

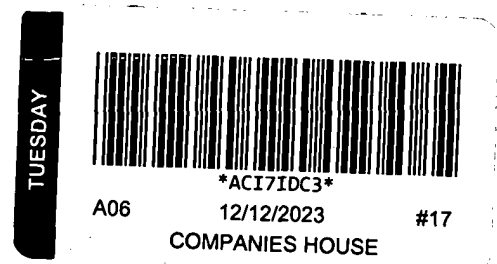
Registered number: 14025216

AEQUUS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



AEQUUS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:14025216

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £
Fixed assets		
Investments	4	100
		<u>100</u>
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	5	10
		<u>10</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(10)
		<u>-</u>
Net current assets		-
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>100</u>
Net assets		<u>100</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
		<u>100</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



T Richens
Director

Date: 11/0/23

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
Profit for the period	-	1,169,000	1,169,000
Dividends paid	-	(1,169,000)	(1,169,000)
Shares issued during the period	100	-	100
At 31 March 2023	100	-	100

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

AEQUUS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Aequus Group Holdings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 101 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bath and North East Somerset Council as at 31 March 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from <https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/your-council-and-democracy/budgets-and-spending/annual-accounts..>

2.3 GOING CONCERN

Based on the information available, including the approved three year Business Plan 2021/22 to 2023/24 the Directors see no issues relating to the going concern status of the company.

2.4 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 CREDITORS

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Fair value through profit or loss

All of the Company's financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company always recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL) for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

2.8 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

	Period 5 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 No.
Directors	8

4. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
COST OR VALUATION	
Additions	100
At 31 March 2023	100

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	10
	<u>10</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10
	<u>10</u>

7. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Bath and North East Somerset Council (BANES). BANES is the only group entity of which the Company is a member for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of Group accounts are available at:
www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/your-council-and-democracy/budgets-and-spending/annual-accounts

8. AUDITORS' INFORMATION

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 17/10/2023 by Nathan Coughlin FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Bishop Fleming LLP.