Registered number: 10279874

# Registrar

# **NOMAD PROPERTIES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED** 

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

WEDNESDAY



LD6

20/03/2019 COMPANIES HOUSE

#52

# NOMAD PROPERTIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 10279874

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,795		-
Investments	5		50		
		-	3,845		<u>-</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	150,119		206	
Cash at bank and in hand		203,269		25,070	
		353,388	_	25,276	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(192,155)		(60,209)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	•	_ · · · · ·	161,233		(34,933)
Net assets/(liabilities)		-	165,078		(34,933)
Capital and reserves		·	_		
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			164,978		(35,033)
Shareholders' funds		=	165,078	_	(34,933)

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

20/03/19.

J R Cooper Director

The notes on pages 2 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 4th Floor, 7/10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W1G 9DQ.

# 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and Joint Ventures are held at cost less impairment.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

# Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# 2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

### 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Pensions

# Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

# 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2017 - 1).

# 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost	
Additions	5,060
At 31 July 2018	5,060
Depreciation	
Charge for the period on owned assets	1,265
At 31 July 2018	1,265
Net book value	
At 31 July 2018	3,795
At 31 July 2017	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2018

5.	Fixed asset investments		
			Investment in joint ventures £
	Cost		
	Additions		50
	At 31 July 2018	-	50
6.	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other debtors	150,119 ————	206
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Other taxation and social security	. 24,386	-
	Other creditors	167,769	60,209
		192,155	60,209