Company Registration No. 11683839 (England and Wales)	
AMPLE GRID HOLDINGS LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

# CONTENTS

	Page
	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

# **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

		2019	
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	3		255,000
Current assets			
Debtors	4	4,619	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,596	
		9,215	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(90,051)	
Net current liabilities			(80,836)
Total assets less current liabilities			174,164
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(124,699)
Provisions for liabilities			(9,387)
Net assets			40,078
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		100
Non-distributable reserve			40,017
Profit and loss reserves			(39)
Total equity			40,078

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 30 November 2019 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs S K Bahi Director

Company Registration No. 11683839

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ample Grid Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mill Bank House, 12 Mandervell Road, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5LQ.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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.

#### 1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements are presented for the company from its incorporation on 19 November 2018 to 30 Nov ember 2019.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable by the company in respect of rental income from the letting of land and property.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### **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.

# 1.7 Equity instruments

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

## 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **CURRENT TAX**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **DEFERRED TAX**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

## 2 Employees

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

		2019 Number
	Total	2
3	Investment property	
		2019
		£
	Fair value	
	At 19 November 2018	-
	Additions	205,596
	Revaluations	49,404
	At 30 November 2019	255,000

The investment properties are stated at the directors' own valuation, using an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

3	Investment property	(Continued)
	If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, have been included as follows:	the amounts would
		2019 £
	Cost Accumulated depreciation	205,596
	Carrying amount	205,596
4	Debtors	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	4,500 119
		4,619
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £
	Bank loans Other creditors	3,900 86,151
		90,051
	The bank loan is secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	124,699
	The bank loan is secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

# 7 Called up share capital

2019

£

Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each

100

During the period 100 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued and fully paid up for a total consideration of £100.

# 8 Events after the reporting date

On 3 June 2020 the company purchased two investment properties for a total cost of £320,000 which have been financed from bank loans and monies introduced by the directors.

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.