

Company Registration No. 08201284 (England and Wales)

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

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RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		41,637		48,567
Investment properties	4		810,000		810,000
Investments	5		1		1
			<u>851,638</u>		<u>858,568</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	50,935		30,592	
Investments	7	8,915		7,067	
Cash at bank and in hand		31,655		118,141	
		<u>91,505</u>		<u>155,800</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(75,803)		(79,842)	
Net current assets			<u>15,702</u>		<u>75,958</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>867,340</u>		<u>934,526</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(6,811)</u>		<u>(14,042)</u>
Net assets			<u>860,529</u>		<u>920,484</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		7,068		7,068
Non-distributable profits reserve			151,996		146,818
Distributable profit and loss reserves			701,465		766,598
Total equity			<u>860,529</u>		<u>920,484</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 September 2018

R C W Epps

Director

Company Registration No. 08201284

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

RPH Enterprise Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bridge Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1BB.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and discounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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:

Plant and machinery	10%/20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20%/25% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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 fixed 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 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £

Cost

At 1 January 2017	69,097
Additions	5,192
Disposals	(650)
At 31 December 2017	73,639

Depreciation and impairment

At 1 January 2017	20,529
Depreciation charged in the year	11,538
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(65)
At 31 December 2017	32,002

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2017	41,637
At 31 December 2016	48,567

4 Investment property

2017 £

Fair value

At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	810,000
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Investment property comprises of land and property at Bridge Road. The investment property has been measured at fair value which is the open market value of the property. The fair value adjustment has been taken through the profit and loss account.

RPH ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5	Fixed asset investments	2017	2016
		£	£
	Investments	1	1
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Fixed asset investments not carried at market value		
	The fixed asset investments above are valued at cost.		
6	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	39,754	20,140
	Other debtors	11,181	10,452
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>50,935</u>	<u>30,592</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7	Current asset investments	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other investments	8,915	7,067
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	11,448	2,329
	Amounts due to group undertakings	1	1
	Corporation tax	6,369	1,958
	Other taxation and social security	-	6,446
	Other creditors	57,985	69,108
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>75,803</u>	<u>79,842</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	7,068 Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,068	7,068
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>7,068</u>	<u>7,068</u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.