

Company Registration No. 05532587 (England and Wales)

GPC SIPP LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GPC SIPP LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

GPC SIPP LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 27 FEBRUARY 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		87,995		68,364
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,318,867		1,141,471	
Cash at bank and in hand		361,745		316,106	
		<u>2,680,612</u>		<u>1,457,577</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(951,741)</u>		<u>(740,003)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,728,871</u>		<u>717,574</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,816,866</u>		<u>785,938</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(33,040)		-
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(6,186)</u>		<u>(6,186)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,777,640</u></u>		<u><u>779,752</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		98		98
Share premium account			5,199		5,199
Capital redemption reserve			3		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,772,340</u>		<u>774,452</u>
Total equity			<u><u>1,777,640</u></u>		<u><u>779,752</u></u>

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

For the financial Period ended 27 February 2018 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 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 Period 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.

GPC SIPP LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 27 FEBRUARY 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2 January 2019

Ms K Taylor

Director

Company Registration No. 05532587

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

GPC SIPP Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Guardian House, Capricorn Park, Blakewater Road, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB1 5QR.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the Period ended 27 February 2018 are the first financial statements of GPC SIPP Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 September 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

There is currently a legal case progressing through the High Court, namely Adams v Carey Pensions. The outcome of that case may have a material bearing on the SIPP industry which may affect the company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Director is not aware of any material uncertainties affecting the company and considers that the company will have sufficient resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future, supported by rolling cashflow forecasts.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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	15% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 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.

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

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 direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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.

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Exceptional costs

	2018 £	2016 £
Exceptional payroll costs	-	434,533
Exceptional provision for bad and doubtful debts	1,107,034	-
Loan to connected company written off	70,738	-
	<u>1,177,772</u>	<u>434,533</u>

The exceptional provision for bad and doubtful debts is made in respect of trade debtors outstanding at the balance sheet date which remain outstanding at the date of the adoption of the financial statements, net of VAT. The balances embraced within the provision are in respect of invoiced fees relating to the administration of Self Invested Personal Pension Schemes falling within the scope of the pending legal cases referred to at note 9 to the financial statements.

Exceptional payroll costs in the comparative period represent a provision for amounts due in respect of accelerated payment notices issued by HMRC which are subject to an ongoing appeals process.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 15 (2016 - 16).

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 31 August 2016	87,427	115,580	203,007
Additions	-	41,807	41,807
At 27 February 2018	87,427	157,387	244,814
Depreciation and impairment			
At 31 August 2016	49,993	84,650	134,643
Depreciation charged in the Period	8,423	13,753	22,176
At 27 February 2018	58,416	98,403	156,819
Carrying amount			
At 27 February 2018	29,011	58,984	87,995
At 30 August 2016	37,434	30,930	68,364

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	396,187	507,502
Other debtors	1,922,680	633,969
	2,318,867	1,141,471

Included within other debtors is an amount totalling £692,314 in respect of loan monies owed by various companies in a distinct group which are under common control. Recovery of the indebtedness either in full or in part relies upon the disposal of an asset within that group. The timing and recovery proceeds are uncertain. No provision has been made in these accounts against the balance.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,257	-
Trade creditors	14,655	17,296
Corporation tax	262,144	108,117
Other taxation and social security	647,476	585,226
Other creditors	26,209	29,364
	951,741	740,003

GPC SIPP LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 27 FEBRUARY 2018

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2016 £
Other creditors	33,040	-
	<u>33,040</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
98 Ordinary shares of £1 each	98	98
	<u>98</u>	<u>98</u>
	<u>98</u>	<u>98</u>

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There is currently a legal case progressing through the High Court, namely Adams v Carey Pensions. The outcome of that case may have a material bearing on all SIPP administration providers. Neither the timing nor quantum of any effect can be determined by the Director.

10 Events after the reporting date

On 19 November 2018 a dividend of £1,015,698 was declared and paid by way of a credit to Ms K Taylor's directors loan account.

11 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its director as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Closing balance £
Ms K Taylor -	-	-	878,938	878,938
		<u>-</u>	<u>878,938</u>	<u>878,938</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>878,938</u>	<u>878,938</u>

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.