

**CL NUMBER TWENTY EIGHT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

CL Number Twenty Eight Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 January 2023

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CL Number Twenty Eight Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 January 2023

Registered number: 11577019

		31 January 2023		31 January 2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	31,350		254,840	
Cash at bank and in hand		788		515	
		<u>32,138</u>		<u>255,355</u>	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	5	<u>(26,670)</u>		<u>(263,968)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			5,468		(8,613)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>5,468</u>		<u>(8,613)</u>
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>5,468</u>		<u>(8,613)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Income Statement			<u>5,368</u>		<u>(8,713)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>5,468</u>		<u>(8,613)</u>

For the year ending 31 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Income Statement.

On behalf of the board

Mr R B Bush

Director

30/10/2023

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these financial statements.

CL Number Twenty Eight Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 January 2023

1. General Information

CL Number Twenty Eight Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 11577019. The registered office is 3 Alexandra Terrace, Sherfield-On-Loddon, Hook, England, RG27 0BY.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of 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.

The financial statements are prepared in UK sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest UK pound.

The principle accounting policies adopted are set below.

2.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have considered the prospect of the business for the next twelve months and beyond and have arrived at a reasonable expectation that the company will continue to meet its obligations as they fall due. The directors have also pledged their financial support to assist with this if required. On this basis, the directors will continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3. Turnover

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

2.4. 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 statement of financial position date.

2.5. Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting year for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6. 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.

2.7. Critical Accounting Judgements And Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily ascertainable from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a continuing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised.

The key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

Accrued Expenditure

The company includes a provision for invoices which are yet to be received from and amounts paid in advance to suppliers. These provisions are estimated based upon the expected values of the invoices which are issued and services received following the year end.

CL Number Twenty Eight Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 January 2023

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	31 January 2023	31 January 2022
Office and administration	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Debtors

	31 January 2023	31 January 2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	750	750
Loan to Developers	30,600	254,090
	<u>31,350</u>	<u>254,840</u>

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	31 January 2023	31 January 2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,000	-
Corporation tax	8,060	2,685
Bondholders' Funds	-	256,933
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	2,600	2,600
Amounts owed to connected undertakings	3,000	-
Accruals and deferred income	3,010	1,750
	<u>26,670</u>	<u>263,968</u>

6. Share Capital

	31 January 2023	31 January 2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The nominal value per share is £1 and there are 100 Ordinary shares in issue.

7. Related Party Transactions

The amount owed to CL Number Twenty Nine Limited, a company related via common directorship and control, totalled £3,000 as at the year-end. This balance is a current liability, interest free and repayable on demand.

The amount owed to the company's parent, Crowdlords Limited, totalled £2,600 as at the year-end, which is a current liability, interest free and repayable on demand.

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.