Registered number: 01678961

CONDICI LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

CONDICI LIMITED

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CONDICI LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M A Fallman Mr M R Fallman
Company secretary	Mr M A Fallman
Registered number	01678961
Registered office	16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited Chartered Accountants 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

CONDICI LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**15,227**		27,261
			15,227		27,261
Current assets					
Stocks	5	**14,526**		47,438	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**523,922**		745,353	
Cash at bank and in hand		**919,546**		673,993	
		1,457,994		1,466,784	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(993,847)**		(806,502)	
Net current assets			**464,147**		660,282
Total assets less current liabilities			**479,374**		687,543
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		**-**		(157,927)
Net assets			**479,374**		529,616
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		**5,002**		5,002
Profit and loss account			**474,372**		524,614
Total equity			**479,374**		529,616

CONDICI LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

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 profit and loss account 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 by:

Mr M A Fallman
Director

Date: 13 December 2023

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Condici Limited is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

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 profit and loss account 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)

2.4 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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	- 5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 8 years straight line
Computer equipment	- 5 years straight line

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.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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 profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2022 - 6).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	8,792	96,269	26,101	131,162
At 31 March 2023	8,792	96,269	26,101	131,162
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	8,792	69,008	26,101	103,901
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	12,034	-	12,034
At 31 March 2023	8,792	81,042	26,101	115,935
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	-	15,227	-	15,227
At 31 March 2022	-	27,261	-	27,261

5. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	3,344	16,525
Finished goods and goods for resale	11,182	30,913
	14,526	47,438

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	**450,187**	345,955
Other debtors	**70,252**	394,476
Prepayments and accrued income	**3,483**	4,922
	523,922	745,353

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	**-**	50,000
Trade creditors	**135,102**	88,485
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**555,037**	440,484
Corporation tax	**39,711**	39,442
Other taxation and social security	**124,897**	102,527
Other creditors	**800**	764
Accruals and deferred income	**138,300**	84,800
	993,847	806,502

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	**-**	157,927

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	50,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	50,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	-	107,927
	-	207,927

10. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,002 (2022 - 5,002) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**5,002**	5,002

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2023 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	**92,500**	92,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**92,500**	185,000
	185,000	277,500

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with wholly owned group companies.

At the balance sheet date the company owed companies under common control £415,037 (2022: £340,484).

At the balance sheet date the company owed £140,000 to the parent company of the group (2022: £100,000).

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