

Company Registration No. 04423405 (England and Wales)

**PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED**

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# PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		130,326		151,771
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	46,381		71,646	
Cash at bank and in hand		198,373		166,510	
		<u>244,754</u>		<u>238,156</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(748,251)</u>		<u>(761,639)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(503,497)		(523,483)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(373,171)</u>		<u>(371,712)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(374,171)</u>		<u>(372,712)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(373,171)</u>		<u>(371,712)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

J A Kiernander  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04423405**

# **PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Paddington Basin Business Barges Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Harbet Road, London, W2 1AJ.

#### **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 Going concern**

The accounts have been prepared under the going concern basis as the majority shareholder, European Land & Property Limited, has confirmed its willingness to support the company for the foreseeable future.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Business barges & pontoons	20 years
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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.

# PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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### 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.

### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2018 - 0).

# PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

#### Business barges & pontoons

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	428,907
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2019	277,135
Depreciation charged in the year	21,446
At 31 December 2019	298,581
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	130,326
At 31 December 2018	151,771

### 4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	5,900	17,800
Other debtors	5,519	19,227
	11,419	37,027
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Deferred tax asset	34,962	34,619
<b>Total debtors</b>	46,381	71,646

# PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Shareholder loans	650,000	650,000
Trade creditors	1,633	453
Amounts due to group undertakings	39,579	39,579
Other taxation and social security	1,074	2,483
Other creditors	8,891	23,232
Accruals and deferred income	47,074	45,892
	<u>748,251</u>	<u>761,639</u>

The shareholder loans have no defined repayment terms. No interest was charged in the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil). The shareholders have indicated that they do not intend to demand repayment on these loans in the foreseeable future.

### 6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
510 A ordinary shares of £1 each	510	510
490 B ordinary shares of £1 each	490	490
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The A and B ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects.

### 7 Parent company

The company is a joint venture between European Land & Property Limited, which owns 51% of the share capital, and Canal & River Trading CIC, which owns 49% of the share capital.

European Land & Property Limited is a company registered in England and Wales. Its ultimate parent company is ELG Holdings (Jersey) Limited, a company registered in Jersey.

Canal & River Trading CIC is the commercial trading subsidiary of the Canal & River Trust. The Canal & River Trust is a company limited by guarantee and is also a registered charity whose annual report and accounts can be obtained from First Floor Station House, 500 Elder Gate, Milton Keynes, MK9 1BB.

In the opinion of the directors there is no controlling party.

# **PADDINGTON BASIN BUSINESS BARGES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019***

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### **8 Events after the reporting date**

In March 2020 Covid-19 was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organisation. Since then Covid-19, and the measures taken to combat it, have had a significant impact on the economy. The directors have considered the impact to date of Covid-19 on the company and have concluded that it is still appropriate to prepare the accounts under the going concern basis and that no adjustments to the financial statements are necessary in respect of Covid-19 for the year ended 31 December 2019. In future accounting periods Covid-19 may influence property values and rental streams, but at this point in time the effect is too uncertain to be estimated.

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.