

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
BBMORE LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018**

BMore Ltd**(Registration number: 05449058)****Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2018**

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	350,000	258,948
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	25,465	6,857
Cash at bank and in hand		9,275	1,756
		<u>34,740</u>	<u>8,613</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	<u>(297,265)</u>	<u>(291,596)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(262,525)</u>	<u>(282,983)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		87,475	(24,035)
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(11,629)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>75,846</u></u>	<u><u>(24,035)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		200	200
Revaluation reserve		90,784	-
Profit and loss account		<u>(15,138)</u>	<u>(24,235)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>75,846</u></u>	<u><u>(24,035)</u></u>

For the financial year ending 31 January 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 29 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr K J Bell

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL50 3AT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the rental income received or receivable in respect of the investment property. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings held as investment	Nil

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2018

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2017	258,948
Revaluations	90,784
Additions	<u>268</u>
At 31 January 2018	<u>350,000</u>
Cost and net book value	
At 31 January 2018	<u><u>350,000</u></u>
At 1 February 2017	<u><u>258,948</u></u>

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	-	1,250
Other debtors	25,465	4,333
Prepayments	<u>-</u>	<u>1,274</u>
	<u><u>25,465</u></u>	<u><u>6,857</u></u>

5 Creditors

	2018 £	2017 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	1,893	-
Amounts due to related parties	<u>6</u> 285,096	285,096
Other creditors	5,500	5,500
Accrued expenses	1,094	1,000
Corporation tax liability	<u>3,682</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>297,265</u></u>	<u><u>291,596</u></u>

6 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with other related parties

At 31 January 2018, the company owed £142,548 (2017 - £142,548) and £142,548 (2017 - £142,548) to K Bell and J Bull respectively, in the form of directors' loan accounts. The loans are interest free with no fixed repayment terms.

- 5 -

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.