Registered number: 04314191

## INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (INVESTMENTS) LIMITED

## Unaudited

Directors' report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

30/01/2017 **COMPANIES HOUSE**  #192

## **Company Information**

Directors B H Pull

M A Pull

Company secretary B H Pull

Registered number 04314191

**Registered office** 5 Market Yard Mews

194-204 Bermondsey Street

London SE1 4TQ

Accountants Fraser Russell Limited

15 Highfield Road

Edgbaston Birmingham B15 3DU

Bankers HSBC Bank Plc

Sudbury Suffolk CO10 2ES

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## Directors' report For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016.

### **Results and dividends**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £182,387 (2015 - £242,550).

B H Pull and M A Pull are equal shareholders of the company. During the year each of the shareholders received dividends of £nil (2015: £67,500).

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

B H Pull M A Pull

#### **Future developments**

The directors of the company would like to continue with growing the business and make sure that the company is profitable in the coming years.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

This report was approved by the board on 25 January 2017 and signed on its behalf.

B H Pull Director

Report to the directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2016

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the Company accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html.

This report is made solely to the Board of directors of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 January 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of directors of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the of Association Chartered Certified Accountants requirements the of as detailed http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited and its Board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited. You consider that Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Fraser Russell Limited

15 Highfield Road Edgbaston Birmingham

B15 3DU

27 January 2017

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# Statement of comprehensive income For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	9,354	3,122
Gross profit	•	9,354	3,122
Administrative expenses		(25,480)	(24,994)
Operating loss	5	(16,126)	(21,872)
Income from shares in group undertakings		200,000	265,000
Interest receivable and similar income	7	73	21
Interest payable and expenses	8	(1,560)	(1,707)
Profit before tax	-	182,387	241,442
Tax on profit	9	-	1,108
Profit for the year	•	182,387	242,550
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Total comprehensive income for the year		182,387	242,550

## INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (INVESTMENTS) LIMITED Registered number: 04314191

		ce sheet April 2016			
	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		26,853		26,461
Investments	12		200		200
Investment property	13		175,341		175,341
		_	202,394	<del></del>	202,002
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	436		1,544	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	385,530		191,410	
		385,966	_	192,954	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(110,770)		(97,999)	
Net current assets			275,196		94,955
Total assets less current liabilities		_	477,590		296,957
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	17		(42,999)		(44,753)
Deferred tax	20	(2,508)		(2,508)	
		<del></del>	(2,508)		(2,508)
Net assets		_	432,083	_	249,696
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Called up share capital	21		200		200
Profit and loss account	22		431,883		249,496
		-	432,083	-	249,696

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

## INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (INVESTMENTS) LIMITED Registered number: 04314191

## Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 April 2016

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 January 2017.

B H Pull Director

The notes on pages 8 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

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# Statement of changes in equity For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

•	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2015	200	249,496	249,696
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	182,387	182,387
Other comprehensive income for the year	•	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	182,387	182,387
Total transactions with owners	-		-
At 30 April 2016	200	431,883	432,083

# Statement of changes in equity For the Year Ended 30 April 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2014 (as previously stated)	200	94,030	94,230
Prior year adjustment	-	47,916	47,916
At 1 May 2014 (as restated)	200	141,946	142,146
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	242,550	242,550
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Calci Completici de la calcina			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	242,550	242,550
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(135,000)	(135,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(135,000)	(135,000)
At 30 April 2015	200	249,496	249,696

The notes on pages 8 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

#### 1. General information

Intensive Management Support (Investments) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom, having a registration of 02942631. The address of the registered office is 5 Market Yard Mews, 194-204 Bermondsey Street, London, SE1 3TQ. The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of providing corporate strategic advice.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

### 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 26.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## 2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

## 2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings

- 25% on cost

Computer equipment

- 33% - 50% on reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.4 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors 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.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and 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 comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

#### 2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### 2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the Directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

		2016 £	2015 £
	Rental income	4,994	12
	Management charge	4,360	3,110
		9,354	3,122
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	United Kingdom	9,354	3,122
		9,354	3,122
5.	Operating loss		
	The operating loss is stated after charging:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,156	2,763
	Exchange differences	(1,754)	-

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2015 - £N/L).

