

**Barking Dagenham Havering
Community Ventures Limited**

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 March 2023



Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

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Directors

I Tayler
F M Schramm
P D Robinson
G Shopov

Company number

04934198

Registered office

9th Floor Cobalt Square, 83-85 Hagley Road, Birmingham, B16 8QG

Auditor

Goodman Jones LLP 29-30 Fitzroy Square, London W1T 6LQ

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

This Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and the company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Principal activities

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures (BDHCV) is a public private partnership business that was established under the NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) directive to engage in the provision of integrated health and social accommodation within Barking, Dagenham and Havering, with the ultimate objective of promoting the improvement of public services. BDHCV was established in 2003.

The company works in partnership with local GPs and healthcare providers to help maximise their estate value and performance. They undertake management consultancy, modelling and project, estate & asset management.

Dividends

Dividends of £997,000 were paid during the year (2022: £1,176,000). No further dividends are proposed.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

I Tayler
F M Schramm
C R Hollwey (resigned 1 April 2022)
C L Botfield (resigned 2 May 2023)
G Shopov

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of the company which was in force at the date of approval of this report.

Going concern

At the year-end, the company has net assets of £190,000 (2022: £258,000) and net current assets of £189,000 (2022: £257,000), including cash of £174,000 (2022: £298,000).

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Based on this review and the future business prospects of the company, the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as adopted by the United Kingdom. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

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

The directors are 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 18-10-23 and signed on its behalf.



**I Tayler
Director**

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Independent auditor's report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the United Kingdom; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion;

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Respective responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. The further removed instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations are from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Goodman Jones LLP

Paul Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

18-10-23

Goodman Jones LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC313156).

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 As restated £'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	686	682
Cost of sales		(452)	(466)
Gross profit		234	216
Administrative expenses		(133)	(129)
Operating profit	5	101	87
Finance income	7	227	246
Finance costs	8	(227)	(246)
Dividend income from shares in group undertakings		847	1,141
Profit before tax		948	1,228
Tax charge	9	(19)	(10)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders of the company		929	1,218

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2023

Company number 04934198	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	10	1	1
Other receivables	11	1,244	1,415
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,245	1,416
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Other receivables	11	265	663
Cash and cash equivalents	12	174	298
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		439	961
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	79	401
Current portion of long-term borrowings	14	171	303
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		250	704
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		189	257
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	14	1,244	1,415
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		190	258
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company			
Ordinary shares	15	1	1
Retained earnings		189	257
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total equity		190	258
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18-10-23


I Tayler
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Attributable to equity holders of the company		Total equity
	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	1	257	258
Changes in equity for 2022 – 2023			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the company	-	929	929
Dividends paid	-	(997)	(997)
Balance at 31 March 2023	1	189	190
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	215	216
Changes in equity for 2021 – 2022			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the company	-	1,218	1,218
Dividends paid	-	(1,176)	(1,176)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	257	258

Dividends of £997,000 (£996.68 per share) were paid during the year (2022 - £1,176,000; £1,176.09 per share). No further dividends have been proposed.

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		948	1,228
Adjustment for:			
Decrease/ (increase) in trade and other receivables		(15)	18
Decrease in trade and other payables		(47)	(127)
Finance and dividend income		(1,074)	(1,387)
Finance costs		227	246
Tax paid		(13)	(23)
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities		26	(45)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Group interest received		227	246
Dividends received		847	1,141
Net cash from investing activities		1,074	1,387
Financing activities	18		
Interest paid		(227)	(246)
Repayment of loan notes		(303)	(133)
Loan note repayments received		303	133
Dividends paid		(997)	(1,176)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,224)	(1,422)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(124)	(80)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		298	378
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	174	298

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out in note 2. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling, which is also the company's functional currency.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

1.1 Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared for the company and its subsidiaries under the exemption granted by Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly, these financial statements present information about the company and not about its group.

1.2 Standards issued and applied for the first time this year

The company has assessed that no new standards have a material impact on the financial statements for either the current year or prior years.

1.3 New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the company has decided not to adopt early. The following amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Amendment to IAS 12 – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – effective 1 January 2023;
- Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) - effective 1 January 2023;
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) - effective 1 January 2024; and
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) - effective 1 January 2024.

The directors do not expect any of these standards, interpretations or amendments to have a material impact on the company.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Going concern

At the year-end, the company has net assets of £190,000 (2022: £258,000) and net current assets of £189,000 (2022: £257,000), including cash of £174,000 (2022: £298,000).

