Company Registration No. 07460367 (England and V	Vales)
BANDA DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		101,000		101,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,477,026		1,302,153	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,853		35,239	
		1,481,879		1,337,392	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(5,063)		(18,329)	
Net current assets			1,476,816		1,319,063
Total assets less current liabilities			1,577,816		1,420,063
Capital and reserves	_				
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,577,815		1,420,062
Total conden			1.537.916		1 120 063
Total equity			1,577,816		1,420,063

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 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 3 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

TYeomans

Director

Company Registration No. 07460367

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Banda Development Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Alma Studios, 32 Stratford Road, Kensington, London, W8 6QF, United Kingdom.

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 \pounds .

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

1.2 Going concern

As stated in note 8, the directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak. The directors consider that the outbreak is unlikely to cause a significant disruption to the company's business and are confident that the company can continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised evenly over the estimated duration of the contract, where the duration can be reliably estimated.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in associates 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.

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.

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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held on call with banks.

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 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.

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.

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 and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

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

2 Employees

The company had no employees during the current and comparative year.

3 Fixed asset investments

	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	101,000	101,000

Movements in fixed asset investments

Shares in group undertakings and participating interests

 Cost or valuation
 101,000

 Carrying amount
 101,000

 At 31 December 2019
 101,000

 At 31 December 2018
 101,000

4 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered	Nature of business	Class of	% Held	
	office		shares held	Direct	Indirect
Radstock House Limited	3 Alma Studios, 32 Stratforc Road, London W8 6QF	Property Development	Ordinary Shares	34	0
Radstock House Residential Limite	d 3 Alma Studios, 32 Stratforc Road, London, W8 6QF	Property Development	Ordinary Shares	0	34
Radstock House Commercial Limited	3 Alma Studios, 32 Stratforc Road, London, W8 6QF	Property Development	Ordinary Shares	0	34

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Debtors		
-		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,474,426	1,302,153
	Other debtors	2,600	
		1,477,026	1,302,153
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other taxation and social security	3,063	15,329
	Accruals and deferred income	2,000	3,000
		5,063	18,329
7	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary Share of £1	1	1
		1	1

8 Events after the reporting date

The directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak, that has been spreading throughout the world in early 2020, on the company's activities. This outbreak is unlikely to cause a significant disruption to the company's business but at the date of approval of these financial statements, the extent and quantum of the disruption remains uncertain.

Following the year end, the client has declared a dividend of £1,200,000.

9 Parent company

The company is owned and controlled by Banda Limited, which owns 100% of the issued share capital. Banda Development Management Limited is included in Banda Limited's consolidated financial statements.

Banda Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up, and of which the company is a member. Banda Limited's registered office address is 3 Alma Studios, 32 Stratford Road, Kensington, London, W8 6QF. The consolidated financial statements of Banda Limited are unaudited.

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.