

Company Registration No. 09132366 (England and Wales)

COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL

UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Lord Marland of Odstock
Mrs F Muscat
Mr B T Soyoye
Sir H G W Swire (Appointed 6 December 2016)
Mr R D A Burge (Appointed 3 April 2017)

Company number 09132366

Registered office Malborough House
Pall Mall
London
SW1Y 5HX

Accountants Ensors Accountants LLP
Blyth House
Rendham Road
Saxmundham
Suffolk
IP17 1WA

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UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
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**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,266		2,252
Current assets					
Debtors	4	98,804		117,529	
Cash at bank and in hand		737,251		819,271	
		<u>836,055</u>		<u>936,800</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(599,728)</u>		<u>(685,120)</u>	
Net current assets			236,327		251,680
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>238,593</u>		<u>253,932</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(385)		(450)
Net assets			<u>238,208</u>		<u>253,482</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>238,208</u>		<u>253,482</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2017 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 Act 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 476.

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 13 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Lord Marland of Odstock
Director

Mr R D A Burge
Director

Company Registration No. 09132366

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Commonwealth Enterprise & Investment Council is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Malborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX.

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, 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 July 2017 are the first financial statements of Commonwealth Enterprise & Investment Council 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 August 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line
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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 surplus or deficit.

1.4 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.

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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 surplus or deficit, 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
UK LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017**

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Company limited by guarantee

The company has no share capital but is limited by guarantee. Every member of the company is a guarantor, and undertakes to contribute such amounts as may be required to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up. Each guarantor's liability is limited to £1.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2016 - 8).

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017**

3 Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	£
Cost		
At 1 August 2016		5,746
Additions		2,896
		8,642
At 31 July 2017		8,642
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 August 2016		3,495
Depreciation charged in the year		2,881
		6,376
At 31 July 2017		6,376
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2017		2,266
At 31 July 2016		2,252

4 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	73,751	88,501
Corporation tax recoverable	3,367	-
Other debtors	21,686	29,028
	98,804	117,529
	98,804	117,529

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,594	59,345
Corporation tax	-	54,437
Other taxation and social security	23,061	8,762
Other creditors	560,073	562,576
	599,728	685,120
	599,728	685,120

6 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

**COMMONWEALTH ENTERPRISE & INVESTMENT COUNCIL
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7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

The latest signed lease expired on 30 April 2017, and no new lease has been signed to replace this. However, the terms the company has continued on remain the same as before and the company will continue to operate from this premises for the foreseeable future. Therefore a commitment has been disclosed as below, for one year.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
	7,500	7,500
	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>

8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	1 August	31 July
	2015	2016
Notes	£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP	41,179	255,050
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Holiday pay accrual	1 (1,379)	(1,568)
Equity reported under FRS 102	<u>39,800</u>	<u>253,482</u>

Reconciliation of surplus for the financial period

	2016
Notes	£
Surplus as reported under previous UK GAAP	213,871
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:	
Holiday pay accrual	1 (189)
Surplus reported under FRS 102	<u>213,682</u>

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8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Holiday pay

Prior to the adoption of FRS 102, Commonwealth Enterprise & Investment Council did not make provision for holiday pay earned but not taken before the year end. FRS 102 requires the cost of short-term compensated absences to be recognised when employees render the service that increases their entitlement.

Consequently an additional accrual of £1,379 at 1 August 2015 has been made to reflect this. The provision at 31 July 2016 had increased to £1,568 and the increase in provision of £189 has been charged to profit and loss in the year ended 31 July 2016.

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.