Com	pany registration number 12587320 (England and Wales)
VITA GROUP I	LONDON LTD
UNAUDITED FINANC	CIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR EN	DED 31 JULY 2023
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		108		108
Current assets					
Stocks		208,423		127,973	
Debtors	4	2,480,940		1,924,059	
Cash at bank and in hand		195		302	
		2,689,558		2,052,334	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(674,980) ———		(1,021,062)	
Net current assets			2,014,578		1,031,272
Net assets			2,014,686		1,031,380
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		109		109
Profit and loss reserves			2,014,577		1,031,271
Total equity			2,014,686		1,031,380

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 April 2024

Mr Daniel Brown

Director

Company registration number 12587320 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Vita Group London Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 191 Westhall Road, Warlingham, United Kingdom, CR6 9HL.

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 £.

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 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.

1.3 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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 31 JULY 2023

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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

2 E	mployee	s
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2023	2022
		Number	Number
	Total	1	1
	Total	<u> </u>	
3	Fixed asset investments	2023	2022
		2023 £	2022 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	108	108
4	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	8,556	7,612
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,127,896	1,912,679
	Other debtors	344,488	3,768
		2,480,940	1,924,059
	Candiferent ama unto falling due with in ana una		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,752	075 004
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Other creditors	663,777 6,451	975,824 45,238
	Other organiors		
		674,980	1,021,062
6	Called up share capital		
-		2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	109 Ordinary shares of £1 each	109	109

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

As part of its activities the company sometimes is asked to provide guarantees to lenders, either to itself or in relation to the activities of companies within the group. In June 2021, the company granted a fixed charge over the shares of Vita Homes (Sutton) Ltd.

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group to which it is party to the transactions.

At the balance sheet date, £343,072 (2022; £39,395 due to) was due from the director. This balance was repaid within 9 months after the year end.

9 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is Mr D Brown.

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.