Registered number: 04715037

SHARE REGISTRARS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

RPG CROUCH CHAPMAN LLP
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SHARE REGISTRARS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04715037

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		38,230		5,209
			38,230		5,209
Current assets					
Debtors	5	356,789		305,011	
Cash at bank and in hand		476,633		645,639	
		833,422		950,650	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(172,796)		(295,886)	
Net current assets			660,626		654,764
Total assets less current liabilities			698,856		659,973
Net assets			698,856		659,973
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss account			698,756		659,873
			698,856		659,973

SHARE REGISTRARS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:04715037

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19/01/2023

P A Keith
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

SHARE REGISTRARS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2020	100	508,865	508,965
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	251,008	251,008
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	251,008	251,008
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 1 May 2021	100	659,873	659,973
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	38,883	38,883
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	38,883	38,883
At 30 April 2022	100	698,756	698,856

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Share Registrars Limited, company number 04715037, is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27-28 Eastcastle Street, London, W1W 8DH.

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of service activities.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-	10%
Office equipment	-	33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 12 (2021 - 14).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2021	-	25,304	25,304
Additions	36,796	816	37,612
Disposals	-	(16,059)	(16,059)
At 30 April 2022	36,796	10,061	46,857
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2021	-	20,096	20,096
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,855	2,735	4,590
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	(16,059)	(16,059)
At 30 April 2022	1,855	6,772	8,627
Net book value			
At 30 April 2022	34,941	3,289	38,230
At 30 April 2021	-	5,209	5,209

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	308,958	298,318
Amounts owed by group undertakings	14,145	-
Other debtors	2,077	-
Prepayments and accrued income	31,609	6,693
	356,789	305,011

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	55,778	14,967
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	105,061
Corporation tax	6,627	57,911
Other taxation and social security	82,898	106,119
Other creditors	2,757	787
Accruals and deferred income	24,736	11,041
	172,796	295,886

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10 (2021 - 10) A shares of £1.00 each	10	10
90 (2021 - 90) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	90	90
	100	100

8. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 April 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases of £388,395.