ANGLO CHINESE SECURITIES, LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Director: Patrick Ralph Johnson

Secretary: Newhaven Limited

Registered office: Wye Lodge 66 High Street Old Stevenage Hertfordshire SG1 3EA

Registered number: 06242520 (England and Wales)

ANGLO CHINESE SECURITIES, LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 06242520)

BALANCE SHEET 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets	110103	~	~
Debtors	2	2	2
Total assets less current liabilit	ties	2	2
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	3	2	2
Shareholders' funds		2	2

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 September 2016.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) 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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the director on 18 October 2016 and were signed by:

Patrick Ralph Johnson - Director

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently(except otherwise stated).

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

· the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

FRS 102 grants certain first-time adoption exemptions from the full requirements of FRS 102 in the transition period. The Company has not taken any of the exemptions in these financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The Company makes a number of assessments which require judgement in preparing the accounts and can have a significant effect upon the financial statements. However due to the straight forward nature of the Company's business, management does not believe that there are any judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. However due to the straight forward nature of the Company's business, management does not believe that there are any estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1. Accounting policies - continued

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the director has carefully considered these risks including an assessment on uncertainty on future trading projection for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade receivables are assets due for services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts receivables are classified as current assets if receipt is expected within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The aggregate total of debtors falling due after more than one year is £2 (2015 - £2).

3. Called up share capital

Allotted, iss	ued and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2016	2015
		value:	£	£
2	Ordinary Shares	£1	2	2

4. Ultimate parent company

Anglo & International Corporate Finance, Limited is regarded by the director as being the company's ultimate parent company.