CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Company Registration No. 11228507 (England and Wales)

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CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

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CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:11228507

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	4	11,528,000	14,532,000
		11,528,000	14,532,000
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,232,847	427,985
Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,627,147	1,230,472
		2,859,994	1,658,457
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(422,608)	(380,222)
Net current assets		2,437,386	1,278,235
Net assets		13,965,386	15,810,235
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	9	9
Share premium		17,349,998	17,349,998
Profit and loss account		(3,384,621)	(1,539,772)
Total shareholders' funds		13,965,386	15,810,235

The directors consider 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 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 financial statements have been prepared 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 financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 by

M.K. Ray

Mr M Ray
Director
4 March 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
Called up share capital	9	-	-	9
Share premium	-	17,349,998	-	17,349,998
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,479,772)	(1,479,772)
Dividends	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 30 June 2019	9	17,349,998	(1,539,772)	15,810,235
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,784,848)	(1,784,848)
Dividends	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 30 June 2020	9	17,349,998	(3,384,620)	13,965,387

CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

Cream Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office of the company is Amshold House, Goldings Hill, Loughton, Essex IG10 2RW.

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 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:

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.
-

2.3 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.7 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.9 Interest income

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

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 3.

4. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 July 2019	14,532,000
Loss on revaluation	(3,004,000)
At 30 June 2020	11,528,000

The 2020 valuations were made by an external surveyor, on an open market value for existing use basis.

CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	294,859	76,804
Other debtors	127	1,765
Prepayments and accrued income	-	8,256
Deferred taxation	937,861	341,153
	1,232,847	427,978

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,550,422	1,115,298
Tenant deposits	76,725	115,174
	1,627,147	1,230,472

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	240	18,435
Accruals and deferred income	179,197	167,008
Other creditors	115,081	151,183
Corporation tax	128,090	43,596
	422,608	380,222

8. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
69,400 - A shares of £0.0001 each	7	7
17,350 - B shares of £0.0001 each	2	2
	9	9

CREAM PROPERTIES LIMITED

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION - UNAUDITED
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

These pages do not form part of the financial statements