UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	20	20	20	19
Notes	£	. £	£	£
4		92,885		86,792
5		150		150
		93,035		86,942
	921,332		968,296	
7	2,032,783		1,765,316	
	432,939		118,280	
	3,387,054		2,851,892	
8	(1,233,855)		(864,019)	
		2,153,199		1,987,873
		2,246,234		2,074,815
9		(12,656)		(9,307)
		2,233,578		2,065,508
	•			
10		100		200
		2,233,478		2,065,308
		2,233,578		2,065,508
	4 5 7 8	921,332 7 2,032,783 432,939 3,387,054 8 (1,233,855)	92,885 150 93,035 7 2,032,783 432,939 3,387,054 8 (1,233,855) 2,153,199 2,246,234 9 (12,656) 2,233,578 10 100 2,233,478	92,885 150 93,035 7 2,032,783 432,939 3,387,054 8 (1,233,855) 2,153,199 2,246,234 9 (12,656) 2,233,578 10 100 2,233,478

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 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2411/0/2020

Mr A Vij **Director**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Inntitle Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 46-50 Stocks Street, Manchester, M8 8QJ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Going concern

In assessing the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, the directors have considered scenarios which have involved a degree of judgement based upon experience of the sector, forecast activity and the cash resources available to ensure that the financial statements can be prepared on the going concern basis. Since the significance of the economic impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak have become apparent, the Directors have reviewed in detail the company's position and the appropriate basis on which to prepare the financial statements. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnove

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and rent receivable provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts. Rent is recognised on the accruals basis.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment Fixtures and fittings

5% Straight Line 15% Reducing Balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts due from group companies and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on a non discounted basis.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2019 - 16).

3 Directors' remuneration

2	2020 20 £	19 £
Remuneration paid to directors 45	,430 14,3	26

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4	Tangible fixed assets			
	-	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2019	57,000	135,359	192,359
	Additions	<u>-</u>	22,251	22,251
	At 30 June 2020	57,000	157,610	214,610
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 July 2019	21,613	83,954	105,567
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,850	13,308	16,158
	At 30 June 2020	24,463	97,262	121,725
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2020	32,537	60,348	92,885
	At 30 June 2019	35,387	51,405	86,792
				====
5	Fixed asset investments			
			2020	2019
			£	£
	Investments		150	150

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
UBHA Properties Ltd	46-50 Stocks Street, Manchester, M8 8QJ	Property rental	Ordinary	75.00 -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

7	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	510,115	138,577
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,347,567	1,348,650
	Other debtors	175,101	278,089
		2,032,783	1,765,316
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	242,110	132,295
	Trade creditors	364,204	285,414
	Corporation tax	81,709	22 227
	Our por ation tax	01,703	33,937
	Other taxation and social security	48,458	33,937 7,379
	•		
	Other taxation and social security	48,458	7,379

Included within creditors is £239,847 (2019: £127,878) that relates to a 90 day revolving credit facility. At any time this can be up to the value of £2,250,000.

Included within other creditors is a debenture which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets present and future including goodwill, book debts, uncalled capital, buildings, fixtures, fixed plant and machinery.

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	12,656	9,307
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

10	Called up share capital		
	·	2020	2019
	•	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary 'A' Shares of £1 each	. 60	100
	30 Ordinary 'B'Shares of £1 each	. 30	-
	5 Ordinary 'C' Shares of £1 each	5	-
	5 Ordinary 'D' Shares of £1 each	5	-
	1		
		100	100
			
	Preference share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Preference Shares of £1 each	-	100
			
		-	100
			====

On 17 December 2019 a special resolution was passed that with the effect from 1 July 2012 for the allotment of 100 £1 'B' Non-voting preference shares at par, 100 £1 'C' Non-voting shares at par and 100 £1 'E' Non-voting shares at par.

On 16 March 2020 the company repurchased and subsequently cancelled the 100 £1 'B' Non-voting preference shares at par, the 100 £1 'C' Non-voting shares at par and the 100 £1 'E' Non-voting shares at par.

On 27 March 2020 the company redesignated 40 ordinary 'A' shares as 30 ordinary 'B' shares, 5 ordinary 'C' shares and 5 Ordinary 'D' shares.

On 27 March 2020 the company repurchased and subsequently cancelled the 100 $\pounds 1$ 'D' Non-voting preference shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

11 Related party transactions

During the year, rental expenses totalling £85,000 (2019: £85,000) were paid to group companies.

During the year, management charges totalling £36,000 (2019: £36,000) were charged to group companies.

Included within debtors is £1,347,567 (2019: £1,348,650) due from group companies.

Included within other creditors is £55,162 (2019: £5,027) due to the directors of the company. The loan is interest free and there no fixed repayment date.

Included within other debtors is £Nil (2019: £50,420) due from a company with related officers. The loan was interest free and has been written off in the year and included as an exceptional item.

Also included within other debtors is £146,701 (2019: £101,018) due from a company with related officers. The loan is interest free and there is no fixed repayment date.

Dividends totalling £150,000 (2019: £85,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

12 Parent company

The directors of the company are deemed to be the ultimate controlling party by virtue of their ownership of the majority of the shares in the company.