors	21,903	-
Corporation tax	24,637	39,243
Other creditors	991,060	1,319,197
Accruals and deferred income	595,380	521,580
	1,890,980	2,138,020

PALLIUN LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

9. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(139,744)	(145,497)
Charged to profit or loss	20,167	5,753
AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>(119,577)</u></u>	<u><u>(139,744)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Gain on investment properties	(119,130)	(139,744)
Accelerated capital allowances	(447)	-
	<u><u>(119,577)</u></u>	<u><u>(139,744)</u></u>

10. RESERVES

Non-distributable profit reserves

Includes all current and prior period non-distributable profits.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.