SANTON INVESTMENTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

COMPANIES HOUSE



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Santon Management Limited

R. Patel

(Appointed 31 August 2016)

Secretary R. Patel

Company number 03861777

Registered office Santon House

53/55 Uxbridge Road

Ealing London W5 5SA

Auditor Gerald Edelman

73 Cornhill London EC3V 3QQ

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 .
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 3
Income statement	4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of infancial position	
Statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 - 10

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is property investment and share investment. During the current year the company was dormant and did not traded.

Directors

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

S. Carev

(Resigned 31 August 2016)

Santon Management Limited

R. Patel

(Appointed 31 August 2016)

Auditor

The auditors, Gerald Edelman, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

Refer to the audit report and financial statements note 1.2.

On behalf of the board

Director of Santon Management Limited

14 October 2016

∄. Sandhu

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SANTON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Santon Investments Limited for the year ended 30 April 2016 set out on pages 4 to 10. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are 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.

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 directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. 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.

Opinion on 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 April 2016 and of its results 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.

Emphasis of matter - Going concern

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1.2 of the financial statements concerning the appropriateness of preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis. In view of the significance of this issue we consider that it should be drawn to your attention but our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SANTON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Hiten Patel FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Gerald Edelman

Hiter Patel

14 October 2016

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

73 Cornhill London EC3V 3QQ

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

			2016 £	2015 £
Administrative expenses			- -	(67)
Loss before taxation			-	·(67)
Taxation			·	; - ·
Loss for the financial year	•	•	-	(67)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	•		
		2016	2015
		£	£
Loss for the year	·	•	(67)
Other comprehensive income		• • • •	,
	•		: ·
Total comprehensive income for	or the year	-	(67)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

	2016		2015		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets		-		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(1,116,315)		(1,116,315)	
Net current liabilities		(`	1,116,315)		(1,116,315) ———
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	4	(100 1,116,415)		100 (1,116,415)
Total equity		- () :	1,116,315)		(1,116,315)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 October 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

B. Sandhu

Director of Santon Management Limited

Company Registration No. 03861777

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

·	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	, £	£
	100	(1,116,348)	(1,116,248)
	. - .	(67)	(67)
	100	(1,116,415)	(1,116,315)
	-	-	-
	100	(1,116,415)	(1,116,315)
	Notes	Capital Notes £ 100	capital loss reserves Notes £ £ 100 (1,116,348) (67) 100 (1,116,415)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Santon Investments Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Santon House, 53/55 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London, W5 5SA.

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.

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 \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016 are the first financial statements of Santon 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 May 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

 Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Santon Capital Plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office.

The entity is a small company, however it is part of an ineligible group. It has taken exemption from preparing a Strategic Report.

1.2 Going concern

The company did not trade during the year and made a loss of £67 in 2015. At the year end it had net liabilities of £1.1m (2015: £1.1m). The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which is dependant on the continued financial support of the company's holding company. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a discontinuation of this support.

1.3 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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.5 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.

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts due to group undertakings	1,116,315 ————	1,116,315
4	Share capital		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	70 Ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	70	70
	30 Ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	30	30
		100	100
			

5 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS102 section 33.1A "Related Party Disclosures" whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

6 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent undertaking is Santon Capital Plc a company registered in England and Wales and controlled by B. S. Sandhu, which prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Companies House.