

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02231655

CRS Consultants Limited

Filleted unaudited financial statements

31 March 2017

CRS Consultants Limited

Financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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CRS Consultants Limited

Officers and professional advisers

Director	Mr C R Steggel
Company secretary	Mrs K Yarwood
Registered office	Parrs Bank Buildings Dane Street Northwich Cheshire CW9 5HA
Accountants	M B L Chartered Accountants 10 The Bull Ring Northwich Cheshire CW9 5BS

CRS Consultants Limited

Statement of financial position

31 March 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	33,421	13,839
Current assets			
Debtors	6	537,373	560,531
Cash at bank and in hand		212,459	174,203
		749,832	734,734
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	252,159	245,045
Net current assets		497,673	489,689
Total assets less current liabilities		531,094	503,528
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		5,657	26
Net assets		525,437	503,502
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		35,000	35,000
Profit and loss account		490,437	468,502
Member funds		525,437	503,502

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

CRS Consultants Limited

Statement of financial position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 August 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C R Steggel

Director

Company registration number: 02231655

CRS Consultants Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Parrs Bank Buildings, Dane Street, Northwich, Cheshire, CW9 5HA.

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 the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

(a) 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.

(b) 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 13.

(c) Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered.

(d) Taxation

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. 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.

(e) Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

(f) 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.

(g) 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	-	33% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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 are 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.

(k) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 27 (2016: 26).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	32,878	2,192	35,070
Additions	21,343	5,537	26,880
Disposals	(2,535)	—	(2,535)
Transfers	(7,444)	7,444	—
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	44,242	15,173	59,415
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Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	19,928	1,303	21,231
Charge for the year	5,567	1,731	7,298
Disposals	(2,535)	—	(2,535)
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At 31 March 2017	22,960	3,034	25,994
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Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	21,282	12,139	33,421
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2016	12,950	889	13,839
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6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	473,211	513,211
Prepayments and accrued income	22,891	24,799
Other debtors - client monies due	41,271	22,521
	-----	-----
	537,373	560,531
	-----	-----

The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	433,211	473,211
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	38,542	35,349
Accruals and deferred income	26,352	15,437
Corporation tax	49,406	50,633
Social security and other taxes	17,944	11,048
Director loan accounts	7,480	60,471
Other creditors - client monies owed	112,435	72,107
	-----	-----
	252,159	245,045
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8. Cash at bank and in hand

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank deposit account	50,061	80,029
Office account	91,051	44,522

Client money bank account	71,164	49,586
Petty cash	183	66
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	212,459	174,203
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9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	83,568	75,115
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	264,425	47,993
Later than 5 years	1,200,000	—
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	1,547,993	123,108
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10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

There were no director's advances, credits or guarantees during the current year or the previous year.

11. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£	£	£	£
Mr C R Steggel	—	—	(7,480)	(60,471)
CRS Consultants Holdings Ltd	(40,000)	(40,000)	473,211	513,211
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Mr C R Steggel is a director of the company. CRS Consultants Holdings Limited is the company's parent company.

12. Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary of CRS Consultants Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

13. 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.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.