SMITHFIELD BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED

COMPANY NUMBER 3093568

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

KING LOOSE & CO
ACCOUNTANTS
ST JOHN'S HOUSE
5 SOUTH PARADE
SUMMERTOWN
OXFORD OX2 7JL

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SMITHFIELD BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

Directors	D. I. Cordier S. H. Cordier A. R. Higgins L. C. Montagu B. R. Wilson M. P. Wilson
Secretary	B. R. Wilson
Company number	3093568
Registered office	5 St Johns Lane London EC1M 4BH
Accountants	King Loose & Co Accountants St John's House 5 South Parade Summertown Oxford OX2 7JL

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2018

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SMITHFIELD BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED

In accordance with the engagement letter, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet and related notes, from the accounting records and information you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permissable by law, we do not accept nor assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with the technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet your duty to ensure that the company has kept proper accounting records and to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2018 that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

King Loose
7th November 2018

King Loose & Co
Accountants
St John's House
5 South Parade
Summertown
Oxford OX2 7JL

SMITHFIELD BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (COMPANY NUMBER 3093568)

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		-
			-		-
Current Assets					
Debtors	5	213,674		158,560	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,721,237		1,394,684	
		1,934,911		1,553,244	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(985,760)		(957,818)	
Net Current assets			949,151		595,426
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			949,151		595,426
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	8		(1,200)		(1,285)
Net Assets			947,951		594,141
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	9		300		300
Profit and loss account			947,651		593,841
Total Shareholders' Funds			947,951		594,141

The directors consider that for the year ended 30th June 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. No member or members have deposited a notice requesting an audit for the current financial year under Section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 393 and 394, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

No profit and loss account is presented in accordance with Section 444(5a) of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 5th November 2018

D. I. Cordier
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Company information

Smithfield Business Centre Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is:

5 St Johns Lane
London
EC1M 4BH

The principal activity of the company is that of the provision of serviced office facilities.

These financial statements have been presented in sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the accounting policies set out below, FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of uncertainty on future trading projections for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The directors considers that the going concern basis is appropriate to the presentation of the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

1. Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably the company recognises revenue associated with the transaction by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:-

a. the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
b. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
c. the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
d. the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue for support services is therefore recognised proportionally over the performance of the service contract.

2. Interest income

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Taxation

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, gives rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pounds Sterling using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transactions took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using an average exchange rate for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in profit and loss.

Leases
Lease arrangements are classified as a finance lease where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other lease arrangements are classified as an operating lease.

The company as a lessee
Assets held under finance lease arrangements are recognised as assets within property, plant and equipment at their fair value, or if lower at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The assets are subsequently depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful life. The corresponding finance lease liability is recognised as a finance lease obligation, with lease payments being apportioned between finance charges and a reduction to the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining amount of the liability. Finance charges are recognised within profit or loss.

Payments made under operating lease arrangements are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefits receivable as operating lease incentives are recognised within profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pensions
The company operates defined contribution pension schemes in respect of the employees. The scheme and their assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the funds in respect of the year.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives at the following rates:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line basis

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the obligation will be required to be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is material.

Financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets - classified as basic financial instruments

i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

ii) Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

iii) Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings
Trade and other payables that are payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be paid.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Employees

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Number of employees		
The average monthly numbers of employees (including the directors) during the year were:	8	8

4. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve-ments £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1st July 2017	18,734	355,485	374,219
At 30th June 2018	18,734	355,485	374,219
Depreciation			
At 1st July 2017	18,734	355,485	374,219
At 30th June 2018	18,734	355,485	374,219
Net book value			
At 30th June 2018	-	-	-
At 30th June 2017	-	-	-

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	128,719	65,073
Other debtors	-	1,500
Prepayments and accrued income	84,955	91,987
	213,674	158,560

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	495,774	468,953
Corporation tax	237,500	272,503
Other taxes and social security costs	101,607	99,226
Accruals and deferred income	150,879	117,136
	985,760	957,818

7. Provisions

	Deferred taxation (Note 8) £	Total £
At 1st July 2017	1,285	1,285
Movements in the year	(85)	(85)
At 30th June 2018	1,200	1,200

8. Deferred tax

	2018	2017
	£	£
Balance brought forward	1,285	1,285
Transfer (from) provision	(85)	-
Included in provision (note 7)	1,200	1,285

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,200	1,285

9. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Issued and fully paid		
300 ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300

10. Related party transactions

The company paid £405,000 (2017: £405,000) to the landlords as rent. The landlords are the directors of the company.