COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07123023

APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 January 2018

APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The board of directors	Mr R Bibikov Mrs V Bibikova
Registered office	14a Adlington Street Liverpool L3 2BN
Accountants	ERC Accountants & Business Advisers Limited Chartered accountant Hanover Buildings 11-13 Hanover Street Liverpool L1 3DN
Bankers	Lloyds TSB 108 Water Street Liverpool L69 2WN

APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 January 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	**5**		**1,003**	1,037
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash at bank and in hand		**6,653**		10,522
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	**6**	**2,404**		1,319
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**4,249**	9,203
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**5,252**	10,240
PROVISIONS				
Taxation including deferred tax			**(2,303)**	(1,355)
NET ASSETS			**7,555**	11,595
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			**1**	1
Profit and loss account			**7,554**	11,594
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			**7,555**	11,595

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.

For the year ending 31 January 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members 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 .

APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 January 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr R Bibikov

Director

Company registration number: 07123023

APPLETREE ACHIEVEMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14a Adlington Street, Liverpool, L3 2BN.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents sales of cultural integration services during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Corporation tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. 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. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax. Net deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% straight line
Office equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2017: 1).

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 February 2017	754	1,720	**2,474**
Additions	–	300	**300**
At 31 January 2018	754	2,020	**2,774**
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2017	754	683	**1,437**
Charge for the year	–	334	**334**
At 31 January 2018	754	1,017	**1,771**
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2018	**–**	1,003	**1,003**
At 31 January 2017	–	1,037	1,037

6. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Social security and other taxes	**817**	–
Other creditors	**1,587**	1,319
	2,404	1,319

7. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

No director received advances, credit or guarantees during the current or previous accounting period.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following related party transactions were undertaken during the year: At the year end the company owed to its director £267. (2017: £59) No further transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.