COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11680642

City Retreats Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 November 2020

City Retreats Limited

Statement of Financial Position 30 November 2020

	2020	2019
Note	£	£
4	450,000	429,544
5	_	17,000
	5,544	15,095
	5,544	32,095
6	134,027	159,538
	128,483	
	321,517	302,101
7	301,990	301,990
	3,887	-
	15,640	111
	100	100
	16,569	_
	(1,029)	11
	15,640	111
	5	4 450,000 5 - 5,544 6 134,027 128,483 321,517 7 301,990 3,887 15,640 100 16,569 (1,029)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 November 2020 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

City Retreats Limited

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 November 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 August 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T Nurmohamed Esq

Director

Company registration number: 11680642

City Retreats Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 November 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is TML House, 1a The Anchorage, Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 1LY.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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 taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

4. Tangible assets

	Freehold
	property £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2019	429,544
Revaluations	20,456
At 30 November 2020	450,000
Depreciation	
At 1 December 2019 and 30 November 2020	_
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2020	450,000
At 30 November 2019	429,544

The company holds investment properties with a cost price of £429,544. The properties are reflected in the accounts at their fair value at the balance sheet date. The valuation is carried out annually by T Nurmohamed Esq , the director with reference to the open market.

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	_	17,000

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	917	198
Corporation tax	_	49
Other creditors	133,110	159,291
	134,027	159,538
7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	301,990	301,990

8. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		2020	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
T Nurmohamed Esq	(1,602)	(3,210)	(4,812)
		2019	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£

T Nurmohamed Esq – (1,602)

9. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transactio	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
	£	£	£	£	
L & A UK Limited	22,970	(149,690)	(126,720)	(149,690)	

L & A UK Limited is a company under the control of Mr and Mrs Nurmohamed

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.