Registered Number SC223813

BLT Financial Services Ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

31 January 2016

BLT Financial Services Ltd **Registered Number SC223813**

Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Intangible			81,246		127,526
Tangible			19,179		23,974
Investments			10,000		10,000
			110,425		161,500
Current assets					
Debtors		813		14,807	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,719		261	
Total current assets		2,532		15,068	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(105,380)		(153,239)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			(102,848)		(138,171)
Total assets less current liabilities			7,577		23,329
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3		0		(15,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,635)		(4,430)
Total net assets (liabilities)			3,942		3,899

Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	3	3
Profit and loss account		3,939	3,896
Shareholders funds		3,942	3,899

a. For the year ending 31 January 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 18 October 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
G Laing, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 January 2016

1 **Accounting policies**

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows: Goodwill- 25% straight line

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions: Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or

losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings	20% Reducing balance

2 **Fixed Assets**

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Investments	Total
Cost or valuation	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
At 01 February 2015	185,115	89,786	10,000	284,901
At 31 January 2016	185,115	89,786	10,000	284,901
Depreciation				
At 01 February 2015	57,589	65,812		123,401
Charge for year	46,280	4,795		51,075
At 31 January 2016	103,869	70,607		174,476
Net Book Value				
At 31 January 2016	81,246	19,179	10,000	110,425
At 31 January 2015	127,526	23,974	10,000	161,500

In June 2013 the company acquired the whole issued share capital of R S Robertson & Co (Pensions & Investments) Limited for a consideration that was deferred and unascertainable. The director was of the view that goodwill of £90,000 arose at that time.This was on the basis of his best estimate of the total consideration that would be payable. In the light of trading since then the director is now of the view that further consideration (and goodwill) of £54,575 will arise. This has been reflected in the accounts. At the same time the director has reviewed the estimated economic life of the goodwill. In the light of changes in the financial services market the director is now of the view that the estimated future economic life is four years and provision for amortisation has been made on that basis.

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

4 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
3 Ordinary of £1 each	3	3
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
3 Ordinary of £1 each	3	3