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## **HOPEMAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2018**

		2018		2017	,
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		767		1,141
Current assets					
Debtors	5	<sub>.</sub> 727		449	
Cash at bank and in hand		49,554		73,685	
		50,281		74,134	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_	44.545		(0.000)	
one year	6	(1,945)		(2,250)	
Net current assets			48,336		71,884
Total assets less current liabilities			49,103		73,025
					-
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		3,000		3,000
Profit and loss reserves			46,103		70,025
Total equity			49,103		73,025
• •					

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 March 2018 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 13 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Prof J D Donaldson

**Director** 

Prof S M Grimes

**Director** 

Company Registration No. 2568868

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Hopeman Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Leigh Carr, 12 Helmet Row, London, EC1V 3QJ.

#### 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 certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 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:

Office equipment Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

o a contraction of the contracti

33 1/3% reducing balance

Computer equipment

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.

#### 1.3 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).

#### 1.4 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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. 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 and bank loans, are classified as debt and 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

#### 3 Taxation

Due to the availability of trading losses, there is no liability to corporation tax.

#### 4 Tangible fixed assets

Plant and machinery etc £
_
19,206
18,065
374
18,439
767
1,141

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5	Debtors		
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	727	449
		====	==
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other creditors	1,945	2,250
		===	
7	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	3,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000
		<del></del>	
		3,000	3,000
		<del>=</del> =	===

#### 8 Control

There is no ultimate controlling party.