

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00757130**

**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 March 2022**

**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

<b>The board of directors</b>	D S Halpern A R B Halpern
<b>Company secretary</b>	Mrs B A Onegi
<b>Registered office</b>	1b Northgate Rochester Kent ME1 1LS

**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 March 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	4		908,840		908,840
Investments	5		179,528		174,833
			-----		-----
			1,088,368		1,083,673
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	6	25,346		43,610	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,403		48,351	
		-----		-----	
		61,749		91,961	
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 413,276)		( 471,750)	
		-----		-----	
<b>NET CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			( 351,527)		( 379,789)
			-----		-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			736,841		703,884
<b>PROVISIONS</b>			( 39,343)		( 38,434)
			-----		-----
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			697,498		665,450
			-----		-----
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account	8		697,398		665,350
			-----		-----
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>			697,498		665,450
			-----		-----

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2022 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 .

**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 March 2022**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 November 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D S Halpern

Director

Company registration number: 00757130

**ADENA INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 1b Northgate, Rochester, Kent, ME1 1LS.

**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.

**Investments**

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

**Investments in associates**

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

**Investments in joint ventures**

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

**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 £	Leasehold property £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	825,740	83,100	908,840
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	—	—	—
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	825,740	83,100	908,840
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2021	825,740	83,100	908,840
	-----	-----	-----

The historical cost of tangible assets revalued by the directors is £771,887.

### 5. Investments

	Quoted investments £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	174,833
Revaluations	4,695
	-----
At 31 March 2022	179,528
	-----
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	—
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2022	179,528
	-----
At 31 March 2021	174,833
	-----

The historical cost of quoted investments is £109,411.

### 6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	21,471	15,267
Other debtors	3,875	28,343
	-----	-----
	25,346	43,610
	-----	-----

**7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	216	2,376
Corporation tax	—	2,964
Social security and other taxes	5,076	3,406
Other creditors	407,984	463,004
	-----	-----
	413,276	471,750
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**8. Reserves**

The profit and loss account contains non-distributable reserves of £110,933 (2021: £110,860).

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.