Company Registration No. 01810973 (England and Wales)

# **European Caveats Limited**

Unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Pages for filing with the Registrar

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# **Company information**

**Directors** 

S J Wilkinson

I Smith S Perkins A Marles

Secretary

T Fox

**Company number** 

01810973

**Registered office** 

1 St Augustine's Place

Bristol BS1 4UD

**Accountants** 

Saffery Champness LLP St Catherine's Court

**Berkeley Place** 

Clifton Bristol BS8 1BQ

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# Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2017

			2017		2016
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets		į		,	
Cash at bank and in hand		986		986	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	2	(1,129)		(1,129)	
Net current liabilities			(143)		(143)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		18		18
Profit and loss reserves			(161)		(161)
•			<del></del>		
Total equity			(143)		(143)
					===

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

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.

S J Wilkinson

**Director** 

**Company Registration No. 01810973** 

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

## 1 Accounting policies

## **Company information**

European Caveats Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 St Augustine's Place, Bristol, BS1 4UD.

### 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.

In accordance with section 35 of FRS 102, Dormat Company Limited has elected tor retain its existing accounting policies for reported assets, liabilities and equity at the date of transition to FRS 102 (1 January 2015), until such time as it is not dormant. Accordingly there are no transitional adjustments arising for the company on transition to FRS 102 that impact the company's previously reported financial performance or position.

### 1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

#### 1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

## 1.4 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 statement of financial position 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

### 1.5 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.

## 2 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	1,129	1,129
		<del></del>

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

3	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	18 Ordinary shares of £1 each	18	18
		18	18

# 4 Controlling party

The company is controlled by the directors by virtue of their interest in the share capital of the company. All directors are partners in Stevens, Hewlett and Perkins. At the end the company owed Stevens Hewlett and Perkins £1,129 (2016: £1,129). This is an interest-free loan.