Company registration number: 06351398

# Acacia Number1 Limited Trading as Acacia House

# Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2017

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## Directors and other information

**Directors** 

Mr Kanagaratnam Rajamenon

Mr Kanagaratnam Rajaseelan

(Resigned 17 October 2016)

Company number

06351398

Registered office

Whitfield Dover Kent CT16 3EL

**Business address** 

Ashford Rd St Michaels Tenterden Kent TN30 6QA

# Statement of financial position 31 March 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	1		1	
			. 1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	6	505,193		157,553	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,779		1,301	
		507,972		158,854	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	7	(204,845)		(65,584)	
Net current assets			303,127		93,270
Total assets less current liabilities			303,128	·	93,271
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	8		(31,956)		-
Net assets			271,172		93,271
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account		*	271,170		93,269
Shareholders funds			271,172		93,271
After more than one year  Net assets  Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	8		2 271,170		93,26

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of financial position (continued) 31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Kanagaratnam Rajamenon

Director

Company registration number: 06351398

# Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	· £	£
At 1 April 2015	2	43,294	43,296
Profit for the year		49,975	49,975
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	49,975	49,975
At 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2016	2	93,269	93,271
Profit for the year		177,901	177,901
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	177,901	177,901
At 31 March 2017	2	271,170	271,172

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Singledge Lane, Whitfield, Dover, Kent, CT16 3EL.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

#### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 82 (2016: 73).

### 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Total
	£	£
Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	2,727	2,727
Depreciation At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	2,726	2,726
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	1	1
At 31 March 2016	1 1	1

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 March 2017

6.	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	•	£	£
	Trade debtors	64,650	107,243
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	440,543	48,933
	company has a participating interest Other debtors	440,040	1,377
	Other deptors	·	1,577
		505,193	157,553
		<del></del>	
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	61,044	6,261
	Trade creditors	130,466	47,374
	Social security and other taxes	13,335	11,949
		204,845	65,584
		~•	
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£

## 9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

## Reconciliation of equity

Bank loans and overdrafts

No transitional adjustments were required.

## Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.