Company Registration No. 2519883 (England and Wales)	
WENTA BUSINESS CENTRES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	2020)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		185,778		161,847
Investment properties	4		9,050,000		9,050,000
			9,235,778		9,211,847
Current assets					
Debtors	5	182,726		132,652	
Cash at bank and in hand		643,125		1,063,463	
		825,851		1,196,115	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(3,943,736)		(4,158,680)	
Net current liabilities			(3,117,885)		(2,962,565)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,117,893		6,249,282
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(3,192,000)		(3,341,625)
Deferred tax liability	9		(440,162)		(438,140)
Net assets			2,485,731		2,469,517
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,484,731		2,468,517
Total equity			2,485,731		2,469,517

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Period ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 M ARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

E C Jordan G W Lane
Director Director

Company Registration No. 2519883

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Accounting policies

Company information

Wenta Business Centres Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Colne Way, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD24 7ND.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

During the period the director's, for commercial reasons, voted to change the company's period end from 31 July to 31 March. These financial statements have therefore been prepared for a 8 month period. Therefore, the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or received the hire of office space, provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Assets are only capitalised if the initial costs in total exceed £500.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery

20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and eash equivalents are basic financial assets and include eash 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments 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 eash 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.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.11 Grants received

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

2 Employees

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

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	9	10
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 August 2019		819,383
	Additions		88,084
	At 31 March 2020		907,467
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 August 2019		657,536
	Depreciation charged in the Period		64,153
	At 31 March 2020		721,689
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		185,778
	At 31 July 2019		161,847
4	Investment property		
			2020 £
	Fair value		
	At 1 August 2019 and 31 March 2020		9,050,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4 Investment property (Continued)

The company has the following investment properties;

Leasehold property at Potters Bar - This property is valued at £2,000,000. Freehold property at Watford - This property is valued at £3,300,000. Freehold property at Enfield - This property is valued at £3,750,000.

Revaluations were carried out by an independent valuer who holds a relevant professional qualification and has experience of valuing similar properties.

The Board consider the value of the properties recognised in the accounts represents their fair values in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102.

All movement in the revalued amount have been recognised through the profit and loss account.

5 Debtors

		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	34,288	15,973
	Other debtors	148,438	116,679
		182,726	132,652
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans	199,500	199,500
	Trade creditors	129,226	33,998
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,046,257	3,334,026
	Taxation and social security	105,944	126,222
	Other creditors	462,809	464,934
		3,943,736	4,158,680

The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the present and future assets of the company.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,192,000	3,341,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8 Deferred taxation

The deferred tax liability relates to the revaluation of the company's investment properties. The liability represents the potential future tax liability if the properties were to be disposed of. The liability does not take account of any reliefs that may be available other than indexation allowance.

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2020	2019
Balances:	£	£
Deferred tax on revaluation	440,162	438,140

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.