Statement of Consent to Prepare Abridged Financial Statements

All of the members of E voyages Limited have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the period ending 30 September 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05677198

E voyages Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

30 September 2017

E voyages Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2017 to 30 September 2017

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E voyages Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2017

	Note	30 Sep 17 £	30 Sep 17 £	31 Jan 17 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**5**		**857,458**	873,135
Current assets				
Debtors		**1,103,346**		708,628
Cash at bank and in hand		**403,716**		316,796
		1,507,062		1,025,424
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		**2,296,325**		1,881,194
Net current liabilities			**789,263**	855,770
Total assets less current liabilities			**68,195**	17,365
Net assets			**68,195**	17,365
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**5,000**	5,000
Profit and loss account			**63,195**	12,365
Members funds			**68,195**	17,365

These abridged 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 abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the Period ending 30 September 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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the Period in question in accordance with section 476 ;

- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements .

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Emmanuelle Spriet

Director

Company registration number: 05677198

E voyages Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Period from 1 February 2017 to 30 September 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 6th Floor, Elizabeth House, 54-58 High Street, Edgware, HA8 7EJ.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged 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

Basis of preparation

The abridged 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 abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Disclosure exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

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.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

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.

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.

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 Period, including the director, amounted to 43 (2017: 43).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 February 2017	**962,088**
Additions	**14,043**
At 30 September 2017	**976,131**
Depreciation	
At 1 February 2017	**88,953**
Charge for the period	**29,720**
At 30 September 2017	**118,673**
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2017	**857,458**
At 31 January 2017	873,135

6. Financial instruments at fair value

The company holds or issues financial instruments in order to achieve three main objectives, being: (a) to finance its operations; (b) to manage its exposure to interest and currency risks arising from its operations and from its sources of finance; and (c) for trading purposes. In addition, various financial instruments (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the company's operations. Transactions in financial instruments result in the company assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. As at 30 September 2017 the company had no forward exchange contracts.These are entered into for the purpose of managing risks.

7. Related party transactions