# **HACKREMCO (NO 2518) LIMITED** ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

24/12/2019

24/12/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

M Steward

Secretary

Hackwood Secretaries Limited

Company number

06344153

Registered office

C/O Hackwood Secretaries Limited

1 Silk Street London EC2Y 8HQ

**Auditor** 

UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited

2B Vantage Park Washingley Road Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 6SR

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# **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the acquisition of land and property for future development.

#### Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

M Steward

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Auditor**

UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

### Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

On behalf of the board

M Steward Director

Date: 14 becomber 2019

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBER OF HACKREMCO (NO 2518) LIMITED

### Qualified opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Hackremco (No 2518) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 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 qualified opinion

The director has elected to not disclose the company's parent company or its ultimate controlling party relationship as required under FRS 102. Our audit opinion is qualified in respect of these disclosure omissions.

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

## Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF HACKREMCO (NO 2518) LIMITED

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's 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 director's report.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

#### Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF HACKREMCO (NO 2518) LIMITED

# Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to him 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Price FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young (East) Limited

20/12/19

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

2B Vantage Park Washingley Road Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE29 6SR

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Profit before taxation	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Tax on profit		<b>≟</b> .	-
Profit for the financial year			-
			<del></del>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loss for the year	-	<u>.</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	÷
<b>T</b> . 1	<del></del>	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	·====	<del></del> -

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

					•
		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks	4	250,225		250,225	
Debtors	-5	1		1	
		<del></del>			
		250,226		250,226	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		(050.400)		(050.400)	
one year	6	(256,163)		(256,163)	
Net current liabilities		<del></del>	(5,937)		(5,937)
Net Current habilities			(3,937)		(5,351)
:					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(5,938)		(5,938)
Total equity			(5,937)		(5,937)
					<del>2212222</del>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 December 2019

M Steward

Company Registration No. 06344153

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
	£	reserves £	£
Balance at 1 April 2017	1	(5,938)	(5,937)
Year ended 31 March 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	, <b>e</b>	. <del>-</del>
Balance at 31 March 2018	1	(5,938)	(5,937)
Year ended 31 March 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	· <b>-</b> .	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	1	(5,938)	(5,937)

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

				•	
		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			•		•
Net increase in cash and cash equivalen	nts		-		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		<del>-</del> .		<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		<u> </u>		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Hackremco (No 2518) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is C/O Hackwood Secretaries Limited, 1 Silk Street, London, EC2Y 8HQ.

# 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future due to the continued support of the ultimate parent company to cover any and all liabilities. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## 1.3 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises purchase cost or valuation on acquisition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

# 1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

## 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 where 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.

## Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

## Classification of financial liabilities

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.

# 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

## 1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 2 Auditor's remuneration

	2019	2018
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		

The parent company has borne the cost of the company's audit fee and certain other administrative expenses.

# 3 Financial instruments

		2019	2018
	•	£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1	1
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	256,163	256,163
4	Stocks		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Work in progress	250,225	250,225
	. •	•	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	1 .	1
		<del></del>	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	r	2019	2018
		£	£
	Other creditors	256,163	256,163
		<del></del>	
7	Share capital		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital	<del>, ,</del>	
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

# 8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed its parent company £256,163 (2018 - £256,163). As a wholly owned subsidiary, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 102 not to disclose intra-group transactions with its parent undertaking.