

Company Registration No. 03404409 (England and Wales)

EBUILDERS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



EBUILDERS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	J E M Lorne
Company number	03404409
Registered office	Suite 1 Joseph King House Abbey Farm Commercial Park Horsham St Faith Norwich Norfolk NR10 3JU
Auditor	Afford Bond Holdings Limited 31 Wellington Road Nantwich Cheshire CW5 7ED

EBUILDERS LIMITED

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EBUILDERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

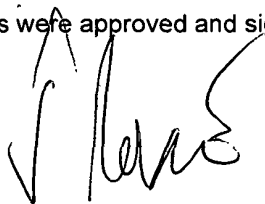
	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		206		206
Current assets					
Debtors	6	1,046,597		1,046,597	
Cash at bank and in hand		194		545	
		<u>1,046,791</u>		<u>1,047,142</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(230,308)</u>		<u>(230,659)</u>	
Net current assets			816,483		816,483
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>816,689</u>		<u>816,689</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			816,687		816,687
Total equity			<u>816,689</u>		<u>816,689</u>

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

These financial statements have been delivered 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 2 May 2017

J E M Lorne
Director



Company Registration No. 03404409

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

eBuilders Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 1 Joseph King House, Abbey Farm Commercial Park, Horsham St Faith, Norwich, Norfolk, NR10 3JU. Company Registration Number is 03404409.

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.

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 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

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. 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 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.

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Investments in subsidiaries	4	206	206

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	206
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	206
At 31 December 2015	206

4 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Onlineconservatories Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Dial a Conservatory Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Conservatoriestoday Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Conservatories Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Windowstoday Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Conservatoriesonline Limited	UK	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00

5 Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,046,597	1,046,597
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	230,308	230,659

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,046,597	1,046,597

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	8	15,988	17,583
Amounts due to group undertakings		214,320	213,076
		230,308	230,659

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2016 £	2015 £
Bank loans	15,988	17,583
Payable within one year	15,988	17,583

9 Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Peter O'Malley FCCA CTA.
The auditor was Afford Bond Holdings Limited.

11 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

EBUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11 Related party transactions

(Continued)

Included within other debtors is a balance of £1,046,597 (2015: £1,046,597) due from eBuilders Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Quotatis Groupe SA which is the immediate parent company of Quotatis Limited.

Included within creditors: amount due within one year is a balance of £214,320 (2015: £23,076) due to Quotatis Limited, this company's immediate parent company.

12 Controlling party

The company's immediate controlling party is Quotatis Limited and its ultimate controlling party is Quotatis Groupe SA, a company incorporated in France.