

Company Registration No. 07558601 (England and Wales)

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		1,403,003		1,707,276
Current assets					
Debtors	4	7,295		7,968	
Cash at bank and in hand		846,539		865,166	
		<u>853,834</u>		<u>873,134</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,456,854)		(1,453,665)	
Net current liabilities			(603,020)		(580,531)
Total assets less current liabilities			799,983		1,126,745
Provisions for liabilities			-		(14,943)
Net assets			<u>799,983</u>		<u>1,111,802</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			789,983		1,101,802
Total equity			<u>799,983</u>		<u>1,111,802</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 7 December 2020

G Hall
Director

Company Registration No. 07558601

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Penn Park Capital Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Parkshot, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2RD 1 Parkshot, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2RD

1.1 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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore the Director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

3 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments other than loans	1,403,003	1,707,276

Fixed asset investments revalued

The investments are included at revalued amounts based on the stock market value at the year end. The historical cost of the investments was £1,780,424 (2019: £1,628,627).

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,707,276
Additions	179,291
Valuation changes	(456,070)
Disposals	(27,494)
At 31 March 2020	1,403,003
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	1,403,003
At 31 March 2019	1,707,276

PENN PARK CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4	Debtors	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Other debtors	7,295	7,968
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Taxation and social security	2,811	-
	Other creditors	1,454,043	1,453,665
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>1,456,854</u>	<u>1,453,665</u>
6	Called up share capital	2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10,000 Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

7 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end the company's operations are being closely monitored by the director due to the development and global spread of COVID-19. The director continues to operate the business as a going concern as explained in note 1.2 above.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.