Company No: 05569687 (England and Wales)

BONAFIED LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

Pages for filing with the registrar

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BONAFIED LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 31 March 2023

DIRECTORS Barbara Rogers

Peter William Rogers

REGISTERED OFFICE 1 Poultry C/O Praxis

London EC2R 8EJ England

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 05569687 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANT Praxis

1 Poultry London EC2R 8EJ

United Kingdom

BONAFIED LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	685	1,433
Investments	4	725,381	704,377
		726,066	705,810
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	5	200,890	164,126
		200,890	164,126
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(11,010)	(5,265)
Net current assets		189,880	158,861
Total assets less current liabilities		915,946	864,671
Provision for liabilities	7	(171)	(248)
Net assets		915,775	864,423
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		915,675	864,323
Total shareholders' funds		915,775	864,423

For the financial year ending 31 March 2023 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 financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Bonafied Limited (registered number: 05569687) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 February 2024. They were signed on its behalf by:

Peter William Rogers Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Bonafied Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 1 Poultry C/O Praxis, London, EC2R 8EJ, England, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery etc.

3 years straight line

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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 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 are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	0	0

3. Tangible assets

		Plant and machinery etc.	Total
		£	£
Cost			
At 01 April 2022	_	2,243	2,243
At 31 March 2023	=	2,243	2,243
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2022		810	810
Charge for the financial year		748	748
At 31 March 2023	=	1,558	1,558
Net book value			
At 31 March 2023		685	685
At 31 March 2022	=	1,433	1,433
4. Fixed asset investments			
	Listed investments	Investments in associates	Total
	£	£	£
Carrying value before impairment			
At 01 April 2022	410,850	293,527	704,377
Additions	5,759	69,000	74,759
Movement in fair value	(10,405)	0	(10,405)
Share of associate profit/(loss)	0	(43,350)	(43,350)
At 31 March 2023	406,204	319,177	725,381
Provisions for impairment			
At 01 April 2022	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	0	<u> </u>	0
Carrying value at 31 March 2023	406,204	319,177	725,381
Carrying value at 31 March 2022	410,850	293,527	704,377
5. Cash and cash equivalents			
•		2023	2022
		£	£
Cash at bank and in hand		200,890	164,126

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	11,010	5,265
7. Provision for liabilities		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	171	248
	Deferred	Total
	taxation	
	£	£
At 01 April 2022	248	248
Credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(77)	(77)
At 31 March 2023		171
Deferred tax		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	171	248
Provision for deferred tax	171	248
8. Called-up share capital		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Loan by the Directors to the company	(2,098)	(1,638)

The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.