

Company Registration No. 03538767 (England and Wales)

**AVLAR LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# AVLAR LIMITED

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# AVLAR LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		1,586		4,304
Investments	4		638,498		638,498
			<u>640,084</u>		<u>642,802</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	228,771		280,725	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,610		1,487	
		<u>230,381</u>		<u>282,212</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(351,191)		(346,103)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(120,810)		(63,891)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>519,274</u>		<u>578,911</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		7,500		7,500
Profit and loss reserves			511,774		571,411
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>519,274</u>		<u>578,911</u>

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

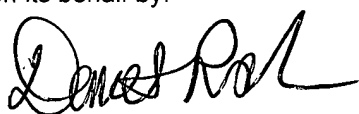
For the financial year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



Dr D J W Roach  
Director

Company Registration No. 03538767

# AVLAR LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 February 2017		7,500	646,649	654,149
Year ended 31 January 2018:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(75,238)	(75,238)
Balance at 31 January 2018		7,500	571,411	578,911
Year ended 31 January 2019:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(39,637)	(39,637)
Dividends		-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Balance at 31 January 2019		7,500	511,774	519,274

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# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Avlar Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Highfield Court, Church Lane, Madingley, Cambridge, CB23 8AG.

#### 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.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as, after making appropriate enquiries, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future at the time of approving the financial statements.

#### 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Over period of lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% per annum
Computer equipment	25% per annum

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 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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.

# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 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 is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different to those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it 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 at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.10 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 (2017 - 2).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2018 and 31 January 2019	38,052	114,387	152,439
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 February 2018	33,748	114,387	148,135
Depreciation charged in the year	2,718	-	2,718
At 31 January 2019	36,466	114,387	150,853
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2019	1,586	-	1,586
At 31 January 2018	4,304	-	4,304

#### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	638,498	638,498



# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

### 4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 February 2018 & 31 January 2019	538,498	100,000	638,498
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 January 2019	538,498	100,000	638,498
At 31 January 2018	538,498	100,000	638,498

### 5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	225,597	277,382
Other debtors	3,174	3,343
	<u>228,771</u>	<u>280,725</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	10,330	10,493
Other creditors	340,861	335,610
	<u>351,191</u>	<u>346,103</u>

### 7 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
7,500 ordinary shares of £1 each	7,500	7,500
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>

### 8 Related party transactions

# AVLAR LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019**

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### **8 Related party transactions**

**(Continued)**

During the year the company maintained a loan account with Avlar Pension Plan. At the financial year end £333,001 (2018 - £327,630) was owed to Avlar Pension Plan. During the year interest of £8,371 (2018 - £8,415) was charged on the loan.