REGISTERED NUMBER: 10095821 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD

31ST MARCH 2016 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2016

FOR

AMBREY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

AMBREY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10095821)

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AMBREY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD 31ST MARCH 2016 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2016

Directors:	C Charnley J Thompson
Registered office:	Suite 6&7, Network House Thorn Business Park Rotherwas Hereford HR2 6JT
Registered number:	10095821 (England and Wales)

AMBREY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 10095821)

BALANCE SHEET
31ST DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	£
Current assets		
Debtors	3	336,382
Cash at bank and in hand		491,804
		828,186
Creditors		
Amounts falling due within one year	4	431,683
Net current assets		396,503
Total assets less current liabilities		396,503
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Retained earnings	5	396,403
		396,503

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31st December 2016.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31st December 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 14th September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Thompson - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. **Statutory information**

Ambrey International Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. **Accounting policies**

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Taxation
Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102 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 and 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 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.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at the cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.
Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.
If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group after deducing all of its liabilities.

2. **Accounting policies - continued**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Work-in-progress

Work in progress is valued as a percentage of the final invoice value according to the level of completion. The value of work in progress is included within sales in the profit and loss account and within other debtors in the balance sheet.

3. **Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

	£
Trade debtors	297,112
Other debtors	39,270
	336,382

4. **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	£
Trade creditors	132,916
Corporation tax	99,200
Other creditors	53,528
Amounts due to related parties	146,039
	431,683

5. **Reserves**

	Retained earnings £
Profit for the period	396,403
At 31st December 2016	396,403

A dividend of £200,000 was duly authorised and paid on 7th June 2017.

6. **Related party disclosures**

Ambrey Services DMCC

The company conducted trade on normal commercial terms with Ambrey Services DMCC, a company based in Dubai, in which one of the directors, Mr C Charnley is also a director. The following transactions were made between Ambrey Services DMCC and Ambrey International Limited for various cost recharges during the year:

	31.12.16
	£
Purchases from Ambrey Services DMCC	119,309
Sales made to Ambrey Services DMCC	-
Amounts owed from/(to) Ambrey Services DMCC	(34,511)

Ambrey Risk Limited

The company conducted trade on normal commercial terms with Ambrey Risk Limited, which one of the directors, Mr C Charnley is also a director. The following transactions were made between Ambrey Risk Limited and Ambrey International Limited for various cost recharges during the year:

	31.12.16
	£
Purchases from Ambrey Risk Limited	50,991
Sales made to Ambrey Risk Limited	-
Amounts owed from/(to) Ambrey Risk Limited	(111,528)

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.