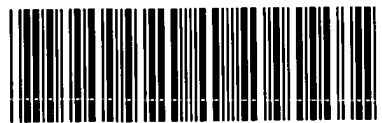


Company Registration No. 01267583 (England and Wales)

TERMHOPE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
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TERMHOPE LIMITED

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TERMHOPE LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	1,500,903		1,448,820	
Investment properties	4	1,204,217		1,204,217	
Investments	5	75		75	
			2,705,195		2,653,112
Current assets					
Stocks		1,273,040		1,496,831	
Debtors	7	1,110,099		1,406,303	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,186,853		1,788,150	
		4,569,992		4,691,284	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,753,378)		(2,039,313)	
Net current assets			2,816,614		2,651,971
Total assets less current liabilities			5,521,809		5,305,083
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	442,225		442,225	
Capital redemption reserve		15,625		15,625	
Profit and loss reserves		5,063,959		4,847,233	
Total equity			5,521,809		5,305,083

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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

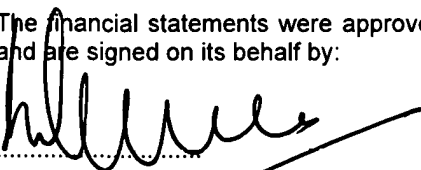
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

TERMHOPE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29/7/2020 and are signed on its behalf by:


J. P. Wesson
Director

Company Registration No. 01267583

TERMHOPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Termhope Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brook Street, Mid Kent Business Park, Snodland, Kent, ME6 5BB.

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 directors have prepared financial projections for a period of 12 months following the date of approval of these financial statements based on a range of different sales assumptions, which indicate no funding requirement. These projections are based on assumptions that the directors consider to be reasonable and achievable in light of the company's actual recent sales experience, actual sales orders received and from the anticipated revenues from existing and prospective clients. The directors have also considered the potential emerging impact of the Covid-19 virus and related restrictions on the business. As at the date of approving these financial statements the company's client base has not been significantly affected by the pandemic, and its operational structure and financial strength are sufficient to withstand any effects of the current environment.

After considering the above matters and current trading, the directors believe that the company will have adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due and so to operate as a going concern for at least twelve months following the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to apply the going concern basis for preparing the financial statements.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

TERMHOPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings	50 years (2% per annum)
Improvements to buildings	10 years (10% per annum)
Plant and machinery	4/5 years (25%/20% per annum)
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 years (20% per annum)
Motor vehicles	5 years (20% per annum)

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 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 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.

TERMHOPE LIMITED

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.

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 in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has applied 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.

TERMHOPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 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.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates three defined contribution schemes for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

TERMHOPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 15 (2018 - 16).

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Distribution	5	6
Sales	1	1
Administration	9	9
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Improvements to buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2019	1,463,238	92,774	80,582	22,316	179,327	1,838,237
Additions	-	1,200	4,639	-	135,164	141,003
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(128,120)	(128,120)
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,463,238</u>	<u>93,974</u>	<u>85,221</u>	<u>22,316</u>	<u>186,371</u>	<u>1,851,120</u>
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2019	133,809	22,418	73,599	21,927	137,664	389,417
Depreciation in the year	12,671	8,326	4,895	130	37,274	63,296
Eliminated on disposals	-	-	-	-	(102,496)	(102,496)
At 31 December 2019	<u>146,480</u>	<u>30,744</u>	<u>78,494</u>	<u>22,057</u>	<u>72,442</u>	<u>350,217</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,316,758</u>	<u>63,230</u>	<u>6,727</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>113,929</u>	<u>1,500,903</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,329,429</u>	<u>70,356</u>	<u>6,983</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>41,663</u>	<u>1,448,820</u>

4 Investment property

	2019 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>1,204,217</u>

The investment properties were purchased on 31 January 2012 and 2 December 2016 respectively. The directors believe that the historical cost of both properties is a reasonable estimate of their open market value at the year end.

TERMHOPE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****5 Fixed asset investments**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments	75	75

6 Subsidiaries

The company owns 75% of the £100 ordinary share capital of Termhope Trading Limited, a dormant company incorporated in England and Wales.

7 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,034,802	1,339,052
Other debtors	75,297	67,251
	<u>1,110,099</u>	<u>1,406,303</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,477,885	1,700,926
Corporation tax	136,118	181,109
Other taxation and social security	39,597	55,337
Other creditors	99,778	101,941
	<u>1,753,378</u>	<u>2,039,313</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
442,225 Ordinary shares of £1 each	442,225	442,225
	<u>442,225</u>	<u>442,225</u>

TERMHOPE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
9,016	13,523
<u>9,016</u>	<u>13,523</u>

Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

2019	2018
£	£
25,524	50,280
<u>25,524</u>	<u>50,280</u>

11 Events after the reporting date

At the date of approving these financial statements certain quarantine measures are still in place in the UK and there remains a degree of uncertainty surrounding the time period and severity of these measures.

However, in the opinion of the directors, the company's client base has not been significantly affected by the pandemic, and its operational structure and financial strength are sufficient to withstand any effects of the current environment.