Company registration number 10461876 (England and Wales)
OCEAN BAY INVESTMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023
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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	196,295		618,974	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,234		729	
		197,529		619,703	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(203,776)		(624,764)	
Net current liabilities			(6,247)		(5,061)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(6,347)		(5,161)
Total equity			(6,247)		(5,061)

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 May 2023 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 22 April 2024

Mr S L Johnson

Director

Company registration number 10461876 (England and Wales)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ocean Bay Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1-4 Kings Parade, Lower Coombe Street, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1AA.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### 1.3 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.

### 1.4 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.

### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2023

## 2 Employees

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

				2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total			1	1
3	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2023 £	2022 £
	Other debtors			196,295	618,974
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2023	2022
				£ £	£ 2022
	Other creditors			203,776	624,764
5	Called up share capital				
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

## 6 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors is the amount of £4,889 (2022: £4,889) due to the director of the company.

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.