

Company Registration No. 02978826 (England and Wales)

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

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REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		148,006		295,017
Current assets					
Debtors	4	28,985		20,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,691		29,484	
		<u>48,676</u>		<u>49,484</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(155,575)</u>		<u>(296,143)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(106,899)		(246,659)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>41,107</u>		<u>48,358</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			40,107		47,358
Total equity			<u>41,107</u>		<u>48,358</u>

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

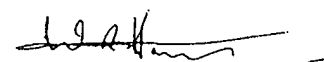
For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24/06/20



W Hawes
Director

Company Registration No. 02978826

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2017	1,000	55,758	56,758
Period ended 31 December 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(8,400)	(8,400)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2017	1,000	47,358	48,358
Period ended 31 December 2018:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(7,251)	(7,251)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>1,000</u>	<u>40,107</u>	<u>41,107</u>

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Regent Finance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is Suite 105, Viglen House, Alperton Lane, Wembley, London, United Kingdom, HA0 1HD.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of an investment company.

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 £, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 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.

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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, other loans 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.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

1.9 Consolidated financial statements

The company has not produced consolidated accounts, as the Directors do not believe them to provide any benefit to members.

The company has not provided information regarding the net assets and results of the subsidiaries excluded from consolidation as, in the opinion of the Directors, this information is not necessary for a proper understanding of the company's state of affairs.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 2).

3 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	148,006	295,017

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	295,017
Disposals	(147,011)
At 31 December 2018	148,006
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	148,006
At 31 December 2017	295,017

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by parent company	20,000	20,000
Other debtors	8,985	-
	28,985	20,000

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	5,537	-
Other creditors	150,038	296,143
	155,575	296,143

6 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

The ordinary shares have a par value of £1 each.

REGENT FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Controlling party

The company's parent undertaking is Zennor Group Inc, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands.

The directors consider that there is no single ultimate controlling party.