

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03355152 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

for

Cosway Mansions Limited

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for the Year Ended 31st December 2018**

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Cosway Mansions Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

DIRECTORS:

I Caddy
J Hayat
E C Johnson

REGISTERED OFFICE:

277 - 281 Oxford Street
London
W1C 2DL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03355152 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Farries Kirk & McVean
Dumfries Enterprise Park
Heathhall
Dumfries
DUMFRIESSHIRE
DG1 3SJ

Balance Sheet
31st December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3	80,969	126,311
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	4	68,005	41,520
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>210,278</u>	<u>162,243</u>
		278,283	203,763
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,090)</u>	<u>(1,103)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>277,193</u>	<u>202,660</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>358,162</u>	<u>328,971</u>
RESERVES			
Income and expenditure account		<u>358,162</u>	<u>328,971</u>
		<u>358,162</u>	<u>328,971</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31st December 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which
- (b) otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27th September 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

I Caddy - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Cosway Mansions Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Property Improvements - 20% on cost

Amounts written off each asset over the estimated useful life represent cost less residual value.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for the sale of goods and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price and represent the full value of the goods and services charged to customers, including any amounts charged on for third parties.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date they are presented as non current liabilities.

Borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transactions costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Property Improvements £	Totals £
COST			
At 1st January 2018 and 31st December 2018	<u>54,032</u>	<u>226,740</u>	<u>280,772</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st January 2018	-	154,461	154,461
Charge for year	<u>-</u>	<u>45,342</u>	<u>45,342</u>
At 31st December 2018	<u>-</u>	<u>199,803</u>	<u>199,803</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31st December 2018	<u>54,032</u>	<u>26,937</u>	<u>80,969</u>
At 31st December 2017	<u>54,032</u>	<u>72,279</u>	<u>126,311</u>

4. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Other debtors	<u>68,005</u>	<u>41,520</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31st December 2018

5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,083	1,083
Taxation and social security	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>1,090</u>	<u>1,103</u>

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.