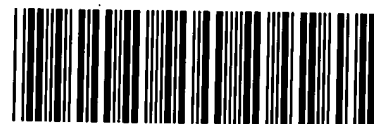


Company Registration No. 03355362 (England and Wales)

**RICHIAN LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

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COMPANIES HOUSE

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	Mr L Sebastian
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr R N Luck
<b>Company number</b>	03355362
<b>Registered office</b>	Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
<b>Independent Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH

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# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

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# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016***

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The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2016.

### **Principal activities, review of the business and future developments**

The company sold its sole investment property on 2 September 2014. It made a loss of £4.0m due to a loan waiver to a fellow group undertaking for the year ended 30 September 2016 (2015: loss of £2.9k). Net assets were £44.9k at the year end (2015: £4.0m). The director considers the financial position and future prospects at 30 September 2016 to be satisfactory.

### **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 director of the company has reviewed the company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report and 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 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 annual report which does not form part of this report.

By order of the board



Mr R N Luck

**Secretary**

31 March 2017

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016***

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

### **Director**

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

Mr L Sebastian

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).

The business review and financial risk management are included in the strategic report.

### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

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

### **Independent Auditors**

The Independent Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Statement of disclosure of information to Auditors**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board



Mr R N Luck

**Secretary**

31 March 2017

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

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The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 accounts on a 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  
**Secretary**  
31 March 2017

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RICHIAN LIMITED**

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### **Report on the financial statements**

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#### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, Richian Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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#### **What we have audited**

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the director has made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, he has made assumptions and considered future events.

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### **Opinion on other matter 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.

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### **Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

---

#### **Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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#### **Director's remuneration**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF RICHIAN LIMITED**

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### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

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#### **Our responsibilities and those of the director**

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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) ("ISAs (UK & 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.

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#### **What an audit of financial statements involves**

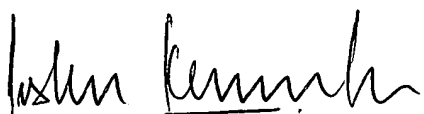
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. 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.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the director's judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual 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.



Deshan Karunaratne (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London

31 March 2017



# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Cost of sales		-	(6,593)
Administrative expenses		-	(66)
Other operating income		-	3,802
<b>Operating result/(loss)</b>	<b>4</b>	-	(2,857)
Waiver of loan receivable	<b>5</b>	(4,000,000)	-
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		(4,000,000)	(2,857)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	<b>6</b>	-	-
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		(4,000,000)	(2,857)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>		(4,000,000)	(2,857)

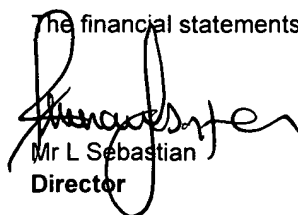
# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	46,462		4,125,735	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(1,544)		(80,817)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			44,918		4,044,918
<b>Net assets</b>			44,918		4,044,918
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Retained earnings			44,916		4,044,916
<b>Total equity</b>			44,918		4,044,918

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 March 2017

  
Mr L Sebastian  
Director

Company Registration No. 03355362

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

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	<b>Called up share capital £</b>	<b>Retained earnings £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Balance at 1 October 2014</b>	2	4,047,773	4,047,775
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(2,857)	(2,857)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2015</b>	2	4,044,916	4,044,918
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>	2	44,916	44,918

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# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **General information**

Richian Limited is a 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.

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

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

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 £.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of Richian 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.

##### **1.3 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemption if certain conditions have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Loopsign Limited which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17 (d) of FRS 102; and
- from the requirement to present financial instruments disclosures, as required by FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A, paragraph 12.26 and 12.29.

##### **1.4 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.

##### **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 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.

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### ***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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### ***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.

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

#### ***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.

### **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 statement of comprehensive income 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.

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

#### **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 to the statement of comprehensive income, 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.

#### **2 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.

The director does not consider there to be any critical estimates or judgements that could materially alter the performance or position of the company in the coming year.

#### **3 Turnover and other revenue**

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Net rental income</b>		
Turnover	-	-
Net property outgoings	-	(6,593)
Property outgoings	-	(6,593)
Net rental income	-	(6,593)

# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

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

### **4 Operating result/(loss)**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating result/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### **5 Waiver of loan receivable**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts written off current loans	(4,000,000)	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The above debit relates to the waiver of a loan due from a fellow group undertaking.

### **6 Tax on loss on ordinary activities**

#### **Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

No tax is chargeable due to there being no taxable profits in the year (2015: £nil).

From 1 April 2015 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 21% to 20%, giving a blended average rate for the comparative year of 20.5%.

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the loss for the year and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(4,000,000)	(2,857)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.50%)	(800,000)	(586)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	800,000	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	586
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Tax expense for the year	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### **Factors that may affect future tax charges**

With effect from 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2020, the UK corporation tax rate will be reduced to 19% and 17% respectively. These changes, which were announced in the March 2015 budget and affirmed in the March 2016 budget, will have no significant impact on these financial statements.



# **RICHIAN LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

### **7 Debtors**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	46,460	4,125,733
Other debtors	2	2
	<u>46,462</u>	<u>4,125,735</u>

### **8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	-	79,279
Other creditors	1,544	1,538
	<u>1,544</u>	<u>80,817</u>

### **9 Called up share capital**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 (2015: 2) shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### **10 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.

### **11 Controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is London & Regional Group Securitisation No. 2 Limited, a company registered and incorporated 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 operation of Loopsign Limited.