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Based on this review and the future business prospects of the company, the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.2 Financial instruments

2.2.1 Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets as held at amortised cost and the company's accounting policy for this category of asset is as follows:

These assets arise principally from the provision of services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments (continued)

2.2.1 Financial assets (continued)

From time to time, the company elects to renegotiate the terms of trade receivables due from customers with which it has previously had a good trading history. Such renegotiations will lead to changes in the timing of payments rather than changes to the amounts owed and, in consequence, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (operating profit).

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2.2.2 Financial liabilities

The company classified its financial liabilities as held at amortised cost, for which the accounting policy is as follows:

Bank and other borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue items comprise 'Property management and related services' and 'Other income'.

Property management and related services revenue relates to property management income and ad hoc property related services income. Consideration received in respect of property management and related services revenue is recognised over time as the services are delivered, and revenue attributable to costs in future periods is deferred.

Other income is sundry income and is recognised at a point in time when the company has performed the work.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

2.4 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or 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.

2.4.1 Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.4.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have been originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. In the case of interim dividends to equity shareholders, this is when declared by the directors. In the case of final dividends, this is when approved by the shareholders.

2.6 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Retained earnings – All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

3 Accounting estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

- (a) Investments including intercompany balances (notes 10 and 11) – Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's fixed asset investments and intercompany receivable balances. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

4 Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

The company derives revenue (all of which is in the UK) from the transfer of services in the following major classes of business within the UK:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Property management and related services	63	157
Cost recoveries	49	-
Management fees	564	521
Other income	10	4
	<u>686</u>	<u>682</u>

The company has no contract assets or liabilities.

Remaining performance obligations

All of the company's contracts are for the completion of services within the next 12 months for which the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of IFRS 15 applies.

5 Operating profit

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited bears the audit fee of its subsidiary company.

The average number of employees, excluding directors, was Nil (2022: Nil).

6 Employees

There were no employees during the year (2022: none).

7 Finance income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Interest on subsidiary loans	<u>227</u>	<u>246</u>

8 Finance costs

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Interest on unsecured loan notes	<u>227</u>	<u>246</u>

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

9 Tax charge

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Corporation tax:		
Current year	19	16
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(7)
	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit for the year as follows:		
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit before tax	<u>948</u>	<u>1,228</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 – 19%)	180	233
Income not taxable	(161)	(217)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(7)
	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>

The main rate of corporation tax in force at the reporting date was 19%. The Finance Bill 2021, published on 11 March 2021, increases the main rate of Corporation tax to 25% for the year commencing 1 April 2023.

Estimates and assumptions, including uncertainty over income tax treatments

No material uncertain tax positions or unrecognised deferred tax assets exist as at 31 March 2023. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgements about future events. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

10 Investment in subsidiaries

			Shares in Subsidiaries £'000
Cost			
As at 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023			1
<hr/>			
Name	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest	Principal activities
Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited	UK	100%	Development Investment
Barking & Havering Lift Midco Limited	UK	100%	Holding company

All subsidiaries have the same year-end and registered office as Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited.

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £000	Total comprehensive income £000
Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited	8,648	3,000
Barking & Havering Lift Midco Limited	1	847
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

11 Other receivables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Non-current assets		
Amounts due by subsidiaries	1,244	1,415
Current assets		
Amounts due by subsidiaries	250	661
Social security and other taxes	13	-
Prepayments	3	2
	265	663

Amounts due by subsidiaries are in respect of loan notes issued by the company, the proceeds of which are then passed down to subsidiaries. Interest accrues daily on loan notes at a rate of 13.5% per annum. Interest is receivable half yearly in arrears on 31 March and 30 September each year. Interest shall cease to accrue on the principal amount of the loan note from the date it is due for redemption.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows and statement of financial position consist of cash on hand and balances with banks.

13 Trade and other payables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Trade payables	22	9
Social security and other taxes	-	281
Corporation tax payable	7	2
Accruals and deferred income	50	109
	79	401

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

14 Borrowings

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current portion of long term borrowings		
Unsecured loan notes	171	303
Non-current borrowings		
Unsecured loan notes	1,244	1,415

Interest accrues daily on the loan notes at a rate of 13.5% per annum and is payable half yearly after construction has been completed, in arrears on 31 March and 30 September each year. Interest shall cease to accrue on the principal amount of a loan note from the date it is due for redemption.

The loan notes rank pari passu with all other unsecured obligations of the company.

15 Share capital

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid: 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

16 Related parties

The company is owned 60% by Primaria (Barking & Havering) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The company is ultimately owned by BBGI Global Infrastructure S.A, a company incorporated in Luxembourg. However, as a result of the shareholders agreement of the company there is no effective control by any individual shareholder.

During the year, the company made sales and charged interest amounting to £790,000 (2022 - £766,000) to subsidiary companies. At the year-end £1,874,000 (2022 - £2,076,000) was owed by these companies.

