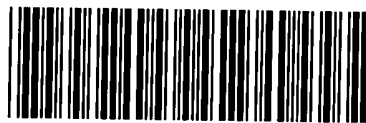


Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

for

SBT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

WEDNESDAY



A761NCW8

A12

16/05/2018

#34

COMPANIES HOUSE

SBT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Contents of the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

Number of hauls	<i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)
1	~10	~20	~70
2	~15	~25	~60
3	~20	~30	~50
4	~25	~35	~40
5	~30	~40	~30
6	~35	~45	~20
7	~40	~50	~10
8	~45	~55	~5
9	~50	~60	~2
10	~55	~65	~1

[illegible]

\mathbb{R}^n is a real vector space of dimension n . Let \mathcal{B} be a basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Then any vector $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ can be uniquely expressed as a linear combination of the basis vectors: $\mathbf{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \mathbf{b}_i$, where $v_i \in \mathbb{R}$ are the coordinates of \mathbf{v} relative to \mathcal{B} . The set of all such coordinates forms a column vector $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The mapping from \mathbf{v} to $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is a linear isomorphism. If \mathcal{C} is another basis, then the change of basis matrix P from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{C} is defined by $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{C}} = P \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}$, where $P = [\mathbf{c}_1 \dots \mathbf{c}_n]$ and \mathbf{c}_i are the basis vectors of \mathcal{C} expressed in terms of \mathcal{B} . The matrix P is invertible, and its inverse P^{-1} maps $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{C}}$ back to $\mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{B}}$. The determinant of P is non-zero, indicating a change in orientation if $\det(P) < 0$. The norm of a vector \mathbf{v} is invariant under orthogonal transformations, but changes under non-orthogonal ones. For example, the Euclidean norm $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2$ is preserved under rotations and reflections, but not under shears. The Frobenius norm of a matrix A is defined as $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2}$, which is the square root of the sum of the squares of all entries. The spectral norm $\|A\|_2$ is the largest singular value of A , and the nuclear norm $\|A\|_1$ is the sum of the singular values. These norms are used to measure the size of matrices and vectors in different contexts. The trace of a matrix A is the sum of its diagonal elements, and it is equal to the sum of its eigenvalues. The rank of a matrix is the dimension of its column space, and it is equal to the number of non-zero singular values. The null space of a matrix A is the set of all vectors \mathbf{x} such that $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. The range of A is the set of all vectors \mathbf{y} such that $\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x}$ for some \mathbf{x} . The kernel of a linear map is the null space of its matrix representation. The image of a linear map is the range of its matrix representation. The adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is defined as $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \mathbf{v}^* \mathbf{w}$ for complex vectors \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} . The Hermitian adjoint of a matrix A is its conjugate transpose A^* . The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian norm is defined as $\|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$. The Hermitian inner product is used to define the Hermitian adjoint and the Hermitian norm. The Hermitian inner product is also used to define the Hermitian adjoint of a linear map. The Hermitian adjoint of a linear map T is the map T^* such that $\langle T\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, T^*\mathbf{w} \rangle$ for all $\mathbf{v$

SBT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Company Information

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

DIRECTORS:

H S Randeva
Mrs H Randeva

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Office 1a
42-43 Boston Park Road
Brentford
England
Middlesex
TW8 9JF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06131754 (England and Wales)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2017

	Notes	31.12.17 £	31.12.16 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	519	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	2,368	-
Cash at bank		3,240	170
		<u>5,608</u>	<u>170</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	12,800	4,243
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(7,192)</u>	<u>(4,073)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(6,673)</u>	<u>(4,073)</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	154,054	144,856
NET LIABILITIES		<u><u>(160,727)</u></u>	<u><u>(148,929)</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		<u>(210,727)</u>	<u>(198,929)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u><u>(160,727)</u></u>	<u><u>(148,929)</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

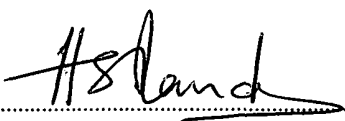
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 01/05/2018 and were signed on its behalf by:


H S Randeva - Director

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

SBT CONSULTANTS LIMITED is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% on cost

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2016 - NIL).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
Additions	692
At 31 December 2017	692
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for year	173
At 31 December 2017	173
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	519

SBT CONSULTANTS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none is charged in the year of disposal.

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.12.16
	£	£
Other debtors	2,368	-
	<u>2,368</u>	<u>-</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.12.16
	£	£
Trade creditors	12,800	-
Other creditors	-	4,243
	<u>12,800</u>	<u>4,243</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.12.16
	£	£
Other creditors	154,054	144,856
	<u>154,054</u>	<u>144,856</u>