

Company Registration No. 06744979 (England and Wales)

WRUK LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

5 APRIL 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

**3 Acorn Business Centre
Northarbour Road
Cosham
Portsmouth
United Kingdom
PO6 3TH**

WRUK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 11

WRUK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr D. P. Eastley
Mr P. J. Hunt
Ms J. A. Kirby
Mr C. W. Walker

Company number 06744979

Registered office Ashville House 260-262
Havant Road
Drayton
Portsmouth
United Kingdom
PO6 1PA

Accountants tgs taylorcocks
3 Acorn Business Centre
Northarbour Road
Cosham
Portsmouth
Hampshire
United Kingdom
PO6 3TH

WRUK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 5 APRIL 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,653		4,611
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,196,003		828,124	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,097		92,807	
		<u>1,217,100</u>		<u>920,931</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(609,419)</u>		<u>(515,717)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>607,681</u>		<u>405,214</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>610,334</u>		<u>409,825</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			609,334		408,825
Total equity			<u>610,334</u>		<u>409,825</u>

WRUK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 5 APRIL 2017

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

For the financial year ended 5 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 May 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C. W. Walker
Director

Company Registration No. 06744979

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements

WRUK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 6 April 2015	1,000	365,003	366,003
Year ended 5 April 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	316,856	316,856
Dividends	-	(273,034)	(273,034)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 5 April 2016	1,000	408,825	409,825
Year ended 5 April 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	745,138	745,138
Dividends	-	(544,629)	(544,629)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 5 April 2017	1,000	609,334	610,334
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

WRUK Limited (06744979) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ashville House 260-262, Havant Road, Drayton, Portsmouth, United Kingdom, PO6 1PA.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2017 are the first financial statements of WRUK Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 6 April 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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.

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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	33% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% reducing balance

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 and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

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.

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 260 (2016 - 240).

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 6 April 2016 and 5 April 2017	1,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 6 April 2016 and 5 April 2017	1,000
Carrying amount	
At 5 April 2017	-
At 5 April 2016	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 6 April 2016	550	9,667	10,217
Additions	400	-	400
At 5 April 2017	950	9,667	10,617
Depreciation and impairment			
At 6 April 2016	365	5,241	5,606
Depreciation charged in the year	211	2,147	2,358
At 5 April 2017	576	7,388	7,964
Carrying amount			
At 5 April 2017	374	2,279	2,653
At 5 April 2016	185	4,426	4,611

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,190,502	822,234
Prepayments and accrued income	5,501	5,890
	1,196,003	828,124

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	187,324	81,199
Other taxation and social security	370,159	226,582
Other creditors	51,936	207,936
	<u>609,419</u>	<u>515,717</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 Ordinary C £1 shares of £1 each	200	200
200 Ordinary D £1 shares of £1 each	200	200
200 Ordinary E £1 shares of £1 each	200	200
200 Ordinary F £1 shares of £1 each	200	200
200 Ordinary G £1 shares of £1 each	200	200
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
	60,417	85,417
	<u>60,417</u>	<u>85,417</u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company paid dividends to an associate totalling £76,510 (2016 - £81,628).

WRUK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2017

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £468,119 (2016 - £191,406) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	6 April 2015 £	5 April 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	366,003	409,825

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	316,856

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

There were no changes to the accounting policies arising from the adoption of FRS 102, which affected the recognition or measurement of transactions.

No adjustments were made to previously reported equity balances at the date of transition to FRS 102. No adjustments were made to previously reported equity balances at the end of the comparative period.

There were no adjustments to previously reported profit or loss in the comparative period.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.