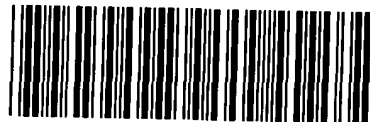


Registered number: 09679992

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

TUESDAY



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09/07/2019 #40
COMPANIES HOUSE

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09679992

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	3,609	4,741
		<u>3,609</u>	<u>4,741</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	9,668	5,369
Bank and cash balances		329,126	166,840
		<u>338,794</u>	<u>172,209</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(97,969)	(80,591)
Net current assets		<u>240,825</u>	<u>91,618</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>244,434</u>	<u>96,359</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		-	(1,137)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(1,137)</u>
Net assets		<u>244,434</u>	<u>95,222</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		244,334	95,122
		<u>244,434</u>	<u>95,222</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09679992

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

28 June 2019.

T M D'Arcy
Director



The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	100	95,122	95,222
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	149,212	149,212
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	149,212	149,212
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	100	244,334	244,434

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100	(30,539)	(30,439)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	125,661	125,661
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	125,661	125,661
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	100	95,122	95,222

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General Information

Walton International UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 09679992. The registered office is Walton House, 20 Coleford Road, London, United Kingdom, SW18 1AD.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	33% 3 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	7,850
Additions	1,814
At 31 December 2018	<u>9,664</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	3,109
Charge owned for the period	2,946
At 31 December 2018	<u>6,055</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	<u>3,609</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,741</u>

WALTON INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

5. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	420	-
Other debtors	157	-
Prepayments and accrued income	9,091	5,369
	9,668	5,369

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	175	1,753
Corporation tax	35,621	22,603
Other taxation and social security	-	59
Other creditors	60,335	54,426
Accruals and deferred income	1,838	1,750
	97,969	80,591

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	329,126	166,840
	329,126	166,840