Company Registration No. 03522782 (England and Wales)
77 GLB LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

		20	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		34,005		-	
Investments	5		36,000		36,000	
			70,005		36,000	
Current assets						
Debtors	6	1,182,091		1,201,117		
Investments	8	15,521,943		13,913,837		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,637,092		4,587,375		
		20,341,126		19,702,329		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	8	(4.000.004)		(4.400.540)		
year		(1,630,031)		(1,489,513)		
Net current assets			18,711,095		18,212,816	
Total assets less current liabilities			18,781,100		18,248,816	
Provisions for liabilities	9		(662,200)		(565,400)	
Net assets			18,118,900		17,683,416	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	11		11		11	
Share premium account			10,734,489		10,734,489	
Profit and loss reserves			7,384,400		6,948,916	
Total equity			18,118,900		17,683,416	

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These financial statements are signed in order to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, without personal verification.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 November 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G L Brown

Director

Company Registration No. 03522782

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

77 GLB Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 19 Empire Close, Empire Industrial Park, Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, WS9 8UQ.

#### 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 sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts derived from holding investments, and includes dividends received from listed companies and gains (realised and unrealised) made from holding listed investments.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Investments

Investments are included at fair value at the balance sheet date.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less.

#### 1.6 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Short term trade 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, less any impairment.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

#### 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.

#### 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 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

#### 1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2 Employee	s
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 6 (2018 - 5).

3 Taxation	1
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	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax	_	
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(245) =====
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	96,800	79,835
Total tax charge	96,800	79,590

#### Tangible fixed assets

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Plant and	
machinery etc	

langible fixed assets	m	Plant and achinery etc
		£
Cost At 1 July 2018 Additions		38,863
At 30 June 2019		38,863
Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2018 Depreciation charged in the year		4,858
At 30 June 2019		4,858
Carrying amount At 30 June 2019		34,005
At 30 June 2018		-
Fixed asset investments	2019 £	2018 £
Investments	36,000	36,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

5	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments			Other investments £
	Cost or valuation At 1 July 2018 & 30 June 2019			36,000
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2019			36,000
	At 30 June 2018			36,000
6	Debtors		2040	2040
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts due from related parties Other debtors		1,179,694 2,397	1,199,860 1,257
			1,182,091	1,201,117
7	Current asset investments			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Other investments		15,521,943	13,913,837
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors		1,043 1,628,988	577 1,488,936
			1,630,031	1,489,513
9	Provisions for liabilities			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	10	662,200	565,400

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 10 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Liabilities 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Unrealised gains	661,800	565,400
Accelerated capital allowances	400	-
	662,200	565,400
		2019
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 July 2018		565,400
Charge to profit or loss		96,800
Liability at 30 June 2019		662,200
Called up share capital		
	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital	_	_
Issued and fully paid 112,004 Ordinary share capital of 0.01p each	11	11
112,004 Oramary share capital of 0.01p caon	11	

## 12 Audit report information

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As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Webb FCA.

The auditor was Edwards.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 13 Related party transactions

Mr G L Brown and Mrs A R Sheeran, directors, are also directors of Spire Group Limited ("SGL") and members of Stapleford Associates LLP ("SALLP"). Mr G L Brown is also director of Air Industrial Developments Limited ("AID") and Spire Homewares Limited ("SHL").

During the year the company was charged management fees amounting to £24,000 (2018 - £30,000) by SGL and were loaned  $\Omega$ Nil (2018 - £1,700,000) from SGL. At 30 June 2019, included within other debtors is an amount of £1,178,985 (2018 - £1,199,860) due to the company from SGL.

Included within other debtors is an amount of £709 (2018 - £NiI) due to the company from SHL.

During the year the company charged interest amounting to £70,000 (2018 - £103,866) to SALLP and at 30 June 2019, included in current asset investments was a balance of £3,288,404 (2018 - £3,253,500) due to the company from SALLP.

During the year, the company was loaned £Nil (2018 - £500,000) from AID and at 30 June 2019, included within other creditors is an amount of £500,000 (2018 - £500,000) due to AID.

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.