Company Registration No. 04701669 (England and Wales)

SENSUS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 MAY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

SENSUS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R S De Alwis S De Alwis
Company number	04701669
Registered office	6 Poole Road Wimborne Dorset BH21 1QE
Accountants	Thomas & Woolven 6 Poole Road Wimborne Dorset BH21 1QE
Business address	13 St Johns Wood Park London NW8 6QP

SENSUS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SERVICES LIMITED

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SENSUS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Current assets					
Debtors	4	**7,285**		14,923	
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,688**		10,135	
		9,973		25,058	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**(69,390)**		(63,351)	
Net current liabilities			**(59,417)**		(38,293)
Total assets less current liabilities			**(59,417)**		(38,293)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		**2**		2
Profit and loss reserves			**(59,419)**		(38,295)
Total equity			**(59,417)**		(38,293)

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

For the financial Period ended 28 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period in question in accordance with section 476.

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 28 May 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

R S De Alwis
Director

Company Registration No. 04701669

SENSUS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT & SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sensus Property Management & Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Poole Road, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 1QE.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the Period ended 28 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Sensus Property Management & Services Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

Total liabilities exceed current assets at the balance sheet date. The directors consider, however that the company has sufficient liquid assets, to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due, and that the company has sufficient support from its creditors. Accordingly the director considers that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Plant and machinery	25% Straight Line
Computer equipment	33.33% Straight Line

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 30 May 2016 and 28 May 2017	**7,136**
Depreciation and impairment	
At 30 May 2016 and 28 May 2017	**7,136**
Carrying amount	
At 28 May 2017	**-**
At 29 May 2016	-

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	**6,499**	6,500
Other debtors	**786**	8,423
	7,285	14,923

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	**5,000**	5,000
Other taxation and social security	**21**	21
Other creditors	**64,369**	58,330
	69,390	63,351

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2**	2
	2	2

7 Related party transactions

During the year the company charged Trafalgar Properties and Investments Corporation £32,854 for property management fees and the company owed £786 as at the balance sheet date. Trafalgar Properties and Investments Corporation is an overseas company that is controlled and owned by the directors parent.

During the year the company was charged £27,970 for consultancy fees by Inkblot Limited. Mr R S De Alwis is a director and shareholder in that company.

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