## Report of the Directors and

## Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

<u>for</u>

**DEMO RTM Company Limited** 

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## **DEMO RTM Company Limited**

## Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS:** A P Morgan

Y Aksoy S M Barry V Matten J M Nicholson P Opendi N Dibba M Barry D A Roy N Yussif H J Koroma S Halpin

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 5 Kingsdown House

Amhurst Road London E8 2AS

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 06195287 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Peter Upton (Statutory Auditor)
PO Box 782

PO Box 782 Maidenhead Berks SL6 1FR

#### Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a Residential Tenant Management Organisation (TMO).

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2021 to the date of this report.

A P Morgan

Y Aksoy

S M Barry

V Matten

J M Nicholson

P Opendi

N Dibba

M Barry

D A Roy

N Yussif

H J Koroma

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S Lamothe - resigned 25 October 2021 S Halpin - appointed 25 October 2021

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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.

### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A P Morgan - Director

21 December 2022

## Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of DEMO RTM Company Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DEMO RTM Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 Auditors' 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 in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

#### 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

## Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of DEMO RTM Company Limited

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

#### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance, the risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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:

We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. It is our responsibility to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and to obtain evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

#### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Peter Upton Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Peter Upton (Statutory Auditor) PO Box 782 Maidenhead Berks SL6 1FR

22 December 2022

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	31.3.22 €	31.3.21 £
TURNOVER		222,551	225,461
Administrative expenses OPERATING PROFIT	4	<u>210,641</u> 11,910	<u>195,549</u> 29,912
Interest receivable and similar income PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		<u>79</u> 11,989	<u>672</u> 30,584
Tax on profit PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5	164 11,825	128 30,456
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR		<u> </u>	
THE YEAR		11,825	30,456

## Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

		31.3.22		31.3.21	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		787		2,386
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	67,983		551	
Cash at bank and in hand		252,576		303,422	
		320,559		303,973	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>111,321</u>		108,308	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			209,238_		195,665
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			210,025		198,051
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9		149		_
NET ASSETS			209,876		198,051
RESERVES					
Reserve fund	10		56,755		56,755
Retained earnings	10		153,121		141,296
			<u>209,876</u>		<u>198,051</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

J M Nicholson - Director

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Retained earnings	Reserve fund £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2020	110,840	56,755	167,595
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	30,456	-	30,456
Balance at 31 March 2021	141,296	56,755	198,051
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	11,825	-	11,825
Balance at 31 March 2022	153,121	56,755	209,876

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. **STATUTORY INFORMATION**

DEMO RTM Company limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. the company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

the presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

### Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

• the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable, excluding discounts and value added tax. Income from the London Borough of Hackney is recognised in the period to which it relates. Other income is recognised as it arises.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are capitalised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Plant and machinery
Eixtures, fittings and ground works
Office equipment

20% straight line
20% or 25% straight line
20% or 25% straight line

Purchases of tangible fixed assets over the value of £500 are capitalised at cost. Assets of a lower amount are capitalised at the discretion of the directors.

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company contributes to employees personal pension schemes through Auto Enrolment and defined contributions. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Financial instruments

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of 3 months or less from the date of aquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discount due.

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discount due.

#### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Wages and salaries	101,957	94,016
Social security costs	10,357	9,308
Other pension costs	3,293	3,001
	115,607	106,325
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:		
	31.3.22	31.3.21
Employees	3	3

Key management personnel are the directors, who receive no remuneration for their services and to whom no expenses were paid during the year.

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Directors' remuneration		

### 4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	1,599	1,808
Auditors' remuneration	<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,050</u>

#### 5. TAXATION

#### Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

Commentation	£	£
Current tax; UK corporation tax	15	128
Deferred tax Tax on profit	149 164	128

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31.3.22

31.3.21

## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 5. TAXATION - continued

## Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

				31.3.22	31.3.21
	Profit before tax Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation to	ax in the UK of 19% (2021	-	£ 11,989	£ 30,584
	19%)			2,278	5,811
	Effects of:				
	Profits not taxable Total tax charge			(2,114) 164	(5,683) 128
6.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office & sundry equipment £	Totals £
	COST	<i>⊷</i>	~	~	~
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 DEPRECIATION	435	23,921	13,868	38,224
	At 1 April 2021	435	22,953	12,450	35,838
	Charge for year	<del></del>	968	<u>631</u>	1,599
	At 31 March 2022	435	23,921	13,081	37,437
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2022	_	_	787	787
	At 31 March 2021		968	1,418	2,386
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN	N ONE YEAR			
				31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
	Trade debtors			67,387	551
	Prepayments			596	
				67.983	551
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITI	HIN ONE YEAR			
				31.3.22 £	31.3.21 £
	Trade creditors			17,263	18,106
	Tax			143	128
	Social security and other taxes			- - 41#	10,261
	VAT Other creditors			6,415 590	24,437
	Accrued expenses			390 30,974	2 <del>4,4</del> 37 -
	Deferred income			55,936	55,376
				111,321	108,308

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR - continued

Within trade creditors is an invoice for £8,730 (inc VAT) from the London Borough of Hackney (LBH) dated 22 April 2014 in relation to the void allowance paid to the company for the year ended 31 March 2014, when the allowance for refurbishing empty properties (voids) to the required standard for renting was overspent. The combination of high costs and the number of void properties led to this expenditure for the 9 months to December being £33,455 against funding of £29,101 per annum. LBH gave the company no support or indication of assistance and the directors were left with no alternative to handing this service back to LBH, who suggested that they may seek repayment of the funding for the fourth quarter of the funding year, but this invoice was not received by the company until May 2017. The directors obviously dispute this invoice and fully expect that it will be cancelled in due course.

#### 9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred tax	31.3.22 £ 149	31.3.21 £
		Deferred tax
		£
Provided during year		149
Accelerated capital allowances		
Balance at 31 March 2022		149

#### 10. RESERVES

#### Retained earnings

Retained earnings have arisen from cost and efficiency savings accumulated over the life of the TMO and are held for the benefit of the estate and its residents.

#### Reserve fund

The Reserve Fund is for operational contingencies and amounts to three months' allowance for the year of the accounts. In the event of the TMO folding it would be returned to the London Borough of Hackney.

#### 11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

All related party transactions relate to the London Borough of Hackney.

#### Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the entity

	31.3.22	31.3.21
	£	£
Income	221,506	222,311
Deferred income	55,936	-
Debtors	67,123	551
Accrued expenditure	<u>6,500</u>	6,500

#### 12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by the directors.

#### 13. COMPANY STATUS

The company is a private company incorporated in England and Wales, registered office 5 Kingsdown House, Amhurst Road, London E8 2AS. It is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 14. CONVERTING FROM DEMO RTM LTD TO DEMO CIC

Over the last 12 months the Company has been investigating the possibility of converting to a CIC. This will enable an asset lock to be put in place and possibly allow applications for funding for activities for the benefit of residents, particularly children and young people.

DEMO RTM Ltd submitted the documentation to Companies House in Cardiff in 2020 but they are unable to trace the submission. A duplicate has been prepared and is shortly to be re-submitted.

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.