

OPENRENT LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	<u>129,355</u>	<u>30,786</u>
		129,355	30,786
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	2,066,660	1,248,877
Cash at bank and in hand	6	<u>18,612,673</u>	<u>19,237,115</u>
		20,679,333	20,485,992
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(5,003,649)</u>	<u>(3,740,426)</u>
Net current assets		15,675,684	16,745,566
Net assets		<u>15,805,039</u>	<u>16,776,352</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	3	3
Share premium account	9	20,674,345	20,674,345
Profit and loss account	9	<u>(4,869,309)</u>	<u>(3,897,996)</u>
		<u>15,805,039</u>	<u>16,776,352</u>

OPENRENT LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07749632

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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:

Adam Hyslop
Director

Date: 23 January 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

1. General information

Openrent Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales in the United Kingdom, with the principal activity of a letting agency. The address of the registered office is 6th Floor, 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, the functional currency, rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range is as follows:

Motor vehicles	- 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 3 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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 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 ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Research and development**

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 37 (2022 - 27).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2022	-	42,613	27,981	70,594
Additions	60,330	47,692	23,532	131,554
At 30 April 2023	<u>60,330</u>	<u>90,305</u>	<u>51,513</u>	<u>202,148</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2022	-	21,776	18,032	39,808
Charge for the year	9,993	13,823	9,169	32,985
At 30 April 2023	<u>9,993</u>	<u>35,599</u>	<u>27,201</u>	<u>72,793</u>
Net book value				
At 30 April 2023	<u><u>50,337</u></u>	<u><u>54,706</u></u>	<u><u>24,312</u></u>	<u><u>129,355</u></u>
At 30 April 2022	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>20,837</u></u>	<u><u>9,949</u></u>	<u><u>30,786</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	1,635,647	840,353
Other debtors	22,489	-
Tax recoverable	408,524	408,524
	<u>2,066,660</u>	<u>1,248,877</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	18,612,673	19,237,115
	<u>18,612,673</u>	<u>19,237,115</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	23,926	50,694
Other taxation and social security	179,025	117,196
Other creditors	4,779,659	3,552,697
Accruals and deferred income	21,039	19,839
	<u>5,003,649</u>	<u>3,740,426</u>

8. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200,000 (2022 - 200,000) Ordinary shares of £0.00001 each	2	2
61,051 (2022 - 61,051) Preference shares of £0.00001 each	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

9. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of issue expenses. The balance of which amounted to £20,674,345 (2022 - £20,674,345).

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid. The balance of which amounted to (£4,869,309) (2022- (£3,897,996)).

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.