

Registered number
08235172

HOTELPLANNER LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

HOTELPLANNER LIMITED

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HOTELPLANNER LIMITED

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2017

Company Registration No. 08235172

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	21,713	10,950
Current assets			
Debtors	4	23,750	93,905
Cash at bank and in hand		66,186	59,487
		<u>89,936</u>	<u>153,392</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(396,956)	(431,779)
Net current liabilities		<u>(307,020)</u>	<u>(278,387)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(285,307)</u>	<u>(267,437)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	6	(286,307)	(268,437)
Shareholder's funds		<u>(285,307)</u>	<u>(267,437)</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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 and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

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Tim Hentschel
Director

HOTELPLANNER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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 the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A 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 convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The validity of this assumption depends on the company being able to trade profitably in the future and the continued support of the company's director who is also a shareholder. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the company continued to make losses and such support were withdrawn. If the company was unable to continue to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, provide for further liabilities that may arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. The shareholder and director has expressed their willingness to continue supporting the company for the foreseeable future and hence it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% straight line
Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial statements 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet date when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 of impairments found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss accounts.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried amortised cost using effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from third parties and loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Taxation

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

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit 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 profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing differences arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of the 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. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the assets 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 relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	5,392	12,867	18,259
Additions	-	18,200	18,200
At 31 December 2017	<u>5,392</u>	<u>31,067</u>	<u>36,459</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	1,680	5,629	7,309
Charge for the year	1,078	6,359	7,437
At 31 December 2017	<u>2,758</u>	<u>11,988</u>	<u>14,746</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	<u>2,634</u>	<u>19,079</u>	<u>21,713</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>3,712</u>	<u>7,238</u>	<u>10,950</u>

4 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	80,465
Other debtors	23,750	13,440
	<u>23,750</u>	<u>93,905</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	43,718	43,718

Trade creditors	29,737	45,168
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	308,812	326,921
Other taxes and social security costs	5,909	8,069
Director's current account	3,478	3,478
Other creditors	5,302	4,425
	<u>396,956</u>	<u>431,779</u>

6 Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account represents movement of profit and loss during the year.

7 Other information

Hotelplanner Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is: 37 Warren Street, London, W1T 6EJ.

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.