In addition, at the statement of financial position date long term loans amounting to £1,414,000 (2022 - £1,718,000) were owed to its shareholders by the company.

There were directors fees paid in the year of £91,000 (2022 - £82,000), to both company shareholders and associates of shareholders.

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

17 Financial instruments

17.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

All financial instruments disclosures of fair value are valued at reference to level three of the fair value hierarchy as set out in IFRS7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Fair values are determined based on prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable Inputs
Trade receivables and payables	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) trade receivable and payables approximates its fair values.	N/a
Non-current receivables	The fair value of non-current receivables in note 11, is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the estimated current market interest rates.	Discount rate is 7%
Non-current borrowings	The fair value of non-current borrowings in note 14, is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the estimated current market interest rates.	Discount rate is 7%

The categories of finance assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

Financial assets

	Book value 2023 £'000	Estimated fair value 2023 £'000	Book value 2022 £'000	Estimated fair value 2022 £'000
Loans and receivables at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	174	174	298	298
Trade and other receivables	1,494	1,869	2,076	2,816
	<u>1,668</u>	<u>2,043</u>	<u>2,374</u>	<u>3,114</u>

Financial liabilities

	Book value 2023 £'000	Estimated fair value 2023 £'000	Book value 2022 £'000	Estimated fair value 2022 £'000
Amortised cost:				
Unsecured loan notes	1,415	1,791	1,718	2,458
Trade and other payables	41	41	25	25
	<u>1,456</u>	<u>1,832</u>	<u>1,743</u>	<u>2,483</u>

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

17 Financial instruments (*continued*)

17.2 Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a number of financial risks. The board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss where counterparties are not able or are unwilling to meet their obligations.

Trade receivables primarily comprise of amounts due from Community Health Partnerships. Management considers the credit quality of this debtor to be good in respect of the amounts outstanding, due to them being a shareholder and being a government body and therefore credit risk is considered to be low. Credit risk in respect of amounts due from subsidiaries is also considered to be low. Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances held with banks. To reduce the risk of counterparty default the company only uses approved high quality banks.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to the financial assets is represented by the carrying value as at the statement of financial position date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company has insufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due. Management review cash flow forecasts on a regular basis to determine whether the company has sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities.

The financial assets of the company are modelled so as to match the profile of the financial liabilities, the maturity analysis of which is set out below. Management closely monitors performance against the financial models and take action if necessary when performance is not in line with modelled expectations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities, on an undiscounted basis, at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

2023	Less than 3 months £'000	3 to 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities					
Unsecured loan notes	48	309	1,237	823	2,417
Trade and other payables	41	-	-	-	41
	<u>89</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>1,237</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>2,458</u>

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

17 Financial instruments (*continued*)

17.2 Financial risk management (*continued*)

Liquidity risk (*continued*)

2022	Less than 3 months £'000	3 to 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities					
Unsecured loan notes	58	473	1,172	1,244	2,947
Trade and other payables	25	-	-	-	25
	<u>83</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>1,244</u>	<u>2,972</u>

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is considered to be very small, as all other loans are at fixed rates. The risk for changes in interest rates is therefore restricted to the interest earned on bank deposits, which is immaterial to the company. It is the company's policy to settle trade payables within the credit terms allowed and the company does not therefore incur interest on overdue balances.

Capital management

The company seeks to match long term assets with long term funding and short term assets with short term funding. Borrowings are required primarily to finance construction activity in the subsidiary and the related lease payments from customers are set at a level that will ensure that repayments of borrowings can be met as they fall due. Other expenses are met by cash balances generated from the company's ordinary activities.

18 Note supporting statement of cash flows

Changes in liabilities arising from financing transactions are the following:

	Non-current loans and borrowings £'000	Current loans and borrowings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2022	1,415	303	1,718
Cash flows	-	(530)	(530)
Loans and borrowings classified as current at 31 March 2023	(171)	171	-
Interest accruing in period	-	227	227
	<u>1,244</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>1,415</u>
At 31 March 2023	1,244	171	1,415

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

18 Note supporting statement of cash flows (*continued*)

	Non-current loans and borrowings £'000	Current loans and borrowings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2021	1,718	133	1,851
Cash flows	-	(379)	(379)
Loans and borrowings classified as current at 31 March 2022	(303)	303	-
Interest accruing in period	-	246	246
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,415</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>1,718</u>

19 Prior year adjustment

The directors have noted that the allocation of management services fees has been incorrectly split between administrative expenses and cost of sales. The comparatives have consequently been amended to reflect this, moving £316,000 from administrative expenses to cost of sales. This adjustment has had no impact on the prior period profit and net assets.