Company registration number 11283973 (England and Wales)
HORIZON HOUSING REIT PLC  ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mr P Casey

Mr H S Griffiths

Secretary Mr J Sampat

Company number 11283973

Registered office Eden House

Reynolds Road Beaconsfield Buckinghamshire HP9 2FL

Auditor Littlestone Golding

17 Cavendish Square

London W1G 0PH

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## STRATEGIC REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

#### Fair review of the business

Neither the company nor its subsidiary undertakings have traded since incorporation. The company has net assets of £12,500, as shown in the balance sheet on page 9 which represents its paid up share capital.

As the company is not trading there are no key performance indicators.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is not active and therefore no risks and uncertainties have been identified.

## Promoting the success of the company

The directors believe that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, having regard to stakeholders and matters set out in Section 172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the decisions taken during the year.

On behalf of the board

Mr H S Griffiths

Director

23 December 2022

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 with comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2021.

#### Principal activities

The company has not traded since incorporation.

## Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No dividends were paid.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P Casey

Mr H S Griffiths

## Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, an indemnity for directors and officers of the company in respect of liabilities they may incur in defending certain proceedings against them.

## **Business relationships**

Whilst the company is currently inactive, it manages relationships with potential customers, suppliers, and those individuals and bodies that it has dealings with as closely as possible to ensure the services provided meet the company's high standards.

## **Future developments**

There are no expected future developments in the company's activities at the present time.

## Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Littlestone Golding be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

## Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 of 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
  disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare 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

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr H S Griffiths

Director

23 December 2022

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF HORIZON HOUSING REIT PLC

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Horizon Housing REIT PLC (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

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 we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## 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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HORIZON HOUSING REIT PLC

## 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 strategic report or 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

## 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

#### 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 auditor's 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework ((FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006)) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in which the Company operates.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries on the management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and any correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by enquiring with management during the planning, fieldwork and completion phase of our audit. We considered the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud and how management monitors those controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk including revenue recognition. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; enquiries of the management and focus testing.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF HORIZON HOUSING REIT PLC

## 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.

Michael Wright FCA Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Littlestone Golding

23 December 2022

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

17 Cavendish Square London W1G 0PH

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		-	-
Cost of sales		-	
Gross profit		-	
Administrative expenses		-	-
Operating profit			
Profit before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit	4	-	-
Profit for the financial year			
Tront to, the imanetal year		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	_

# **BALANCE SHEET**

## **AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Investments	5		-		-
Current assets Debtors	8	12,500		12,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9				
Net current assets			12,500		12,500
Capital and reserves	40		40 500		10 500
Called up share capital	10		12,500		12,500

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr H S Griffiths

Director

Company Registration No. 11283973

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capitaProfit and loss reserves		•		Total
	£	£	£		
Balance at 1 July 2020	12,500	-	12,500		
Year ended 30 June 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		<u> </u>			
Balance at 30 June 2021	12,500		12,500		
Year ended 30 June 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year					
Balance at 30 June 2022	12,500 ———		12,500		

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			-		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Horizon Housing REIT PLC is a public company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Eden House, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 2FL.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards in compliance 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.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group or would qualify as a small group if the parent company were not a public company. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

## 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## 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 and cash equivalents 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 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.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

## Impairment of financial assets

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.

## Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

## 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

## 1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, not of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

## 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the compa	ny during the year w	as:
		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Employees	-	-
		<del></del>	<del></del>
4	Taxation		
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year ba standard rate of tax as follows:	sed on the profit or I	oss and the
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Profit before taxation		
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	-	-
		_	_
	Taxation charge in the financial statements	-	-
		_	<del></del>
5	Fixed asset investments	2022	2021
		£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries (£0.03) 6	-	-
		=	
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Sha	res in group
			ndertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation At 1 July 2021 & 30 June 2022		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2022		-
	At 30 June 2021		
			_

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## 6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office key	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% H	eld Indirect
Horizon Investment Holdings (One) Limited	1	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	0
Horizon Investment Holdings (Two) Limited	1	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	0
Horizon Investments (One) Limited	1	Dormant	Ordinary	0	100.00
Horizon Investments (Two) Limited	1	Dormant	Ordinary	0	100.00
Horizon (Scotland) GP Limited	2	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00	0

## Registered Office addresses:

- 1 Eden House, Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 2FL
- 2 101 Rose Street South Lane, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH2 3JG

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	;
Horizon Investment Holdings (One) Limited	-	
Horizon Investment Holdings (Two) Limited	-	
Horizon Investments (One) Limited	-	
Horizon Investments (Two) Limited	-	
Horizon (Scotland) GP Limited	-	
Financial instruments		
Carrying amount of financial assets		

7	Financial instruments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	12,500	12,500
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	-	-
8	Debtors		
8	Debtors	2022	2021
8	Debtors  Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £	2021 £
8			
8	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings (£0.03)			-	
10	Share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid			_	_
	Ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1	-	-
	Graniary shares or up outsi				
			<u> </u>	· <u></u>	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Preference share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Restricted shares of £1 each - 25% paid up	50,000	50,000	12,500	12,500
	Other shares classified as equity			12,500	12,500
	Total equity share capital			12,500	12,500

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote, has equal rights to dividends, and equal rights to participate in a distribution arising from a winding up.

The holders of restricted shares do not have the right to receive notice of or vote at any general meeting. The restricted shares carry the right to receive a fixed annual dividend equal to 0.01% of the nominal amount of each of the restricted shares payable on demand. Each restricted share is entitled and has equal rights to participate in a distribution arising from a winding up or return of capital to a sum equal to the amount paid up or treated as paid up on each restricted share. The restricted shares can be redeemed at any time by the company for an amount equal to their nominal value.

The 1 ordinary share has been issued and fully paid. The 50,000 restricted shares have been issued but are not fully paid.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11	Related party transactions		
	Amounts due to related parties	2022 £	2021 £
	Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence (£0.03)		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:	2022	2021
	Amounts due from related parties  Entities controlled by key management personnel	£ 12,500	£ 12,500
12	Ultimate controlling party		
	The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr H S Griffiths.		
13	Cash absorbed by operations	2022 £	2021 £
	Profit for the year after tax	-	-
	Cash absorbed by operations		<u> </u>
14	Analysis of changes in net funds	1 July 2021 £	30 June 2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand (£0.01 at 30 June 2019)	-	-

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.