Megalith Realty Limited Financial Statements 31 March 2021



BARNES ROFFE LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
3 Brook Business Centre
Cowley Mill Road
Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB8 2FX

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors B Choudhrie

D Choudhrie

Company secretary S Pudaruth

Registered office 23 Buckingham Gate

London SW1E 6LB

Auditor BARNES ROFFE LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland

St Johns House East Street Leicester LE1 6NB

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

B Choudhrie

D Choudhrie

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Sprepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
 of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
 information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

This report was approved by the board of directors on 6-12-2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

B Choudhrie Director

Registered office: 23 Buckingham Gate London SW1E 6LB

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Megalith Realty Limited

Year ended 31 March 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Megalith Realty Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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 We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out below, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in at accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

in the confidence without qualifying our opinion, we draw to your attention Note 3 to the financial statements which indicates the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, notwithstanding that the Company incurred a net loss of £25,605 during the period ended 31st March 2020, and as of 31 March 2021, the Company's total assets exceeded its total liabilities by £31,140, which is only the equivalent of the approximately 3 months expenses to run the business. As detailed in note 3 to the financial statements; the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the continuing support of the companies within the C&C Alpha Group of Companies. The financial statements do not include any adjustments such as would be required if the going concern basis was no longer appropriate.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Megalith Realty Limited

Year ended 31 March 2021

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements. And the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Megalith Realty Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with law and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the parent company, are as follows:
- o Companies Act 2006
- o FRS 102
- o Tax legislation
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and reviewing supporting evidence where applicable; and
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company and the parent company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur by:

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Megalith Realty Limited (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates, were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company's usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- · Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mark Hancock (FCA) (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BARNES ROFFE LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 3 Brook Business Centre Cowley Mill Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

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Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 31 March 2021

5	lote	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover. ** **		88,446	98,844
Gross profit		88,446	98,844
Administrative expenses Other operating income		117,591 635,051	129,325 4,876
Operating profit/(loss)		605,906	(25,605)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6	605,906	(25,605)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	_	· -
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive income	е	605,906	(25,605)
Retained losses at the start of the year		(574,781)	(549,176)
Retained earnings/(losses) at the end of the year	٠.	31,125	(574,781)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

		Note	2021	£ 39	2020 ·
Fixed assets			~	~	~
Tangible assets		8	•	1,108	
Current assets			·		•
Debtors # 1986		9	25,676		52,489
Cash at bank and in hand		•	47,800		27,608
			73,476		80,097
Creditors: amounts falling due v	within one year	10	43,444	. 2	654,863
Net current assets/(liabilities)				30,032	(574,766)
Total assets less current liabiliti	ies		es e	31,140	(574,766)
Net assets/(liabilities)				31,140	(574,766)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		11		15	15
Profit and loss account				31,125	(574,781)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)				31,140	(574,766)

Recordance with the provisions applicable to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

を表現しません。 These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6元第二、第四十二、and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B Choudhrie Director

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Company registration number: 09944409

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 23 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LB.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of management of residential and commercial properties.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting. The directors of the company are of the opinion that the company will continue to receive the support of its parent company for at least another 12 month from the date of signing the accounts and therefore make it appropriate to prepare the financial statement on a going concern basis.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss:

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment

Over 3 years

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	2,545	2,750
		

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2020: 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

6. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:	2021 £	2020
Depreciation of tangible assets	554 ·	

7. Tax on profit/(loss)

Reconciliation of tax income

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%).

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	605,906	(25,605)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax	115,122	(4,827)
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	105	-
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	(120,660)	-
Tax losses carried forward	5,433	4,827
Tax on profit/(loss)	- 	

8. Tangible assets

No experience	Equipment £
Cost At 1 April 2020 Additions	1,662
At 31 March 2021	1,662
Depreciation At 1 April 2020 Charge for the year	554
At 31 March 2021	554
Carrying amount At 31 March 2021	1,108
At 31 March 2020	_

9. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	18,148	44,221
Other debtors	7,528	8,268
	25,676	52,489

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

9. Debtors (continued)

Included in the other debtors there is a sum of £7,500 (2020: £7,500) held by Royal Bank of Scotland as a security deposit for the provision of corporate credit card facility.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,415	5,221
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,201	635,051
Social security and other taxes	12,859	6,492
Other creditors	11,969	8,099
	43,444	654,863

11. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2021		2020	:	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	15	. 15	15	15	

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from reporting related party transactions between Megalith Realty Limited and other members of the C&C Alpha group of companies, conferred by FRS 102 section 33.1A, on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary and the parent undertaking prepares consolidated financial statements which include the company.

Megalith Realty Limited is having common directors with Enfranchise 421 Limited, during the year under review Megalith Realty Limited charged management fee of £6,000 (2020: £6,000) to Enfranchise 421 Limited.

At the balance sheet date Enfranchise 421 Limited owed £1,208 (2020: £1,365) to Megalith Realty Limited, this balance was included in trade debtors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2021

13. Controlling party

There was no single controlling party at the balance sheet date.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking at the balance sheet date is Harberry Investments Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

At the balance sheet date, the parent undertaking of the largest group for which group accounts including Megalith Realty Limited are drawn up is C&C Alpha Group Limited a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the consolidated accounts are available from Companies House or from the registered office:

23 Buckingham Gate London SW1E 6LB