Company Registration No. SC262539 (Scotland)

ALLANPARK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ALLANPARK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Ms A M Smith
Company number	SC262539
Registered office	5 Station Road Balfron United Kingdom G63 0SX
Accountants	French Duncan LLP Macfarlane Gray House Castlecraig Business Park Springbank Road Stirling Scotland FK7 7WT

ALLANPARK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

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ALLANPARK CONSULTANTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		1,060		919
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		4,880		6,177	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(4,950)		(6,600)	
Net current liabilities			(70)		(423)
Total assets less current liabilities			990		496
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**6**		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			989		495
Total equity			990		496

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

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

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 October 2017

Ms A M Smith
Director

Company Registration No. SC262539

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Allanpark Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 5 Station Road, Balfron, United Kingdom, G63 0SX.

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 a mounts 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% on reducing balance

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Financial instruments

The following assets and liabilities are classified as financial instruments - trade debtors, trade creditors, bank loans, hire purchase and directors' loans.

Bank loans are initially measured at the present value of future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Directors' loans (being repayable on demand), trade debtors and trade creditors are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	6,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	6,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	-
At 31 March 2016	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	595	2,510	3,105
Additions	-	495	495
At 31 March 2017	595	3,005	3,600
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	564	1,622	2,186
Depreciation charged in the year	8	346	354
At 31 March 2017	572	1,968	2,540
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	23	1,037	1,060
At 31 March 2016	31	888	919

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	239	58
Corporation tax	3,347	2,459
Other creditors	206	2,967
Accruals and deferred income	1,158	1,116
	4,950	6,600

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £13,000 (2016 - £12,900) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

At the year end the Company owed £206 (2016 - £2,967) to the director. This loan is interest free and has no fixed terms for repayment.

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.