Company Registration No. 02902755 (England and Wales)

# KEENER ENTERPRISES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

106356-B-2019



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

E Timmins

Company number

02902755

Registered office

5th Floor

86 Jermyn Street

London SW1Y 6AW

Accountants

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited

PO Box 227 Clinch's House Lord Street Douglas Isle of Man IM99 1RZ

# CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1
Accountants' report	2
Profit and loss account	3
Balance sheet	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

#### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is that of an investment company.

#### Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

#### **E Timmins**

#### Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

E Timmins

Director

Date: 17/12/20



ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KEENER ENTERPRISES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the relevant Companies Act, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Keener Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 set out on pages 3 to 10 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Keener Enterprises Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Keener Enterprises Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Keener Enterprises Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Keener Enterprises Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Keener Enterprises Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Keener Enterprises Limited. You consider that Keener Enterprises Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Keener Enterprises Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited

Sunton Accounting & Tax Limited

17/12/20

Suntera Accounting & Tax Limited, a company registered in the Isle of Man (001316V) at Clinch's House, Lord Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM99 1RZ, is a member of the ICAEW Practice Assurance Scheme and a member of Russell Bedford International – a global network of independent professional services firms. A member of the Suntera Global group of companies.

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

•	2019	2018
	€	€
Administrative expenses	(11,112)	(29,574)
Interest payable and similar expenses	51	(1,190)
Other gains and losses	(196,013)	(7,758)
Loss before taxation	(207,074)	(38,522)
Tax on loss	24,566	(22,720)
Loss for the financial year	(182,508)	(61,242)

# **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		201	19	201	8
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		55,479		136,042
Current assets					
Debtors	4	189,053		260,826	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,207		1,207	
		190,260		262,033	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(491,711)		(461,539)	
Net current liabilities			(301,451)	<del>,,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>	(199,506)
Total assets less current liabilities			(245,972)		(63,464)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1,495		1,495
Profit and loss reserves			(247,467)		(64,959)
Total equity			(245,972)		(63,464)
· -			······································		

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17/2/20

E Timmins

Director

# KEENER ENTERPRISES LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2018	1,495	(3,717)	(2,222)
Year ended 31 December 2018: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(61,242)	(61,242)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1,495	(64,959)	(63,464)
Year ended 31 December 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(182,508)	(182,508)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,495	(247,467)	(245,972)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information Keener Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, 86 Jermyn Street, London, SW1Y 6AW.

#### 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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is 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 €, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

# 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This is considered appropriate as the ultimate beneficial shareholders will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future.

#### 1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any sccumulated 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.

# 1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# 1.5 Financial instruments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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, other loans 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.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest 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 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euro 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### 2 Employees

There were no persons engaged by the company under a contract of employment in the current or prior year.

#### 3 Fixed asset investments

	2019 €	2018 €
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	55,479 ———	136,042

#### Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

The company owns 100% of the share capital of Goldeneye Limited, a company registered in Guernsey.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Fixed asset investments	•	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Shares in
			group
		u	ndertakings
			€
	Cost or valuation		126 042
	At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019		136,042
	Impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		
	Impairment losses	·	80,563
	impairment iosses		00,003
	At 31 December 2019		80,563
	A 51 December 2015		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		55,479
	At 31 December 2018		136,042
4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	€	€
	Corporation tax recoverable	24,566	-
	Other debtors	164,487	260,826
		189,053	260,826
		<del></del>	
	•		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		€	€
	Corporation tax	-	23,795
	Shareholder loan	451,664	401,916
	Other creditors	40,047	35,828
		491,711	461,539

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

_			
6	Called up share capital		
	Ordinary share capital		
		2019	2018
		€	€
	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 ordinary shares	1,495	1,495
		<del></del>	
		1,495	1,495

The ordinary shares have a par value of £1 each.

# 7 Events after the reporting date

Other debtors includes an amount held in escrow in relation to the disposal of an investment. The escrowed amount was released after the reporting date, net of the escrow agent's fees and expenses, As a result the value of other debtors has been reduced by £115,450.

# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

,		2019		2018
	€	€	€ .	€
Administrative expenses				
Accountancy	3,082		2,808	
Administration fees	5,138		28,198	
Bank charges	-		45	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	2,892		(1,477)	
		(11,112)		(29,574)
Operating loss		(11,112)		(29,574)
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest on overdue taxation - not financial liabilities		51		(1,190)
Other gains and losses				
Impairment losses	(80,563)		(7,758)	
Loss on sale of fixed asset investments	(115,450)		-	
		(196,013)		(7,758)
Loss before taxation		(207,074)		(38,522)