Company Registration No. 06978320 (England and Wales)

# WILBEN DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# BALANCE SHEET

# AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_				
Tangible assets	3		13,338		11,182
Current assets					
Debtors	4	167,706		195,158	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,710		120,222	
		191,416		315,380	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(73,278)		(144,235)	
Net current assets			118,138		171,145
Total assets less current liabilities			131,476		182,327
Provisions for liabilities			(2,534)		(2,125)
Net assets			128,942		180,202
Net ussets			120,542		100,202
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			128,940		180,200
Total equity			128,942		180,202

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 August 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr W A Samuels Director

Company Registration No. 06978320

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 September 2017	2	966	968
Year ended 31 August 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		179,234	179,234
Balance at 31 August 2018	2	180,200	180,202
Year ended 31 August 2019: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		(51,260)	(51,260)
Balance at 31 August 2019	2	128,940	128,942

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

### **Company information**

Wilben Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 21-23 Mossop Street, London, SW3 2LY.

### 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 f.

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

### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services rendered.

### 1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% reducing balance

### 1.4 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.

### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

### 1.6 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

### (Continued)

### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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.

### 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.

### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

### **1.7 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.

### 1.8 Taxation

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

### (Continued)

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

### 1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4(2018 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £
Cost	
At 1 September 2018	34,170
Additions	6,601
At 31 August 2019	40,771
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2018	22,988
Depreciation charged in the year	4,445
At 31 August 2019	27,433
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2019	13,338
At 31 August 2018	11,182

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### 4 Debtors

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Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	53,998
Corporation tax recoverable	8,144	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	53,601	79,886
Other debtors	105,961	61,274
	167,706	195,158

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	35,004	15,464
Corporation tax	-	47,520
Other taxation and social security	2,581	46,109
Other creditors	35,693	35,142
	73,278	144,235

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

# 6 Called up share capital 2019 2018 f f f Ordinary share capital f f Issued and fully paid f f 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each 2 2

# 7 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed £25,850 (2018: nil) to the directors of the company.