Company Registration No. 10238359 (England and Wales)
CADENCE EQUITY PARTNERS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
	itotes	-	-	•	-
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		745		-
Investments	4		100		100
			845		100
Current assets	-	140 221		220 205	
Debtors	5	140,331		238,395	
Cash at bank and in hand		276,184		254,486	
		416,515		492,881	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(295,297)		(175,864)	
Net current assets			121,218		317,017
Total assets less current liabilities			122,063		317,117
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			75,000		75,000
Profit and loss reserves			47,063		242,117
Total equity			122,063		317,117

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 year ended 30 June 2022 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 year in question in accordance with section

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 24 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

J. Szpiro

Director

Company Registration No. 10238359

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cadence Equity Partners Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20 North Audley Street, London, England, W1K 6WE.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings 2 years

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entitles are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

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, 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 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.

1.8 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)
	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 deduct ble 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.

1.10 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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixt	ures and fittings
		£
Cost		
At 1 July 2021		1,067
Additions		1,490
At 30 June 2022		2,557
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 July 2021		1,067
Depreciation charged in the year		745
At 30 June 2022		1,812
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2022		745
At 30 June 2021		
		=
Fixed asset investments		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other investments other than loans	100	100
	_	_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4	Fixed asset investments		(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
		I	nvestments other	
			than loans	
	Cost or valuation		£	
	At 1 July 2021 & 30 June 2022		100	
	At 13th 2021 a 303th 2022			
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2022		100	
	At 30 June 2021		100	
5	Debtors			
		2022	2021	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	
	Trade debtors	132,493	191,910	
	Other debtors	2,101	41,700	
	Prepayments and accrued income	5,737	4,785	
		140,331	238,395	
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2022	2021	
		£	£	
	Trade creditors	29,472	8,699	
	Corporation tax	12,608	66,306	
	Other taxation and social security	-	4,633	
	Other creditors	268	26	
	Accruals and deferred income	252,949	96,200	
		295,297	175,864	

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.