Company Registration No. 02851612 (England and Wales)	
WINTERTON CAPITAL LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022	
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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		556		1,111
Investments	4		1,127,756		1,347,716
			1,128,312		1,348,827
Current assets					
Debtors	5	18,292,138		16,869,626	
Investments	6	2,234,036		2,404,690	
Cash at bank and in hand		473,263		341,756	
		20,999,437		19,616,072	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(9,516,454)		(10,124,027)	
Net current assets			11,482,983		9,492,045
Total assets less current liabilities			12,611,295		10,840,872
Provisions for liabilities			(124,122)		(154,153)
Net assets			12,487,173		10,686,719
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			12,486,973		10,686,519
Total equity			12,487,173		10,686,719

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 year ended 30 September 2022 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 year 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 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

JZG Dewinter

Director

Company Registration No. 02851612

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Winterton Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

#### 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 £.

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

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

#### 1.3 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer Equipment

25% 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.

### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash 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.

### Classification of financial liabilities

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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 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 deduct ble 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 is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the accounts. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

## 1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Employees

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

N	2022 umber	2021 Number
Total	1	1

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	2,506
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2021	1,395
Depreciation charged in the year	555
At 30 September 2022	1,950
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	556
At 30 September 2021	1,111

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4 Fixed asset investment	s			
	-		2022	2021
			£	£
Shares in group undert	akings and participating interests		1,027,756	1,193,757
Unlisted investments			100,000	153,959
			1,127,756	1,347,716
Movements in fixed as	set investments			
		Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	Unlisted investments	Total
		£	£	£
Cost or valuation		4 400 777	452.050	
At 1 October 2021		1,193,757	153,959	1,347,716
Disposals		(166,001)	(53,959)	(219,960)
At 30 September 2022		1,027,756	100,000	1,127,756
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2022		1,027,756	100,000	1,127,756
At 30 September 2021		1,193,757	153,959	1,347,716
5 Debtors				
Amounts falling due w	ithin one year:		2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed by grou	p undertakings		16,188,215	14,744,663
Other debtors			2,052,752	2,073,791
Prepayments and accru	ed income		51,171	51,172
			18,292,138	16,869,626
6 Current asset investme	ents			
	····		2022	2021
			£	£
Other investments			2,234,036	2,404,690

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	80,001	80,001
	Corporation tax	130,928	39,921
	Other taxation and social security	1,209	1,147
	Other creditors	9,290,516	9,969,073
	Accruals and deferred income	13,800	33,885
		9,516,454	10,124,027

Included within other creditors is a shareholder loan of £9,289,620 (2021: £9,1968,500). The shareholder's loan is secured by a debenture which has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

## 8 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200	200	200

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.