

Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020
for
Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited



Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

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Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited
Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS:

S J Ashworth
J Black
H P Hill
A C Park

SECRETARY:

J Black

REGISTERED OFFICE:

40 Peter Street
Manchester
M2 5GP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06620213 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Mitten Clarke Audit Limited
Statutory Auditors
The Glades
Festival Way
Stoke on Trent
Staffordshire
ST1 5SQ

Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited (Registered number: 06620213)

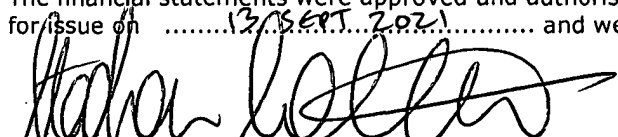
**Balance Sheet
31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	56,108	46,108
Cash at bank		2,059	2,167
		<u>58,167</u>	<u>48,275</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	3,715	1,836
		<u>54,452</u>	<u>46,439</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>54,452</u>	<u>46,439</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>54,452</u>	<u>46,439</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	1	1
Retained earnings		54,451	46,438
		<u>54,452</u>	<u>46,439</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>54,452</u>	<u>46,439</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13/SEPT/2021 and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
S J Ashworth - Director


.....
A C Park - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are presented in Pounds Sterling (£) being the functional currency. The financial statements cover the company as an individual entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company is able to carry on business as a going concern, which the directors consider appropriate having regard to the company's current and expected performance.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

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.

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.

Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

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.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

Arrowmere Capital 5 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>56,108</u>	<u>46,108</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Taxation and social security	1,879	-
Other creditors	<u>1,836</u>	<u>1,836</u>
	<u>3,715</u>	<u>1,836</u>

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020	2019
			£	£
1	Ordinary Share	£1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

8. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Lindsey Shepherd (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mitten Clarke Audit Limited

9. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Arrowmere Holdings Limited, which is the ultimate parent company. The ultimate parent company prepares consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from 40 Peter Street, Manchester, M2 5GP.