REGISTERED NUMBER: 10380697 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

FOR

IDEAL URBAN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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IDEAL URBAN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

REGISTERED OFFICE:
71-75 Shelton Street
London
WC2H 9JQ

REGISTERED NUMBER:
10380697 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:
Numera Partners LLP
4th Floor
Charles House
108-110 Finehley Road
London
NW3 5JJ

BALANCE SHEET 30 JUNE 2023

		30.6.23		30.6.22	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	4		1		1
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	-		48,880	
Cash at bank		<u>773</u>		29	
CREDITORS		773		48,909	
Amounts falling due within one year	6	249,998		10,638	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS	· ·		(249,225)		38,271
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(249,224)		38,272
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		_		285,357
NET LIABILITIES			(249,224)		(247,085)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			100		100
Called up share capital Retained earnings			100 (249,324)		100 (247,185)
Retained earnings			(249,224)		$\frac{(247,185)}{(247,085)}$
					

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 21 March 2024 and were signed by:

Ms M Rollings-Kamara - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ideal Urban Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (\mathfrak{L}) and rounded to the nearest \mathfrak{L} .

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis. The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. There is sufficient funding in place to support the ongoing development.

At the balance sheet date, the company's liabilities exceeded its assets by £249,224 and it reported a loss of £2,139. In the opinion of the directors the company has the support of its creditors and financiers for the foresceable future, and it is therefore considered appropriate to adopt the going concern policy.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revisions affects both current and future periods.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 contractual provisions of the instruments.

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.

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 method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

4.

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2022 - NIL).

Freehold property £ COST At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2023 At 30 June 2022 5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR Amounts owed by group undertakings Freehold property £ Amounts owed by group undertakings

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN O	ONE YEAR
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٥.	CREDITORS: AMOUNT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	20 6 22	20 < 22
		30.6.23	30.6.22
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	247,952	8,592
	Other creditors	2,046	2,046
		249,998	10,638
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
	*	30.6.23	30.6.22
		£	£
	Other creditors	_	285,357
	one transf		203,337
8.	DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES		
	The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 30 June 2023	and 30 June 2022:	
		30.6.23	30.6.22
		£	£
	Ms M Rollings-Kamara		
	Balance outstanding at start of year	-	(5,334)
	Amounts advanced	3,673	8,843
	Amounts repaid	(3.673)	(3,509)
	Amounts written off	(5,075)	(5,507)
	Amounts written on	-	-
		-	-
	Balance outstanding at end of year		

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.