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

6.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
	The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did $\pounds N/L$ ).	not receive any remunera	tion <i>(2015</i> -
7.	Interest receivable		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Other interest receivable	73	21
		73	21
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank interest payable	1,560	1,707
		1,560	1,707
9.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Group taxation relief	-	(1,108)
		-	(1,108)
	Total current tax	-	(1,108)
	Deferred tax		
	Total deferred tax	-	-
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		(1,108)

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 9. Taxation (continued)

### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2015 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%) as set out below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	182,387 	241,442
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)  Effects of:	36,477	48,288
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Dividends from UK companies  Other tax charge (relief) on exceptional items	743 (40,000) 2,780	828 (53,000) 2,776
Total tax charge for the year	-	(1,108)

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

## 10. Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Dividends analysis	-	135,000
		135,000

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

11.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 May 2015	26,993	8,399	35,392
	Additions	-	2,548	2,548
	At 30 April 2016	26,993	10,947	37,940
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2015	4,168	4,763	8,931
	Charge for the period on owned assets	-	2,156	2,156
	At 30 April 2016	4,168	6,919	11,087
	Net book value			
	At 30 April 2016	22,825	4,028	26,853
	At 30 April 2015	22,825	3,636	26,461
12.	Fixed asset investments			
				Investments in subsidiary companies £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 May 2015			200
	At 30 April 2016	•		200
	Net book value			
	At 30 April 2016	•		200
	44.00 4 77.0045			
	At 30 April 2015			200

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 13. Investment property

Freehold investment property £

**Valuation** 

At 1 May 2015

175,341

At 30 April 2016

175,341

The directors have considered the value of the investment property that was made in the previous year on an open market value for existing use basis, and no changes in value have been noted in the current year.

## Comprising

Cost At 30 April 2016 175,341

175,341

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

#### 14. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Due after more than one year	_	~
	2016	2015
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	436	436
Amounts owed by related parties	•	1,108
	436	1,544

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	385,530	191,410
		385,530	191,410
16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade creditors	359	133
	Other taxation and social security	129	114
	Other creditors	108,794	96,252
	Accruals and deferred income	1,488	1,500
		110,770	97,999
17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans	42,999	44,753
		42,999	44,753

## **Secured loans**

Bank loans are secured by way of a fixed charge over the investment property. The bank loans have an interest rate of 3.625%.

# Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

18.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
	Bank loans	42,999	44,753
		42,999	44,753
		42,999	44,753
19.	Financial instruments		
		2016	2015
	Financial assets	£	£
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	385,530	191,410
		385,530	191,410
20.	Deferred taxation		
			2016 £
	At beginning of year		(2,508)
	At end of year		(2,508)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
			2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances		(2,508)
		_	(2,508)

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 21. Share capital

Shares classified as equity	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary A shares shares of £0.10 each 1,000 ordinary B shares shares of £0.10 each	100 100	100 100
	200	200

### 22. Reserves

#### **Profit & loss account**

The profit & loss account included all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

## 23. Transactions with directors

At 30 April 2016 £108,794 (2015: £96,252) was due to the directors which is included in other creditors due with within one year.

The above loan is repayable by the directors on demand and therefore there is no significant difference between the value of the original loan amount and the initial carrying value of the loan as shown in the balance sheet.

### 24. Related party transactions

Intensive Management Support Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the company and B H Pull and M A Pull are also directors of that company. During the year, the company charged £4,360 (2015: £3,110) for goods and services to Intensive Management Support Limited. During the year, the company received £200,000 (2015: £265,000) as dividends from Intensive Management Support Limited. At 30 April 2016, £436 (2015: £436) was due from Intensive Management Support Limited.

#### 25. Controlling party

The company was under the control of B H Pull and M A Pull throughout the year.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 26. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 May 2014. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

	Note	As previously stated 1 May 2014 £	Effect of transition 1 May 2014 £		As previously stated 30 April 2015 £	Effect of transition 30 April 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 30 April 2015
Fixed assets		204,766	-	204,766	202,002	-	202,002
Current assets		114,595	-	114,595	240,509	(47,917)	192,592
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(82,399)	-	(82,399)	(97,999)	-	(97,999)
Net current assets  Total assets less current liabilities		32,196	-	32,196	142,510 ————————————————————————————————————	(47,917)	94,593
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(92,669)	_	(92,669)	(44,753)		(44,753)
Provisions for liabilities		(2,146)	<del>-</del>	(2,146)	. (2,146)	-	(2,146)
Net assets		142,147	-	142,147	297,613	(47,917)	249,696
Capital and reserves		142,147	-	142,147	297,613	(47,917)	249,696

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2016

## 26. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

Turnover	Note	As previously stated 30 April 2015 £ 3,122	Effect of transition 30 April 2015 £	FRS 102 (as restated) 30 April 2015 £ 3,122
Administrative expenses		3,122 22,922	- (47,916)	3,122 (24,994)
Operating profit		26,044 265,000	(47,916)	(21,872) 265,000
Income from shares in group undertakings Interest receivable and similar income		200,000	-	265,000
Interest payable and similar charges Taxation		(1,707) 1,108	- -	(1,707) 1,108
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		290,466	(47,916)	242,550

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

<sup>1</sup> The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss, except for the movements in the unrealised foreign currency exchange differences.