SENNEN CAPITAL LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr J R Lauder

Mr I M Lauder

Company number

07252983

Registered office

Clarence Moors House

94 Wilderspool Causeway

Warrington Cheshire WA4 6PU

Business address.

6-10 Bruton Street

3rd Floor London W1J 6PX

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				,	
Tangible assets	2		742		582
Current assets					
Stocks		2,399,228		2,319,002	
Debtors	3	218,794		258,260 ·	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,612		13,099	
•		2,625,634		2,590,361	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(2,230,604)		(2,209,072)	
Net current assets		 .	395,030		381,289
Total assets less current liabilities			395,772		381,871
·				•	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			395,672		381,771
Total equity			395,772		381,871

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 May 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{29.0312019}{2019}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

V .

Company Registration No. 07252983

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sennen Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Clarence Moors House, 94 Wilderspool Causeway, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 6PU.

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 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 \mathfrak{L} .

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.

1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery

25% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.3 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

The Directors report includes discussion on the valuation of the company's property held in stock.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

•	Plant and machinery etc
•	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2017	2,328
Additions	990
At 31 May 2018	3,318
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2017	1,746
Depreciation charged in the year	830
At 31 May 2018	2,576
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2018	742
44.44.4	
At 31 May 2017	582
	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

3	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	-	4,800
	Corporation tax recoverable	48,057	48,086
	Other debtors	170,737	205,374
		218,794	258,260
	·		

The Corporation tax recoverable is in respect of the section 455 tax arising on amounts advanced to the director.

Included in other debtors is an amount of £168,476, (2017: £201,903) due from the director.

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

-	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	13,693	7,093
Corporation tax	6,328	48,443
Other creditors	2,210,583	2,153,536
	2,230,604	2,209,072

The company has a loan facility with the Lobassa Corporation which is for the purpose of acquiring property for development. At the balance sheet date £1,908,500 has been advanced under this facility, (2017: £1,908,500). The loan has no fixed date for repayment and as such has been reclassified as short term and is included within other creditors. The loan is subject to interest at 3.0% and interest accrued and stated within other creditors at the balance sheet date totalled £293,683, (2017: £236,428).

5 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
•		
	100	100

.6 Directors' transactions

Advances to Mr J Lauder, a director of the company, are interest free and repayable on demand.

In July 2017 Mr J Lauder personally paid the tax arising on amounts advanced to him.