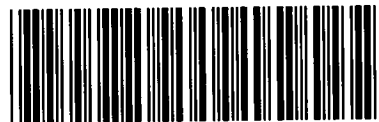


Company Registration No. 04667390 (England and Wales)

**CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

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# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

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	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		734		1,482
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	106,744		84,163	
Cash at bank and in hand		112,376		15,674	
		<u>219,120</u>		<u>99,837</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(50,780)</u>		<u>(26,771)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>168,340</u>		<u>73,066</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>169,074</u>		<u>74,548</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		4		4
Profit and loss reserves			169,070		74,544
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>169,074</u>		<u>74,548</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

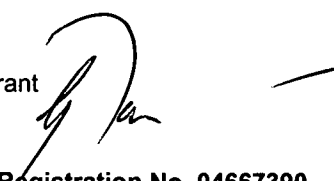
The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 September 2018

Mr G J Farrant  
Director



Company Registration No. 04667390

# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Chase Management (U.K.) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46-54 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9DW.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services including VAT and trade discounts.

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

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Computer equipment	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	14,075
	-----
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017	12,593
Depreciation charged in the year	748
	-----
At 31 March 2018	13,341
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	734
	=====
At 31 March 2017	1,482
	=====

# CHASE MANAGEMENT (U.K.) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4 Debtors	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	45,638	23,507
Other debtors	60,288	59,111
Prepayments and accrued income	818	1,545
	<u>106,744</u>	<u>84,163</u>
	<u><u>106,744</u></u>	<u><u>84,163</u></u>
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	257	3,688
Corporation tax	41,612	15,254
Other creditors	762	447
Accruals and deferred income	8,149	7,382
	<u>50,780</u>	<u>26,771</u>
	<u><u>50,780</u></u>	<u><u>26,771</u></u>
6 Called up share capital	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
20 Ordinary 'C' shares of 10p each	2	2
10 Ordinary 'A' shares of 10p each	1	1
10 Ordinary 'B' shares of 10p each	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u><u>4</u></u>	<u><u>4</u></u>

### 7 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company was owed £28,066 (2017: £33,875) by Chase Commodities Ltd, a company under common control. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

### 8 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Mr G J Farrant - Loan	-	4,314	1,252	(5,224)	342
		<u>4,314</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>(5,224)</u>	<u>342</u>
		<u><u>4,314</u></u>	<u><u>1,252</u></u>	<u><u>(5,224)</u></u>	<u><u>342</u></u>