Registration number: 09887583

# PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR INDEPENDENCE HOUSING LTD. ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** G W Bosanko

J A Bosanko

Company secretary T Bosanko

Registered office Windsor House

Bayshill Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 3AT

Accountants Hazlewoods LLP

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

(Registration number: 09887583)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	5,093	<del>-</del>
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	20,761	6,638
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>5</u>	123,232	-
Cash at bank and in hand	_	164,415	8,163
		308,408	14,801
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u> _	(179,351)	(4,238)
Net current assets	_	129,057	10,563
Total assets less current liabilities		134,150	10,563
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u> _	(60,000)	
Net assets	=	74,150	10,563
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>7</u>	10	10
Profit and loss account	_	74,140	10,553
Total equity	=	74,150	10,563

For the financial year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 14 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

G W Bosanko Director

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

## 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 3AT

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

### Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

## Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

# Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

# Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current 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 taxable income.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Leasehold improvements
Office equipment
Computer equipment

Depreciation method and rate Over the term of the lease 25% straight line 25% straight line

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

## Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

# Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

## Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rate basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

# 3 Staff numbers

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

			Year ended 31 March 2018 No.	25 November 2015 to 31 March 2017 No.
Average number of employees		_	2	2
4 Tangible assets				
	Leasehold improvements £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
Additions and at 31 March 2018	11,538	9,200	2,899	23,637
<b>Depreciation</b> Charge for the year and at 31 March 2018	8,999	9,200	345	18,544
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	2,539		2,554	5,093
At 31 March 2017 =	<u>-</u>			
5 Debtors				
			31 March 2018 £	31 March 2017 £
Trade debtors			11,768	3,375
Other debtors			8,993	3,263
Amounts owed by group undertakings		_	123,232	-
			143,993	6,638
Less non-current portion			(123,232)	
Total current trade and other debtors		_	20,761	6,638

# Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£123,232 (2017 - £Nil) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

#### 6 Creditors

	31 March 2018 £	31 March 2017 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	20,903	-
Amounts due to related parties	99,273	-
Accrued expenses	7,195	1,600
Corporation tax liability	51,980	2,638
	179,351	4,238
Due after one year		
Other non-current financial liabilities	60,000	_

# 7 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 Marc	31 March 2018		ch 2017
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.10 (2017 - £1) each	-	-	10	10
A Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	65	6.50	-	-
B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	5	0.50	-	-
C Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	30	3.00	-	-
-	100	10	10	10

On 12 July 2017 the 10 Ordinary shares of £1 each were sub-divided into 100 Ordinary shares of 10p each. These were then further redesignated as 65 A Ordinary shares of 10p each, 5 B Ordinary shares of 10p each and 30 C Ordinary shares of 10p each on the same date.

# 8 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts are unaudited.

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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.