

Company registration number 04469754 (England and Wales)

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Director's report	1
Accountants' report	2
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 9

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr MM Khan

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr MM Khan

Director

26 March 2025

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF 360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with our terms of engagement and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Acts that relate to preparing the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

We have prepared these financial statements based on the accounting records, information and explanations provided by you. We do not express any opinion on the financial statements.

On the balance sheet, you have acknowledged your duties under the prevailing Companies Acts to ensure that the company keeps adequate accounting records and prepares financial statements that give a true and fair view.

You have determined that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for this accounting year. Therefore, the financial statements are unaudited.

The financial statements are provided exclusively to the director for the limited purpose mentioned above, and may not be used or relied upon for any other purpose or by any other person, and we shall not be liable for any other usage or reliance.

Staines and Co
Accountants
235 Foxhall Road
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP3 8LF
26 March 2025

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

		2024		2023	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		1,000		1,000
Tangible assets	5		2,404		3,205
Investment property	6		1,041,663		1,041,663
			<u>1,045,067</u>		<u>1,045,868</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	250,023		276,686	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,724		14,093	
		<u>261,747</u>		<u>290,779</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(514,847)</u>		<u>(528,746)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(253,100)</u>		<u>(237,967)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			791,967		807,901
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(551,402)		(563,699)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(6,365)</u>		<u>(6,365)</u>
Net assets			<u>234,200</u>		<u>237,837</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss reserves			234,197		237,834
Total equity			<u>234,200</u>		<u>237,837</u>

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 March 2025

Mr MM Khan
Director

Company registration number 04469754 (England and Wales)

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

360 Global Properties Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 235 Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 8LF.

2.1 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.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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.

2.4 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 and fittings	25% Reducing Balance
-----------------------	----------------------

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.

2.5 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.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2 Accounting policies (Continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Taxation

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

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2 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.

3 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	-	-

4 Intangible fixed assets

Spare Asset 1

Cost

At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024

1,000

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024

-

Carrying amount

At 30 June 2024

1,000

At 30 June 2023

1,000

360 GLOBAL PROPERTIES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

5	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	14,801
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 July 2023	11,596
	Depreciation charged in the year	801
	At 30 June 2024	12,397
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 June 2024	2,404
	At 30 June 2023	3,205

6	Investment property	2024
		£
	Fair value	
	At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	1,041,663

Investment property comprises a Commercial Building which contains various Warehouse Units. There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

7	Debtors	2024	2023
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	250,023	276,686
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2024	2023
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	548,902	563,699
	Other creditors	2,500	-
		551,402	563,699

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.