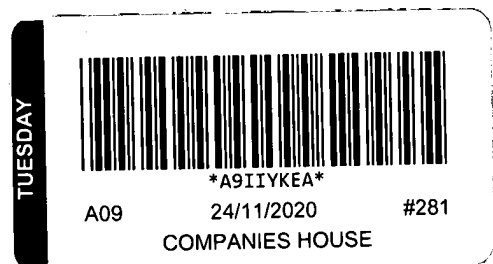


Company Registration No. 03774492 (England and Wales)

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

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PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		26,480		8,997
Investment properties	4		537,500		537,500
			<u>563,980</u>		<u>546,497</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,247		2,678	
Cash at bank and in hand		100,509		110,543	
		<u>101,756</u>		<u>113,221</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(16,551)		(12,369)	
Net current assets			85,205		100,852
Total assets less current liabilities			649,185		647,349
Provisions for liabilities			(17,363)		(15,357)
Net assets			<u>631,822</u>		<u>631,992</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		200		200
Fair value reserve	8		206,782		206,782
Profit and loss reserves			424,840		425,010
Total equity			<u>631,822</u>		<u>631,992</u>

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 31 May 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 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.

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2020

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

A Inglis
Director



Company Registration No. 03774492

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

	Notes	Share capital £	Fair value reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 June 2018		200	206,782	372,832	579,814
Year ended 31 May 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	52,178	52,178
Balance at 31 May 2019		200	206,782	425,010	631,992
Year ended 31 May 2020:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	20,530	20,530
Dividends		-	-	(20,700)	(20,700)
Balance at 31 May 2020		200	206,782	424,840	631,822

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Partners on Demand Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 72 London Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL1 1NS.

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 investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. In recent months COVID-19 has been dominating the world social and economic climate and has had an impact on performance across a wide range of industries, including the company's own performance following the year end. However, the directors have been monitoring, and will continue to monitor, the ongoing situation on a daily basis and are confident that the company has the resources to deal with the changing circumstances for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computers	40% straight line

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated nor held on the revaluation basis until construction is completed and the asset is in use.

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.

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Where owned properties are mix use between investment property and land and buildings used in the administrative function of the company, and the cost of such properties cannot be reasonably determined and split according to each usage, the properties will be held as land and buildings.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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, 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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.

1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2019	8,997	10,609	19,606
Additions	16,436	1,047	17,483
At 31 May 2020	25,433	11,656	37,089
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2019 and 31 May 2020	-	10,609	10,609
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2020	25,433	1,047	26,480
At 31 May 2019	8,997	-	8,997

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 June 2019 and 31 May 2020	537,500

Investment property comprises of two properties held for rental income. The fair value of one of these properties has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out in June 2019 by Tucker Gardner, who are regulated by RICS and are not connected with the company. The valuation provided, that being £350,000, was not a formal valuation but is considered to remain a fair reflection of the market value of the property as at 31 May 2020 by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

The fair value of the remaining property is deemed to be £187,500, which the directors consider to be a fair reflection of the market value of the property as at 31 May 2020. A formal independent valuation was not carried out.

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,247	2,678

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	2,100	200
Corporation tax	5,041	6,749
Other creditors	9,410	5,420
	<u>16,551</u>	<u>12,369</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
100 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

8 Fair value reserve

	2020 £	2019 £
At the beginning and end of the year	206,782	206,782

The fair value reserve is a non-distributable profit reserve consisting of revaluation gains on investment property held at fair value.

PARTNERS ON DEMAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

9 Directors' transactions

During the year advances were made to the directors in the form of directors loan accounts that were overdrawn on occasion during the year or prior year. Overdrawn balances occurred as a result of standard transactions associated with directors of owner-managed business, rather than through formal loans or advances of cash. As such there is no interest payable or formal terms associated with the overdrawn balances. Overdrawn balances are cleared within nine months of the end of the relevant year end,

The total balance of overdrawn loan accounts as at year end was £nil (2019: £2,671).