Unaudited Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 May 2019

Company Number 03444266

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28/02/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

## Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Unaudited Financial Statements of Pcal Properties Limited

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of PCAL Properties Limited for the year ended 31 May 2019 as set out on pages 2 to 12 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of PCAL Properties Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of PCAL Properties Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of PCAL Properties Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than PCAL Properties Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that PCAL Properties Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of PCAL Properties Limited. You consider that PCAL Properties Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of PCAL Properties Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

**BDO LLP** 

150 Aldersgate Street

London EC1A 4AB

Date: 28/07/2020

# PCAL Properties Limited Registered number:03444266

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 May 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets			_		_
Tangible assets	6		8,079		7,651
Investment property	7		2,571,000		2,026,000
			2,579,079	•	2,033,651
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	900		550,900	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	8,092		433,679	
	-	8,992	-	984,579	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(4,000)		(617,053)	
Net current assets	-		4,992		367,526
Total assets less current liabilities			2,584,071		2,401,177
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,082,472)		(930,330)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	(18,130)		(18,130)	
	-		(18,130)		(18,130)
Net assets			1,483,469	•	1,452,717
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	14		2		2
Profit and loss account			1,483,467		1,452,715
			1,483,469	•	1,452,717

Registered number:03444266

## Statement of Financial Position (continued) As at 31 May 2019

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 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 by:

P H Friend Director

Date:

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
			_
At 1 June 2017	2	1,515,943	1,515,945
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year		(63,228)	(63,228)
At 1 June 2018		1,452,715	1,452,717
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	30,752	30,752
At 31 May 2019	2	1,483,467	1,483,469

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### 1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the individual private Company for the year ended 31 May 2019.

The Company has determined that the pound is the functional currency as this is the currency of the economic environment in which the Company predominantly operates.

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in rental properties.

The Company is a United Kingdom company limited by shares. It is both incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is 150 Aldersgate Street, London, EC1A 4AB.

#### 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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable in the year.

#### 2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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:

Plant and machinery

- 10% 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### 2.12 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction which includes transaction costs for financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured as set out below. A financing transaction is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified as either 'basic' or 'other' in accordance with Chapter 11 of FRS

#### Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Trade debtors and trade payables are recognised at the undiscounted amount owed by the customer or to the supplier, which is normally the invoice amount.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

The directors consider the following areas to involve considerable degree of estimation uncertainty:

#### Investment properties:

The Company's investment properties are measured at fair value. The valuation was carried out by the directors. The directors have used observable market prices, which can fluctuate upwards as well as downwards and have been adjusted, as necessary, for any difference in the condition of the asset.

#### 4. Other operating income/(expense)

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit/(loss) on disposal of investment property	-	409,250
	•	409,250

#### 5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 -2).

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

6.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and machinery £
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 June 2018	14,830
	Additions	1,998
	At 31 May 2019	16,828
	Depreciation	
	At 1 June 2018	7,179
	Charge for the year on owned assets	1,570
	At 31 May 2019	8,749
	Net book value	
	At 31 May 2019	8,079
	At 31 May 2018	7,651
7.	Investment property	-
		Long term leasehold investment property £
	Valuation	
	At 1 June 2018	2,026,000
	Additions at cost	550,000
	Disposals	(40,000)
	Surplus on revaluation	35,000
	At 31 May 2019	2,571,000

The 2019 valuations were made by the directors, on an open market value for existing use basis.

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

Trade debtors   900	8.	Debtors		
Other debtors - 550,000  900 550,900  9. Cash and cash equivalents  2019 2018 £ £ Cash at bank and in hand 8,092 433,679  10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2019 2018 £ £ Corporation tax - 47,870 Accruals and deferred income 4,000 569,183  4,000 617,053  11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £ £				
9. Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand  2019 £ £ £ Cash at bank and in hand  8,092 433,679  10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2019 2018 £ £ £ Corporation tax		Trade debtors	900	900
9. Cash and cash equivalents  2019 £ £ £ Cash at bank and in hand  8,092 433,679  10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2019 £ £ £ Corporation tax		Other debtors	-	550,000
Cash at bank and in hand       2019 £ £ £         8,092       433,679         10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year       2019 £ £         Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income       - 47,870         Accruals and deferred income       4,000 569,183         4,000 617,053         11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year       2019 £ 2018 £			900	550,900
Cash at bank and in hand       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       £       2019       2018       £       <	9.	Cash and cash equivalents		
10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2019 2018 £ £ Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income 4,000 569,183  4,000 617,053  11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £ £				
10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  2019 2018 £ £ Corporation tax		Cash at bank and in hand	8,092	433,679
Corporation tax			8,092	433,679
Corporation tax - 47,870 Accruals and deferred income 4,000 569,183  4,000 617,053  11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £	10.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals and deferred income  4,000 569,183  4,000 617,053  11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £ £				
4,000 617,053  11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £ £		Corporation tax	-	47,870
11. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year  2019 2018 £ £		Accruals and deferred income	4,000	569,183
2019 2018 £ £			4,000	617,053
£££	11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Other creditors 1,082,472 930,330				
		Other creditors	1,082,472	930,330

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

Financial instruments		
	2019	2018
Financial assets	Ł	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,092 ————	433,679
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash	and cash equival	ents.
Deferred taxation		
	•	2019 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss		(18,130) -
At end of year	· _	(18,130)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
On revaluation of property	18,130	18,130
	18,130	18,130
Share capital		
	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		2
	Financial assets Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash  Deferred taxation  At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss  At end of year  The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:  On revaluation of property  Share capital	Financial assets  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss  8,092  Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and cash equival particular to the profit or loss comprise cash and cash equival particular to the profit or loss comprise cash and cash equival particular to profit or loss  At end of year  The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:  2019  £  On revaluation of property  18,130  18,130  Share capital  2019  £  Allotted, called up and fully paid

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 May 2019

### 15. Related party transactions

The creditor falling due in more than one year represents amounts due to to P H Friend and C M Friend, directors and shareholders of the company. The purpose of these loans were to finance the investment property purchases of the company. The directors have confirmed that it is not their intention to demand repayment of their loans within one year of the balance sheet date.

Interest is charged at 3% on the balance owed to C M Friend - £14,625 (2018: £13,500). No interest was charged on the amount owing to P H Friend (2018 £Nil).

The total loan balance outstanding at the year end was £1,082,472 (2018: £930,330).