Registration number: 07224723

Future House Capital Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

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(Registration number: 07224723) Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 ₤	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>3</u>	499,451	-
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>4</u>	1,731	-
Cash at bank and in hand		2,737	1
		4,468	1
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5</u>	(193,307)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(188,839)	1
Total assets less current liabilities		310,612	1
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>5</u>	(329,460)	
Net (liabilities)/assets		(18,848)	1
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		(18,849)	
Total equity		(18,848)	1

For the financial year ending 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 13 September 2019

Mr S M Attia
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Freshford House Redcliffe Way Bristol Avon BSI 6NL England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 13 September 2019.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

1% straight line

Buildings

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and eash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for

at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

3 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
Additions	504,496	504,496
At 30 April 2019	504,496	504,496
Depreciation		
Charge for the year	5,045	5,045
At 30 April 2019	5,045	5,045
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2019	499,451	499,451

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £499,451 (2018 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	1,731	
Total current trade and other debtors	1,731	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2019

329,460

2018

5 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the			
company has a participating interest		189,776	-
Other creditors		1,731	-
Accruals and deferred income		1,800	_
		193,307	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	NI -4-	2019	2018
	Note	£	£

6	Loane	and	borrowings
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Due after one year

Loans and borrowings

	2019	2018
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	329,460	

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