## LR (Cardiff) Limited

## Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 30 September 2013

MONDAY



.D8 30/06/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

#2

# LR (Cardiff) Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2013 Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Director's report	3
Statement of director's responsibilities	4
Independent auditors' report	5
Profit and loss account	6
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9-14

## LR (Cardiff) Limited Company information for the year ended 30 September 2013

## Director

Mr L K Sebastian

## **Company secretary**

Mr R N Luck

## Registered office

Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

## Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

## Registered number

01235394

## LR (Cardiff) Limited Strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2013

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2013

#### Review of the business

The company acts as a commercial property investment company. It made a profit of £68k for the year ended 30 September 2013 (2012 loss of £417k, mainly due to the one-off write-off of a working capital loan from a fellow group undertaking). Net assets were £4.2m at the year end (2012 £4.0m).

A long term inter-company loan from fellow group undertaking London & Regional Portfolio Finance Limited ("LRPF") matured in October 2013 LRPF itself has loans from a further group undertaking, London & Regional Debt Securitisation No 2 plc ("LORDS 2") and another party, that also matured in October 2013 Effective 20 December 2013, agreement was reached with all parties that all these loans be extended to October 2014 with further extensions to October 2016 permitted subject to certain amortisation targets being achieved for the inter-company loan from LORDS 2 to LRPF

As part of this restructuring, the amount of the inter-company loan from LRPF was decreased, as was the effective interest rate. See note 9 for further detail

In May 2104 the company sold its sole investment property for gross consideration of £900,000. The net sales proceeds were used to repay secured amounts due to group undertakings. The company is now seeking new investment opportunities.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the fact that the company operates within a highly competitive market place. The directors of the group have reviewed the group's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cashflow risk. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group strategic report which does not form part of this report.

## Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. Further discussion of the financial risk management objectives and policies, in the context of the group as a whole, are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

#### Key performance indicators

The company is managed by the director in accordance with the strategies of its ultimate parent company, Loopsign Limited. For this reason, the director believes that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. These strategies and key performance indicators are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group strategic report which does not form part of this report.

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

**Company Secretary** 

30 June 2014

## LR (Cardiff) Limited

## Director's report for the year ended 30 September 2013

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2013

### Results and dividends

The results for the financial year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 6. The director does not recommend the payment of a dividend (2012 £nil)

#### Directors

The directors of the company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows

Mr L K Sebastian

Mr G A Springer (resigned 29 October 2013)

## Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officer. Following shareholder approval, the company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the company secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The director confirms that

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself
  aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of
  that information

## Independent auditors

In the absence of a notice proposing that their appointment be terminated, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to have been re-appointed as auditors for the next year

The report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

Company secretary

30 Yune 2014

## LR (Cardiff) Limited Statement of director's responsibilities for the year ended 30 September 2013

The director is responsible for preparing the strategic report, the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

Company secretary

30 June 2014

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LR (CARDIFF) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of LR (Cardiff) Limited for the year ended 30 September 2013 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

#### Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of director's responsibilities set out on page 4, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the director's report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

## Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Suzanne Woolfson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

30 June 2014

# LR (Cardiff) Limited Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 September 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Turnover	2	244,068	350,127
Cost of sales		(11,389)	(115,270)
Gross profit		232,679	234,857
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(7,179) 1,000	(6,350) -
Exceptional items Provision on loans to group undertakings		-	(457,518)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	226,500	(229,011)
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(158,731)	(160,143)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		67,769	(389,154)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	6	-	(28,098)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	13	67,769	(417,252)

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There is no material difference between the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit/(loss) for the year stated above and their historical costs equivalents

## LR (Cardiff) Limited Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 September 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		67,769	(417,252)
Surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of investment properties	7	100,000	(400,000)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year	аг	167,769	(817,252)

