Company Registration No. 07702900 (England and Wales)

Statutory

KH REVCAP (IPSWICH) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

KH REVCAP (IPSWICH) LIMITED

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KH REVCAP (IPSWICH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		72,954		72,954
Current assets					
Debtors	3	3,427,834		3,362,576	
Cash at bank and in hand		302,417		450,798	
		3,730,251		3,813,374	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(12,014)		(56,970)	
Net current assets			3,718,237		3,756,404
Total assets less current liabilities			3,791,191		3,829,358
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			3,791,190		3,829,357
Total equity			3,791,191		3,829,358

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 December 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 members have 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.

KH REVCAP (IPSWICH) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

A J Pettit
Director

Company Registration No. 07702900

KH REVCAP (IPSWICH) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	1	3,314,583	3,314,584
Year ended 31 December 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	514,774	514,774
Balance at 31 December 2017	1	3,829,357	3,829,358
Year ended 31 December 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(38,167)	(38,167)
Balance at 31 December 2018	1	3,791,190	3,791,191

1 Accounting policies

Company information

KH Revcap (Ipswich) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, 9 Berkeley Steet, London, England, W1J 8DW.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom 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.

1.2 Going concern

The directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and do not consider there to be any threat to the going concern status of the company.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

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 Fixed asset investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	72,954	72,954

The company holds 70% of the capital of Generator (Nacton) LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The joint venture is managed jointly through management boards on which other joint venture partners are represented in accordance with their respective interests in the joint venture.

2 Fixed asset investments **(Continued)**

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018 & 31 December 2018	72,954
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	72,954
At 31 December 2017	72,954

3 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax recoverable	6,520	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,417,934	3,359,395
Other debtors	-	1
Prepayments and accrued income	3,380	3,180
	3,427,834	3,362,576

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	3,380	-
Corporation tax	-	54,318
Other creditors	8,634	2,652
	12,014	56,970

5 Called up share capital

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

6 Related party transactions

As at the year ended 31 December 2016 the company is owed £3,417,934 (2017: £3,359,395) by its ultimate parent entity, Kitty Hawk Capital Partners I LP for services provided. The amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

No guarantees have been given or received.

7 Parent company

The ultimate parent entity is Kitty Hawk Capital Partners I LP, a limited partnership registered in Jersey.

Kitty Hawk Capital Partners I LP prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from the company secretary of its general partner, Kitty Hawk GP Limited at 28 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 3QA.