

**HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
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**HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	\$	2017 \$	\$
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		396,139		372,895
Current assets					
Debtors	4	173,079		89,672	
Cash at bank and in hand		248,073		1,949,816	
		<u>421,152</u>		<u>2,039,488</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(817,291)</u>		<u>(2,412,383)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(396,139)		(372,895)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Reserves			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>

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

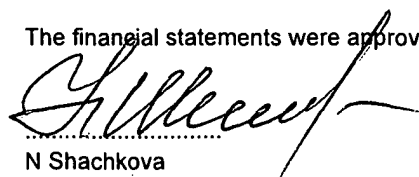
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 06.01.2020


N Shachkova
Director

Company Registration No. 09888704

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Human Rights Project Management is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, W1F 7LD, London.

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 US \$, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest US \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	To be depreciated over the term of the leasehold
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Reducing balance method
Computer equipment	25% Reducing balance method

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 surplus or deficit.

1.4 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 (if any). 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

**HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

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

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 14 (2017 - 12).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	293,484	127,912	421,396
Additions	-	57,462	57,462
At 31 December 2018	293,484	185,374	478,858
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2018	-	48,501	48,501
Depreciation charged in the year	-	34,218	34,218
At 31 December 2018	-	82,719	82,719
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2018	293,484	102,655	396,139
At 31 December 2017	293,484	79,411	372,895

HUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT MANAGEMENT
(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE WITHOUT SHARE CAPITAL)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	173,079	87,825
Deferred tax asset	-	1,847
	<u>173,079</u>	<u>89,672</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	15
Trade creditors	48,854	770
Corporation tax	-	508
Other taxation and social security	(16,835)	-
Other creditors	785,272	2,411,090
	<u>817,291</u>	<u>2,412,383</u>

6 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.