# DENHOLM ENTERPRISE LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	•	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		98,980		98,980
Current assets					
Debtors	4	9,865		11,290	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,245		41,751	
		65,110		53,041	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	5	(1,000)		(1,000)	
Net current assets		<del></del>	64,110		52,041
Total assets less current liabilities			163,090		151,021
Total assets less cultert liabilities			103,090		======
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			153,090		141,021
			<u> </u>		
Total equity			163,090		151,021

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 June 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

J.S. Denholm Director

Company Registration No. 4000687

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Denholm Enterprise Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8th Floor, The Aspect, 12 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1AS.

#### 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 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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.3 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

#### 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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Subsequent reversals are reversed recognised in profit and loss but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 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 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.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### **Bad Debts**

Bad debt provisions are provided at rates deemed appropriate by directors.

Specific allowances are provided for when it is known to the directors that the debtor is not recoverable in part or in full.

General allowances are provided based on the directors cumulative knowledge and experience of the industry, where it is deemed probable a portion of the debtors balance will become unrecoverable.

#### 3 Fixed asset investments

2017	2018
£	£
98,980	98,980

Investments

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	9,865	11,290
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	1,000	1,000
		<del></del>	====
6	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
		10,000	10,000
		=====	======