Company Registration No. 2907870 (England and Wales)
WORKFLAIR LIMITED
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					
Tangible assets	3		3,829		3,495
Current assets					
Debtors	4	2,370,262		2,367,474	
Cash at bank and in hand		260,223		244,099	
		2,630,485		2,611,573	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(77,625)		(40,258)	
year	Ū				
Net current assets			2,552,860		2,571,315
Total assets less current liabilities			2,556,689		2,574,810
Provisions for liabilities			(592)		(499)
Net assets			2,556,097		2,574,311
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		169		169
Profit and loss reserves			2,555,928		2,574,142
Total equity			2,556,097		2,574,311

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 March 2020

Andrew Elias

Director

Company Registration No. 2907870

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

WORKFLAIR LIMITED is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Queens Parade, Brownlow Road, London, N11 2DN and the business address is Northside House, Mount Pleasant, Barnet EN4 9EB.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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 accommodation services provided and rental income from residential property lettings net of VAT. Turnover is recognised to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation.

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 Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

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.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.6 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.

1.7 Retirement benefits

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

1.8 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2018 - 8).

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

3	Tangible fixed assets		
		п	Plant and achinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2019		60,781
	Additions		1,610 ————
	At 31 December 2019		62,391
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		57,286
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,276
	At 31 December 2019		58,562
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		3,829
	At 31 December 2018		3,495
4	Debtors		
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	29,726	33,151
	Amount due from parent undertaking - Chaseview Estates	1,425,173	1,341,489
	Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings - Chaseview Hotels	645,583	730,665
	Other debtors	62,543	12,453
	Prepayments and accrued income	207,237	2 4 9,716
		2,370,262	2,367,474
5	Curalitaria anagunta fallina dua within ana yaar		
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	4,183	2,864
	Trade creditors	32,308	7,330
	Corporation tax	17,180	7,669
	Other taxation and social security	3,902	2,029
	Other creditors	20,052	20,366
		77,625	40,258

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

6	Provisions for liabilities		
_		2019	2018
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	592	499
		=	_
7	Called up share capital		
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares (US\$1 each) of 69p each	69	69
	100 Deferred shares of £1 each	100	100
		169	169

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Polycarpos Spyrou.

The auditor was P Spyrou & Co.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2019	2018
£	£
1,000	1,000

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Chaseview Estates Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

11 Related party transactions

During the year, £499,492 (2018: £473,152) was payable to Chaseview Hotels Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking, for the provision of rental properties. All transactions were made on normal business terms.

In last year's accounts there was an amount of £50,013 written off as an irrecoverable exceptional item. This amount was due by Love Lobster Limited, a company in which Andrew Elias was also a director.

Included in other debtors there is an amount of £50,000 due by Pragma Fortune Limited, a company in which Andrew Elias is also a director.

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.