

**Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023
for
The Master Innholders Limited**

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

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**Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

DIRECTORS:

A C Ellis
T A Hassell
D A Morgan-Hewitt
D O Rose-Bristow
J W Slater
D J Taylor
J P B Clarke

SECRETARY:

W E Vincent

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Innholders' Hall
30 College Street
London
EC4R 2RH

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02537054 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Mulberry & Co
Chartered Certified Accountants
& Chartered Tax Advisers
9 Pound Lane
Godalming
Surrey
GU7 1BX

**Balance Sheet
30 June 2023**

	Notes	30.6.23 £	30.6.22 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	5,824	1,499
Cash at bank		<u>89,503</u>	<u>80,008</u>
		95,327	81,507
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(58,284)</u>	<u>(44,906)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>37,043</u>	<u>36,601</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>37,043</u>	<u>36,601</u>
RESERVES			
Income and expenditure account		<u>37,043</u>	<u>36,601</u>
		<u>37,043</u>	<u>36,601</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

D A Morgan-Hewitt - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

The Master Innholders Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of members subscriptions, events held for its members and other events and programmes hosted during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Subscriptions are recognised on a receipts basis. Income from other events and programmes hosted are invoiced as the events take place.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks, other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are 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 Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employees

During the year under review the Company had directors as listed on the company information page, but no employees.

The directors did not take any remuneration during the year.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2022 - NIL).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Computer equipment £
COST	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	<u>1,208</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	<u>1,208</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2023	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>-</u>

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.6.23 £	30.6.22 £
Trade debtors	1,920	-
Other debtors	<u>3,904</u>	<u>1,499</u>
	<u>5,824</u>	<u>1,499</u>

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.6.23 £	30.6.22 £
Trade creditors	26,824	6,736
Taxation and social security	104	14,170
Other creditors	<u>31,356</u>	<u>24,000</u>
	<u>58,284</u>	<u>44,906</u>

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.