

JULIET ESTATES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017



JULIET ESTATES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	B Ackerman N Ackerman
Registered number	05015324
Registered office	113 Brent Street London NW4 2DX
Independent auditors	Wilder Coe Ltd Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 1st Floor Sackville House 143-149 Fenchurch Street London EC3M 6BL

JULIET ESTATES LIMITED

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JULIET ESTATES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05015324

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	4	1,265,329	7,277,038
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(6,000)	(6,017,979)
Net assets		<u>1,259,329</u>	<u>1,259,059</u>
Capital and reserves			
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		3	3
Share premium account		2,199,999	2,199,999
Profit and loss account		(940,673)	(940,943)
Total equity		<u>1,259,329</u>	<u>1,259,059</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 Company has opted not to file the Directors' Report and Profit and Loss Account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime, under section 444 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 September 2018.



N Ackerman
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

JULIET ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Company information

Juliet Estates Limited (company number: 05015324) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 113 Brent Street, London, NW4 2DX.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention 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 financial statements are prepared in GBP sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £ (GBP).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 1A.7 from the requirement to produce a Statement of Cash Flows on the grounds that it is a small company.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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.

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 rate 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.

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 when 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.

JULIET ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and other loans including loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Short term creditors are measured at cost/transaction price and not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The current corporation tax charge 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 and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

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

- 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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

4. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,265,329	5,835,969
Other debtors	-	1,441,069
	<u>1,265,329</u>	<u>7,277,038</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	6,000	5,874
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	6,011,978
Other creditors	-	127
	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,017,979</u>

6. Parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Bana One Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Bana One Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 113 Brent Street, London, NW4 2DX.

7. Auditors' information

The company was subject to an audit for the year ended 31 December 2017. The audit report issued by Robert Bradman BA CA, as senior statutory auditor of Wilder Coe Ltd, was issued with an unqualified opinion.