Company Registration No. 10858708 (England and Wales)

SALC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD 10 JULY 2017 TO 31 MARCH 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SALC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 3

SALC INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		60,000	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2	(60,200)	
Net current liabilities			(200)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3		100
Profit and loss reserves			(300)
Total equity			(200)

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

For the financial Period ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss C Darien-Campbell
Director

Company Registration No. 10858708

1 Accounting policies

Company information

SALC Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Vicarage, 234 Abbeydale Road South, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S17 3LA.

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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

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.

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.

2 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £
Other creditors	59,900
Accruals and deferred income	300
	60,200

Other creditors consist of £59,900 third party loan.

3 **Called up share capital**

	2018 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	100

During the year 100 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued and fully paid at par for cash consideration.

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.