## LR (Cardiff) Limited Balance sheet as at 30 September 2013

## Registered number 01235394

	Note		2013 £		2012 £
Fixed assets Investment properties	7		1,000,000		900,000
Current assets Debtors	8	6,093,489		6,030,780	
Creditors amounts falling du within one year	e 9 _	(2,879,103)		(266,605)	
Net current assets			3,214,386		5,764,175
Total assets less current liabilities			4,214,386		6,664,175
Creditors: amounts falling duafter more than one year	e 10		-		(2,617,558)
Net assets		_	4,214,386	<del>-</del>	4,046,617
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		900,000		900,000
Revaluation reserve	12		(502,385)		(602,385)
Profit and loss account	13		3,816,771		3,749,002
Total shareholder's funds	14		4,214,386	_	4,046,617

These financial statements were approved by the Director on and signed on its behalf by

30 June

2014

Mr L K Sepastia Director 30 June 2014

8

## 1 Accounting policies

## Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of investment properties, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below

#### Investment properties

In accordance with SSAP 19 'Accounting for investment properties', investment properties are revalued by the directors annually on an open market basis and independently valued when required by SSAP 19. Any changes in the market value of investment properties are taken to the statement of total recognised gains and losses and transferred to the revaluation reserve, unless a deficit (or its reversal) on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account of the year

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties. The Companies Act 2006 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this requirement conflicts with SSAP 19, and the director considers that to depreciate would not give a true and fair view.

The depreciation (which would, had the provisions of the Act been followed, have been charged to the profit and loss account) is only one of the factors reflected in the valuation and the amount attributable to this factor cannot reasonably be separately identified or quantified

### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is provided in respect of all timing differences that have originated, but not reversed, at the balance sheet date that give rise to an obligation to pay more or less tax in the future. Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless, by the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis. A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

## Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in the Financial Reporting Standards No 1 (Revised 1996) 'Cash flow statement' from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned and its ultimate parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents rental income and recoverable property expenses, net of value added tax. Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity, wholly undertaken in the UK.

## 1 Accounting policies (cont.)

### Accrued income

Income from rental properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with amounts owed from tenants, but not invoiced at the year end held as accrued income

## **Deferred income**

Income from properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with payments received in advance held as deferred income and credited to the the profit and loss when earned

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

#### 2 Turnover

	Net rental income	2013 £	2012 £
	Rental income	228,169	234,668
	Recoverable property expenses	15,899	115,459
	Tumover	244,068	350,127
	Net property (outgoings)/income	4,510	189
	Recoverable property expenses	(15,899)	(115,459)
	Property outgoings	(11,389)	(115,270)
	Net rental income	232,679	234,857
3	Operating profit/(loss)	2013 £	2012 £
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging Auditors' remuneration		
	Auditors' remuneration has been borne by London & Regional Properties Lin	mited	
4	Interest payable and similar charges	2013 £	2012 £
	Interest payable to group undertakings	158,672	159,386
	Other interest payable	59	757
		158,731	160,143

#### 5 Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2012 £nil) The company has no employees (2012 none) other than the directors

The above details of directors' emoluments do not include the emoluments which are paid by a fellow subsidiary and recharged to the company as part of a management charge. This management charge, which in 2013 amounted to £6,350 (2012 £6,350), also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the fellow subsidiary on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of the director's emoluments. The directors are employees of a fellow subsidiary and their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of employee wages and salaries included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

6	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	2013	2012
		£	£
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of previous years		28,098

No tax has been provided for due to the availability of losses through group relief

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

From 1 April 2013 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 24% to 23%, giving a blended average rate for the year of 23 5%

The tax assessed for the year is different (2012 different) than the blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23 5%, (2012 25%) The differences are explained below

	2013 £	2012 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	67,769	_ (389,154)
	£	£
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the blended rate of		
corporation tax in the UK of 23 5% (2012 25%)	15,926	(97,289)
Effects of		
Non-deductible expenses	-	114,380
Utilisation of tax losses	(15,926)	(17,091)
Adjustments in respect of previous years		28,098
Current tax charge for the year	-	28,098

The corporation tax charge for the year has been reduced by £15,926 (2012 £17,091) because of losses surrendered by fellow subsidiary undertakings. No payment for this surrender is to be made by the company

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing the property to its open market value. The directors have no intention of selling the property, and therefore, at present, it is not envisaged that any tax will become payable in the forseeable future. The directors consider that it is too onerous to provide an estimate of the tax that would be payable if the property was sold at the value shown. Such a tax estimate is not considered meaningful as properties are often divested through the sale of companies.

