Registered number: 07548551

PENKELLY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

PENKELLY LIMITED

CONTENTS

PENKELLY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07548551

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note		31 March 2020 £		As restated 2 September 2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets			10,020		13,321
Investments	7		610,696		498,941
			620,716		512,262
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	17,350		16,026	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,610		760	
		18,960		16,786	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(348,504)		(237,477)	
Net current liabilities			(329,544)		(220,691)
Total assets less current liabilities			291,172		291,571
Net assets			291,172		291,571
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			291,072		291,471
			291,172		291,571

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

30/6/2021 | 12:57 BST

James Good

Mr J Good
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 3 September 2019 (as previously stated)	100	240,500	240,600
Prior year adjustment	-	50,971	50,971
At 3 September 2019 (as restated)	100	291,471	291,571
Comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the period	-	119,601	119,601
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(120,000)	(120,000)
At 31 March 2020	100	291,072	291,172

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 3 September 2018	100	367,663	367,763
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	76,808	76,808
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(153,000)	(153,000)
At 2 September 2019	100	291,471	291,571

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Penkelly Limited is a private limited company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Meadowbrook, Marsh, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP17 8SP.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover is recognised as follows:

1) Share of joint venture results - *upon realisation of the profit or loss in the joint venture undertaking.*

2) Fees receivable - turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received for services provided.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Computer equipment	-	33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in joint ventures are carried in the balance sheet at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes, less any impairment.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Change in accounting policy

Following a review by the Directors, the accounting policy in relation to the recognition and subsequent treatment of fixed asset investments has changed, in order to better reflect the underlying nature of these transactions.

In previous years, the investments in the joint ventures (unlisted investments) was split between investments and debtors. This has now been amended and the capital investment and the loan have been recorded together in investments.

Investments in joint ventures are now carried in the balance sheet at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes, less any impairment. Loans to joint ventures are measured at fair value.

The impact of the accounting policy change is outlined in the 'Prior year adjustment' note.

4. Reporting period

The Company changed its financial year end date from 2 September to 31 March to align it with the year end of the investments it holds. The financial statements for the current period are made up from 3 September 2019 to 31 March 2020. Consequently, comparative amounts for the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes are not entirely comparable.

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2019 - 2).

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 3 September 2019	27,543	1,501	29,044
At 31 March 2020	27,543	1,501	29,044
Depreciation			
At 3 September 2019	14,543	1,180	15,723
Charge for the period on owned assets	3,213	88	3,301
At 31 March 2020	17,756	1,268	19,024
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	9,787	233	10,020
At 2 September 2019	13,000	321	13,321

7. Fixed asset investments

	Investment in joint ventures £	Restated Loans to joint ventures £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 3 September 2019	251	521,489	521,740
Additions	33	9,507	9,540
Disposals	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Share of profit	-	179,125	179,125
Fair value movements	-	8,201	8,201
At 31 March 2020	284	668,322	668,606
Impairment			
At 3 September 2019	-	22,799	22,799
Charge for the period	-	35,111	35,111
At 31 March 2020	-	57,910	57,910
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	284	610,412	610,696
At 2 September 2019	251	498,690	498,941

8. Debtors

	31 March 2020 £	As restated 2 September 2019 £
Trade debtors	16,320	-
Other debtors	1,030	112
Prepayments and accrued income	-	15,914
	17,350	16,026

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2020 £	2 September 2019 £
Bank overdrafts	167,240	192,881
Corporation tax	45,230	9,201
Other taxation and social security	6,694	3,569
Other creditors	123,052	28,682
Accruals and deferred income	6,288	3,144
	348,504	237,477

10. Prior year adjustment

As explained in the Change in accounting policy note (note 3), a prior year adjustment has been made in respect of the investments in the underlying joint ventures, which has resulted in a reclassification of £505,619 out of debtors. There has also been a recognition of results from investments of £50,971.

This has resulted in a change in the net assets as at 3 September 2019 of £50,971.

11. Related party transactions

During the period, the company received fee income of £40,867 (2019: £90,533) from a company with common directors. At the period end, a balance of £16,320 (2019: £nil) was due from this company.