Registered number: 06957496

ENTERPRISE IMPROVEMENT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Enterprise Improvement Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

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Enterprise Improvement Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020

Registered number: 06957496

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	4		160,000		160,000
			160,000		160,000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	-		41,118	
Cash at bank and in hand		110,620		15,671	
		110,620		56,789	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(53,831)		-	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			56,789		56,789
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			216,789		216,789
NET ASSETS			216,789		216,789
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		7,340		7,340
Share premium account			282,744		282,744
Profit and Loss Account			(73,295)		(73,295)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			216,789		216,789

For the year ending 31 December 2020 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 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Alexander Allan

Director
18/05/2021

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below

The Company, being the parent, and the group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act and the Company and its subsidiary members are considered eligible for exemption from preparing Group accounts as determined by reference to sections 384 and 399(2A) of the Act.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The Company currently does not have any staff on furlough, is repaying the VAT deferral monthly in accordance with HMRC rules and is aiming to repay the bounce back loan out of cash flow.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

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.

1.5. Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.6. Equity instruments

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

1.7. Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.8. Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long- term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

2. Average Number of Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was

5 (2019: 5)

Enterprise Improvement Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

4. **Investments**

	Other
	£
Cost	
As at 1 January 2020	160,000
As at 31 December 2020	160,000
Provision	
As at 1 January 2020	-
As at 31 December 2020	-
Net Book Value	
As at 31 December 2020	160,000
As at 1 January 2020	160,000

Investments are in subsidiary undertakings as follows:

Corporate Modelling Services Ltd registered office 47 Oakleigh Park North, London, N20 9AT by virtue of 100% shareholding
Solvrisk Ltd registered office 47 Oakleigh Park North, London, N20 9AT by virtue of 100% shareholding

Cost bf and cf
Corporate Modelling Services Ltd £ 150,000
Solvrisk Ltd £ 10,000

The parent company has taken advantage of the small companies' regime and opted not to prepare Group accounts.

5. **Debtors**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	41,118
	-	41,118

6. **Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	53,831	-
	53,831	-

7. **Share Capital**

	2020	2019
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	7,340	7,340

	Value	Number	2020	2019
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£		£	£
Ordinary Shares	1.000	7340	7,340	7,340

Enterprise Improvement Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. **General Information**

Enterprise Improvement Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 06957496 . The registered office is 47 Oakleigh Park North, London, N20 9AT.

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.