
CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04515019

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	-	649,853
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,076,446	413,294
Cash at bank and in hand		23,887	16,298
		<u>1,100,333</u>	<u>1,079,445</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(972,472)	(1,000,981)
Net current assets		<u>127,861</u>	<u>78,464</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>127,861</u>	<u>78,464</u>
Net assets		<u>127,861</u>	<u>78,464</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		127,859	78,462
		<u>127,861</u>	<u>78,464</u>

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04515019

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The director considers 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 the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Robertson
Director



Date: 11/12/20

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	2	78,462	78,464
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	49,397	49,397
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	49,397	49,397
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	2	127,859	127,861

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	2	42,635	42,637
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	35,827	35,827
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	35,827	35,827
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	2	78,462	78,464

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Christofferson Robb & Company Ltd is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated on 20 August 2002 in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Trafalgar House, 11 Waterloo Place, London, SW1Y 4AU.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies 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.

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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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 profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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:

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.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

2019	2018
No.	No.
2	3
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CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	12,817	14,910
	<u>12,817</u>	<u>14,910</u>
Total current tax	<u>12,817</u>	<u>14,910</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) as set out below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	62,214	50,737
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%)	11,821	9,640
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	939	5,204
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	13	7
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	(7)	-
Short term timing difference leading to an increase in taxation	51	59
Total tax charge for the year	<u>12,817</u>	<u>14,910</u>

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	-	649,853
	<u>-</u>	<u>649,853</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>649,853</u>
 Due within one year		
Trade debtors	188,740	188,598
Other debtors	880,815	205,245
Called up share capital not paid	2	2
Prepayments and accrued income	6,889	19,449
	<u>1,076,446</u>	<u>413,294</u>
	<u>1,076,446</u>	<u>413,294</u>

At 31 December 2019, within other debtors due within one year, the company was owed £854,855 by an employee. An amount of £205,000 was issued without terms, accordingly it is recognised as due in less than one year. An amount of £649,000 generated an interest charge of £25,960 (2018: £853) during the year.

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	4	-
Trade creditors	7,266	15,756
Amounts owed to group undertakings	854,000	854,000
Corporation tax	12,817	14,911
Other taxation and social security	75,326	95,913
Other creditors	649	348
Accruals and deferred income	22,410	20,053
	<u>972,472</u>	<u>1,000,981</u>
	<u>972,472</u>	<u>1,000,981</u>

CHRISTOFFERSON ROBB & COMPANY LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

7. Financial instruments

	2019 £	2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>23,887</u>	<u>16,298</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of trade and other debtors, unpaid share capital and cash at bank and in hand.

8. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,037 (2018: £1,425). Contributions totalling £649 (2018: £348) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

9. Related party transactions

At 31 December 2019, within creditors falling due within one year the company owed £854,000 (2018: £854,000) to Christofferson Robb & Company (UK) LLP, a company related by common control. The amount was issued without terms and is interest free, accordingly it is recognised as due in less than one year.

10. Post balance sheet events

On 11th March 2020 COVID-19 was declared a Global pandemic by the World Health Organisation. On 23rd March 2020 the UK went into lockdown and still remains in a partial lockdown at the date of these financial statements.

The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business remains uncertain, however the Company has remained trading throughout the pandemic and has seen no fundamental change in its profits in the first 7 months of the financial year.

11. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors there is no controlling party.