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

Reductions to the UK Corporation tax rate were announced in the March 2013 budget. The changes, which were enacted on 17 July 2013 reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015. These changes have no impact on these financial statements.

## 7 Investment properties

	Freehold land and buildings
	2013 £
Valuation	_
At 1 October 2012	900,000
Unrealised surplus ansing on revaluation during the year	100,000
At 30 September 2013	1,000,000
At cost	_1,502,385_

The investment property was valued by the director after taking independent advice from a professional valuer on an open market value basis at 30 September 2013. The valuation has been made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom.

The investment property has been charged to secure loan notes issued by a fellow subsidiary company and the loan made to a further fellow subsidiary company

8	Debtors	2013 £	2012 £
	Trade debtors	1,200	55,505
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	6,089,616	5,965,630
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,673	9,645
		6,093,489	6,030,780

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand, and unsecured

9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2013	2012
		£	£
	Trade creditors	10,760	45,847
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,783,177	125,298
	Corporation tax	· -	15,150
	Taxation and social security	14,333	2,923
	Accruals and deferred income	70,833	77,387
		2,879,103	266,605

The amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand and unsecured, apart from £2,617,558 (2012 £nil) which was secured over the properties of the group undertakings, bore interest at between 5 53% and 6 16% (2012 5 53% and 6 16%) and was repayable in October 2013 Following the restructuring of the loans on 20 December 2013, as described in the strategic report, the secured amount was decreased to £1,121,128 and now bears interest at an average rate of 2 82% over 3 month Sterling LIBOR and is repayable in October 2014, with further extensions to October 2016 permitted subject to certain amortisation targets being met

10	Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year			2013 £	2012 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings				2,617,558
	The prior year amounts owed to group were repayable in October 2013 and b				ne company,
11	Called up share capital			2013 £	2012 £
	Authorised 900,000 (2012 900,000) ordinary share	es of £1 each		900,000	900,000
		2013 Number	2012 Number	2013 £	2012 £
	Allotted and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
12	Revaluation reserve				2013 £
	At 1 October 2012 Surplus arising on revaluation of invest At 30 September 2013	tment properties			(602,385) 100,000 (502,385)
13	Profit and loss reserve				2013 £
	At 1 October 2012 Profit for the financial year At 30 September 2013				3,749,002 67,769 3,816,771
14	Reconciliation of movement in shar	eholder's funds		2013 £	2012 £
	At 1 October Profit/(loss) for the financial year Deficit on revaluation of investment pro At 30 September	pperties		4,046,617 67,769 100,000 4,214,386	4,863,869 (417,252) (400,000) 4,046,617

## 15 Post balance sheet events

In May 2014 the company sold its sole investment property for gross consideration of £900,000. The net sales proceeds were used to repay the secured amounts due to group undertakings.

## 16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 3(c) from the provisions of FRS 8, 'Related Party Disclosures', on the grounds that it is wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Loopsign Limited, whose financial statements are publicly available

## 17 Parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is London & Regional Group Securitisation No 2 Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales

The ultimate parent undertaking is Loopsign Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

London & Regional Group Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements as at 30 September 2013. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2013. The consolidated financial statements of Loopsign Limited can be obtained from the company secretary at

Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

The ultimate controlling parties are I M Livingstone and R J Livingstone through their joint ownership of Loopsign Limited