

BERNARD REILLY DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	2,279	3,038
Investments	6	1	1
		<u>2,280</u>	<u>3,039</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	7	683,846	683,184
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	70,015	62,149
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,965	2,048
		<u>755,826</u>	<u>747,381</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(719,053)	(707,613)
Net current assets		<u>36,773</u>	<u>39,768</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>39,053</u>	<u>42,807</u>
Net assets		<u><u>39,053</u></u>	<u><u>42,807</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		38,953	42,707
		<u><u>39,053</u></u>	<u><u>42,807</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MAY 2020

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

B Reilly
Director

Date: 19 May 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 June 2019	100	42,707	42,807
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	26,246	26,246
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,246	26,246
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
At 31 May 2020	100	38,953	39,053

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2019**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 June 2018	100	31,103	31,203
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	41,604	41,604
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	41,604	41,604
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
At 31 May 2019	100	42,707	42,807

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

1. General information

The entity is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 6th Floor, 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU. The principal activity of the company during the year was property redevelopment.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are prepared in £ sterling, the functional currency of the company, rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.12 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 and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 comprehensive income.

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.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Other operating income

	2020 £	2019 £
Rents receivable	63,685	56,013
	<u>63,685</u>	<u>56,013</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2019	14,487	24,823	39,310
At 31 May 2020	14,487	24,823	39,310
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2019	12,553	23,719	36,272
Charge for the year on owned assets	483	276	759
At 31 May 2020	13,036	23,995	37,031
Net book value			
At 31 May 2020	1,451	828	2,279
At 31 May 2019	1,934	1,104	3,038

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2019	1
At 31 May 2020	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2020

7. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Stock	683,846	683,184
	<u>683,846</u>	<u>683,184</u>

8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	62,185	59,459
Other debtors	6,696	2,690
Prepayments and accrued income	1,134	-
	<u>70,015</u>	<u>62,149</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,965	2,048
	<u>1,965</u>	<u>2,048</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	513,531	513,206
Trade creditors	3,139	1,644
Corporation tax	9,525	2,960
Other taxation and social security	2,133	1,564
Other creditors	181,799	181,739
Accruals and deferred income	8,926	6,500
	<u>719,053</u>	<u>707,613</u>

Bank loans of £513,531 (2019 - £513,206) are secured on the assets of the company.

11. Controlling party

The company was under the control of B Reilly throughout the current and prior year.

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.