# LONDON & REGIONAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016





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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr R J Livingstone

Mr R N Luck

(Appointed 23 May 2017)

Secretary

Mr R N Luck

Company number

03001272

Registered office

Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

#### Principal activities

The company is currently dormant and did not trade in the current and preceding years or subsequent to the year end.

#### **Directors**

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

Mr R J Livingstone Mr R N Luck

(Appointed 23 May 2017)

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). 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 period. 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, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- 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.

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within s414B of the Companies Act 2006 and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

By order of the board

Mr R N Luck

Secretary

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The company did not trade during the year or preceding year and made neither a profit nor a loss. There were also no other comprehensive income in the current or preceding years.

## BALANCE SHEET

#### AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	•	2016		201	5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	2		24,313,469	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	` <b>4</b>	<u>-</u>		(24,313,467)	
Net current assets			2		2
Net assets			2		2
				2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		2	_	2
Total equity			2		2
		-		=	

For the financial year ended 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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  $\frac{15}{6}$   $\frac{6}{17}$  and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr R N Luck Director

Company Registration No. 03001272

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### General information

London & Regional Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

#### 1.1 Statement of compliance

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.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of London & Regional Investments Limited 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 October 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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 £.

#### 1.3 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 statement of financial position 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.

#### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### 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 receipts 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.

#### Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2016

2015

#### 1.4 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.

#### 2 Directors' remuneration

The director did not receive any emoluments in respect of his services to the company (2015: £nil). The company has no employees (2015: none) other than the director:

The emoluments of the director are paid by a fellow subsidiary company which makes no recharge to the company. Mr Livingstone is a director of the parent company and a number of fellow subsidiary companies and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of his emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries to which he provides services. Accordingly, the above details include no emoluments in respect of the director. The total emoluments of Mr Livingstone are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments included in the financial statements of the parent company.

3 Debtors
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	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts due from group undertakings	2	24,313,469
	2	24,313,469
		=

Amounts due from fellow group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

#### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	24,313,467
Ţ,		

Amounts due to fellow group undertakings are repayable on demand, unsecured and interest free.

#### 5 Called up share capital

	20.0	2010
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
1,000 (2015: 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	=	=
Issued and fully paid		
2 (2015: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

#### 6 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loopsign Limited the company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33.1A of FRS102 from disclosing transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

#### 7 Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is London & Regional Group Trading No.3 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 2016. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2016. 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.