Company registration number 06160354 (England and Wales)
CROYDON ENTERPRISE LOAN FUND LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# **AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	3	357,683		183,646	
Cash and cash equivalents		740,032		776,555	
		1,097,715		960,201	
Current liabilities	4	(8,068)		(6,360)	
Net current assets			1,089,647		953,841 
Reserves					
Other reserves			1,250,000		1,250,000
Income and expenditure account			(160,353)		(296,159)
Members' funds			1,089,647		953,841

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr SJ Hopkins

Director

Company registration number 06160354 (England and Wales)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Croydon Enterprise Loan Fund Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bernard Weatherill House, 8 Mint Walk, Croydon, CR0 1EA.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

### 1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.4 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 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 trade and other receivables 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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.

### 1.5 Taxation

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.

#### 1.6 Loans - bad debt provision

Historically, the company used a portfolio risk on a case by case basis as a measure to provide for bad debt on loans. The standard company policy was to provide for bad debts on loans which are in arrears, is as follows:

Loan arrears over 3 months - 25% provision made on outstanding loan balance

Loan arrears over 4 months - 50% provision made on outstanding loan balance

Loan arrears over 6 months - 75% provision made on outstanding loan balance

Loan arrears over 12 months - 100% provision made on outstanding loan balance

However where the risk is really high and based on the current position it appears that the loan will not be recoverable a 100% provision is made regardless of the length of arrears.

In the current year the provision has been reversed in full due to the decision by the board, as noted in the Directors report, that in the next financial year the company will be placed into a solvent liquidation and to transfer the debt in full to the London Borough of Croydon.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Trade and other receivables		
	2023	2022
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Other receivables	357,683	183,646
Current liabilities		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade payables	-	960
Other payables	8,068	5,400
	8,068	6,360
	Amounts falling due after more than one year: Other receivables  Current liabilities  Trade payables	Amounts falling due after more than one year:  Other receivables  Current liabilities  Trade payables Other payables  Other payables  8,068

### 5 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

### 6 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.

Senior Statutory Auditor: Jackie Wilding

Statutory Auditor: Bryden Johnson Limited
Date of audit report: 20 December 2023

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.