Registration number: 01997221

Hammond Holdings Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Michaelides Warner 102 Fulham Palace Road London W6 9PL

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Company Information

Director Mr JF Rees

Company secretary Michaelides Warner & Co Limited

Registered office 102 Fulham Palace Road

London W6 9PL

Accountants Michaelides Warner

102 Fulham Palace Road

London W6 9PL

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(Registration number: 01997221) Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	<u>3</u>	1,800,000	565,028
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	5,745	120,000
Cash at bank and in hand		187,005	57,334
		192,750	177,334
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>-</u>	(70,506)	(81,040)
Net current assets		122,244	96,294
Total assets less current liabilities		1,922,244	661,322
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>5</u>	(316,021)	(316,017)
Provisions for liabilities		(185,246)	
Net assets		1,420,977	345,305
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		1,420,975	345,303
Total equity		1,420,977	345,305

For the financial year ending 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

(Registrati	on nur	nber: ()1997	(221)
Balance Sh	neet as	at 30.	June :	2017

Approved and authorised by the director on 29 March 2018			
Mr JF Rees			
Director			
The notes on pages $\underline{4}$ to $\underline{7}$ form an integral part of these financial statements Page 3			

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 102 Fulham Palace Road London W6 9PL England

The principal place of business is: 25 Saxon Hall, 16 Palace Court London W2 4JA United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 29 March 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

3 Investment properties

	2017
	£
At 1 July	565,028
Fair value adjustments	1,234,972
	1 200 000
At 30 June	1,800,000

There has been a valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	1,245	-
Other debtors	4,500	120,000
	5,745	120,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

5 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ar			
			2017	2016
			£	£
Due within one year				
Trade creditors			210	-
Accruals and deferred income			1,000	1,000
Other creditors			69,296	80,040
		=	70,506	81,040
Creditors: amounts falling due after more th	an one year			
			2017	2016
		Note	£	£
Due after one year				
Loans and borrowings		<u>7</u>	316,021	316,017
6 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	201	7	2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
=				
7 Loans and borrowings				
			2017 £	2016 £
Non-current loans and borrowings			-	-
Bank borrowings			316,021	316,017

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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.