PAURAY PROPERTIES LIMITED UNAUDITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2018



PAURAY PROPERTIES LIMITED CONTENTS

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr R Glatter Mr P A Hanbury Mrs R E Hanbury

Company secretary

Mr R Glatter

Company number

00652484

Registered office

16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

Accountants

Blick Rothenberg Limited 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr R Glatter Mr P A Hanbury Mrs R E Hanbury

Small companies exemptions

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Mr R Glatte

Director

Date: 30 November lois

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PAURAY PROPERTIES I IMITED

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Pauray Properties Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Pauray Properties Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Pauray Properties Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Pauray Properties Limited and its board of directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Pauray Properties Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit. You consider that Pauray Properties Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year ended 31 March 2018.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Pauray Properties Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

As stated in note 2.5, investment properties are included at historical cost rather than, as required by Section 16 of Financial Reporting Standard 102, at their open market value. We are unable to quantify the effect, if any, on reserves and tangible fixed assets of this non-compliance.

Blick Rothenberg Limited

16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

Date: 30 November 2016

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	2018	2017
	τ.	t.
Turnover	206,588	181,126
Administrative expenses	(137,059)	(237,761)
Operating profit/(loss)	69,529	(56,635)
Interest receivable and similar income	. (-	167
Profit/(loss) before taxation	69,529	(56,468)
Tax on profit/(loss)	(7,514)	÷
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	62,015	(56,468)

There are no items of other comprehensive income for either the year or the prior year other than the profit or loss for the year. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

				• •	
	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets				٠	
Tangible assets	5		387,221		387,451
			387,221	-	387,451
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6,	2,864		5,209	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	r 6	47,056		39,384	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	129,175	_	102,827	
•	· .	179,095	7	147,420	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(199,546)		(155,116)	
Net current liabilities	-		(20,451)		(7,696)
Total assets less current liabilities		· -	366,770	- · .	379,755
			<u> </u>	·	
Net assets		,	366,770		379,755
Capital and reserves	(=		· · · · · · ·	
Called up share capital	. 8		100	•	100
Revaluation reserve			3,850	. •	3,850
Profit and loss account			362,820		375,805
Total equity		· .,	366,770	_	379,755
	,			. =	

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Glatter

Director

Date: 3

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve		Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	100	3,850	507,273	511,223
Comprehensive income for the year	•		•	
Loss for the financial year	-		(56,468)	(56,468)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(56,468)	(56,468)
Contributions by and distributions to owners	•			
Dividends: Equity capital	, -	-	(75,000)	(75,000)
Total transactions with owners	, .	\ <u>.</u>	(75,000)	(75,000)
At 31 March and 1 April 2017	100	3,850	375,805	379,755
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year		-	62,015	62,015
Total comprehensive income for the year			62,015	62,015
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends: Equity capital	• •		(75,000)	(75,000)
Total transactions with owners	•		(75,000)	(75,000)
At 31 March 2018	100	3,850	362,820	366,770

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Pauray Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its principal place of business is 2 Greenacres Drive, Stanmore, Middlesex, HA7 3QJ.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified for the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Rental income

Revenue comprises rental income, service charges and other recoveries from tenants of the company's investment properties. Rental income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is earned in accordance with the terms of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings

 between 25% reducing balance and 3 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Freehold investment properties are not depreciated. This is in accordance with FRS 102, "Accounting for Investment Properties" which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties.

2.5 Freehold investment properties

Freehold investment properties are stated at cost and not at market value as required by Section 16 of FRS 102. The directors consider that the cost of revaluation would be of no benefit to members.

2.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Divdends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

4. Dividends

5.

•			2018 £	2017 £
	Dividends declared and paid	·	75,000	75,000
	Tangible fixed accets			
• .	Tangible fixed assets			
		Freehold property £	Fixtures & fittings	Total £
	Cost			
٠	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	386,526	82,521	469,047
	Depreciation	· .		
	At 1 April 2017		81,596	81,596 \
	Charge for the year	•	230	230
	At 31 March 2018	<u> </u>	81,826	81,826
	Net book value		·	
	At 31 March 2018	386,526	695	387,221
,	At 31 March 2017	386,526	925	387,451

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	•					• •
3.	Debtors					
					0010	004
	• •				2018 £	2017
	Due after more than one year	•			~	•
	Trade debtors				2,864	E 200
	Trade debiors				2,004	5,209
			•		2,864	5,209
		•			· ————————————————————————————————————	
					2018	201
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			£ 2016	201
	Due within one year			• .	-	
	Trade debtors				39,386	39,384
	Other debtors				6,500	.55,50-
٠	Prepayments and accrued income				1,170	· <u>·</u>
	Tropayments and accrued moone	-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		•		·.	47,056	39,384
				•		
						de.
	Creditors: amounts falling due	within one year				
					2018	
		•			2018 £	· 2017
	Other loans		•		70,000	70,000
	Trade creditors				76,300 86,307	61,127
	Corporation tax		•		7,514	01,12
	Other creditors				6,500	
•	Accruals and deferred income				29,225	23,989
	Accordance and deferred moonie					
			•		199,546	155,116
		V		•		
					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Share capital					•
		•			,	
	•	•	•		2018 £	201
	Shares classified as equity			•:	· ;	2
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each				100	100
				:		