

Company Registration No. 05178708 (England and Wales)

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A Bhanot OBE Mr S Syan Mr H Pankhania (Appointed 11 February 2016)
Company number	05178708
Registered office	64 Broadway Boardman House Stratford E15 1NT
Auditor	KLSA LLP 28-30 St. John's Square London EC1M 4DN
Business address	Peepul Centre Orchardson venue Leicester LE4 6DP
Bankers	Yorkshire Bank Plc 29 Horsefair Street Leicester Leicestershire LE1 5BL HSBC Bank Plc Penman Way Grove Park, Enderby Leicester LE19 1SY

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the operation of activities held at the Peepul Centre of which the freehold land and buildings are owned by the company's parent charity, Belgrave Baheno Peepul Centre, including arts events, childcare, fitness and leisure, catering and the provision of facilities.

Directors

The directors' interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

Mr A Bhanot OBE

Miss Lena Choudary-Salter

Mr S Syan

Mr H Pankhania

(Resigned 27 January 2015)

(Appointed 11 February 2016)

Appointment of new directors

The directors are appointed by the company's ultimate controlling parent undertaking, Ethnic Minority Foundation (EMF).

Objectives and Aims

The main objectives of the company are to promote the objectives of the parent charity and in particular, to advance education and vocational training; protect health; relieve poverty, sickness and distress; relieving unemployment; and provide recreation and leisure facilities in the interest of social welfare.

Significant Activities

The Peepul Centre officially opened on 27 October 2005. Activities carried out since then include arts events, childcare, fitness and leisure, catering and provision of facilities. The trend during 2014 has been of reducing losses. The directors estimate that the company will break even in the near future.

Future developments

The new management is seeking to make the enterprise self-sustainable with its own social enterprising activities.

Control of the company's parent undertaking, the Belgrave Baheno Peepul Centre (a registered charity), was transferred to the Ethnic Minority Foundation (a registered charity) on May 2012.

The company's balance sheet is insolvent but the directors consider that the support of the ultimate parent undertaking the Ethnic Minority Foundation will ensure that the company can continue to trade as a going concern.

Auditor

The auditor, KLSA LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AB' followed by a long horizontal stroke and a stylized 'X' or star-like flourish at the end.

Mr A Bhanot OBE

Director

30 September 2016

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Peepul Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 6 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Emphasis of matter

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified in this respect, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1.10 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £318,392 as at 31 December 2015 and is reliant on the support of its charitable holding company, Belgrave Baheno Peepul Centre (BBPC) and its ultimate holding company the Ethnic Minority Foundation (EMF). The continuation of this support is dependent on any potential limitations within charity law on the continued support of the company, which is a trading subsidiary, and the ability of the Ethnic Minority Foundation to provide further working capital. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 1.10 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Ms Shilpa Chheda (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KLSA LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

28-30 St. John's Square

London

EC1M 4DN

30 September 2016

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	31 December 2015 £	31 December 2014 £
Turnover		1,259,557	1,103,459
Cost of sales		(199,762)	(106,709)
Gross profit		<u>1,059,795</u>	<u>996,750</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,320,178)	(975,705)
Other operating income		179,645	371,000
(Loss)/profit before taxation		<u>(80,738)</u>	<u>392,045</u>
Taxation		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(80,738)</u></u>	<u><u>392,045</u></u>

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks		3,399		2,161	
Debtors	4	88,830		56,210	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,251		21,485	
		<u>98,480</u>		<u>79,856</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(416,872)</u>		<u>(317,510)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(318,392)</u>		<u>(237,654)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(318,393)</u>		<u>(237,655)</u>
Total equity			<u>(318,392)</u>		<u>(237,654)</u>

These 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr A Bhanot OBE
Director

Company Registration No. 05178708

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peepul Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 64 Broadway, Boardman House, Stratford, E15 1NT.

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 on 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 year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Peepul Enterprises 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 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Ethnic Minority Foundation. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 64 Broadway, Boardman House, Stratford, E15 1NT.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

- Restaurant and bar income is recognised when payment is tendered at the time of sale.
- Childcare and fitness income is recognised when the services are rendered.
- Facilities income is recognised when the venue and facilities are occupied and invoice is raised.
- Management fees is recognised when the service are rendered.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

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.

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 receipts 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

The company operates an employee share ownership plan (ESOP) trust and has de facto control of the shares held by the trust and bears their benefits and risks. The company records assets and liabilities of the trust as its own. Consideration paid by the ESOP scheme for shares of the company is deducted from equity. Finance costs and administrative expenses incurred by the company in relation to the ESOP are recognised on an accruals basis.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.10 Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The company has the financial support of the ultimate parent company, Ethnic Minority Foundation (EMF). EMF have agreed to provide this support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the ultimate parent company's support was withdrawn or if EMF was unable to continue to provide support. The directors firmly believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

1.11 Pension Commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year they are payable.

2 Operating (loss)/profit

	2015	2014
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,366	4,750

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

3 Employees

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Total	50	47

4 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	66,049	51,927
Amounts due from group undertakings	16,951	-
Other debtors	5,830	4,283
	<u>88,830</u>	<u>56,210</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	39,500	-
Trade creditors	210,034	180,866
Other taxation and social security	151,268	90,136
Other creditors	16,070	46,508
	<u>416,872</u>	<u>317,510</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

7 Related party transactions

Professional fees in respect of management accounts and payroll services of £12,000 were paid to Online Accountancy Services Limited, a company in which Mr Anil Bhanot is a shareholder.

PEEPUL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

8 Directors' transactions

During the year, Mr Anil Bhanot waived consultancy fees and expenses of £ 7,880 for his work with the charity and Mr Hasmukh Pankhania was reimbursed mileage expense of £6,300 for their work with the charity.

9 Parent company

The intermediate parent company, Belgrave Baheno Peepul Centre is a charity, a company limited by guarantee, and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company, Ethnic Minority Foundation, is a charity, a company limited by guarantee and registered in England and Wales.

Ethnic Minority Foundation prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from the registered office at 64 Broadway, Boardman House, Stratford, E15 1NT