REGISTERED NUMBER: 04171425 (England and Wales)

Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

for

Luton Investco (2) Limited

A2K2QMQ8 30/10/2013 #371 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Luton Investco (2) Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

DIRECTORS:

R G St J Rowlandson FCA E T M Rowlandson

S M Younghusband FCA

SECRETARY:

The Finance & Industrial Trust Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

Graham House 7 Wyllyotts Place Potters Bar Hertfordshire EN6 2JD

REGISTERED NUMBER:

04171425 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Euro House 1394 High Road

London N20 9YZ

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2013

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of property investment

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2012 to the date of this report

R G St J Rowlandson FCA E T M Rowlandson S M Younghusband FCA

The group has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

AUDITORS

The auditors, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

The Finance & Industrial Trust Limited - Secretary

25 September 2013

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Luton Investco (2) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Luton Investco (2) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2013 on pages five to twelve 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)

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. 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 31 March 2013 and of its profit 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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 directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Brendan Sharkey (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Euro House 1394 High Road London

London N20 9YZ

Date

26 Sephember 20 13

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

	Notes	31 3 13 £	31 3 12 £
TURNOVER		258,000	193,500
Cost of sales		24,768	21,670
GROSS PROFIT		233,232	171,830
Administrative expenses		28,670	28,565
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITY	IES		
BEFORE TAXATION	3	204,562	143,265
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	4	44,002	27,379
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YE	AR	160,560	115,886

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current year or previous year

Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

	31 3 13 £	31 3 12 £
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on	160,560	115,886
revaluation of investment properties	(188,000)	706,071
TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES	(07.440)	001.055
RELATING TO THE YEAR	(27,440)	<u>821,957</u>

Balance Sheet 31 March 2013

	Nana	31 3.13	31 3 12
FIXED ASSETS	Notes	£	£
Investment property	6	2,032,000	2,220,000
CREDITORS	7	(1.042.200)	(2.101.556)
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,942,300)	(2,101,556)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,942,300)	(2,101,556)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		89,700	118,444
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	8	(117,139)	(118,443)
NET (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(27,439)	1
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Revaluation reserve	10	(1,739,444)	(1,551,444)
Profit and loss account	10	1,712,004	1,551,444
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	14	(27,439)	1

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 September 2013 and were signed on its behalf by

S M Younghusband FCA - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared under the going concern concept because the ultimate parent undertaking, RO Trading Limited, has confirmed its willingness and ability to provide adequate funds for the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of VAT and trade discounts, represents rent receivable in respect of the company's investment properties. Turnover arose wholly in the UK.

Taxation

Corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (or similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and on disposals of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Investment properties

Investment properties are revalued annually Surplus or deficits on individual properties are transferred to the investment revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is expected to be permanent and which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account. Depreciation is not provided in respect of freehold investment properties or of leasehold investment properties where the unexpired term of the lease is more than 20 years. The directors consider that this accounting policy, which represents a departure from the small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations 2008, is necessary to provide a true and fair view as required under SSAP 19.

The surplus or deficit over the carrying value of an investment property realised on disposal is dealt with through the profit and loss account Any previous revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

2 STAFF COSTS

4

5

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 March 2013 nor for the year ended 31 March 2012

3 OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging

Auditors' remuneration	31 3 13 £ 1,000	31 3 12 £ 1,000
Directors' remuneration and other benefits etc	-	<u>-</u> =
TAXATION		
Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit on ordinary activities for the year was as follow	31 3 13	31 3 12
Current tax	£	£
UK corporation tax	45,306	31,548
Deferred tax	(1,304)	(4,169)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	44,002	27,379
Factors affecting the tay charge		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporati		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below	31 3 13 £	31 3 12 £
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below	31 3 13	31 3 12 £
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporati explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities	31 3 13 £ 204,562	31 3 12 £ 143,265
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporati explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	31 3 13 £ 204,562	31 3 12 £ 143,265
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of	31 3 13 £ 204,562 49,095	31 3 12 £ 143,265 ————————————————————————————————————
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of	31 3 13 £ 204,562	31 3 12 £ 143,265
Factors affecting the tax charge The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of Capital allowances Current tax charge	31 3 13 £ 204,562 49,095	31 3 12 £ 143,265 ————————————————————————————————————
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of Capital allowances	31 3 13 £ 204,562 49,095 $\frac{(3,789)}{45,306}$	31 3 12 £ 143,265 37,249 (5,701) 31,548
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of Capital allowances Current tax charge	31 3 13 £ 204,562 49,095 (3,789) 45,306 31 3 13	31 3 12 £ 143,265 37,249 (5,701) 31,548 31 3 12
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporate explained below Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24% (2012 - 26%) Effects of Capital allowances Current tax charge	31 3 13 £ 204,562 49,095 (3,789) 45,306	31 3 12 £ 143,265 37,249 (5,701) 31,548

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
COST OR VALUATION At 1 April 2012 Revaluations	2,220,000 (188,000)
At 31 March 2013	2,032,000
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2013	2,032,000
At 31 March 2012	2,220,000

Freehold land and buildings have been valued by a director on an open market basis at 31 March 2013 and the movement on revaluation represents the net movement for the year. The directors believe that the cumulative deficit on revaluation is not of a permanent nature and the deficit has not been taken to the profit and loss account. The historic cost of revalued properties is as follows -

		2013 £	2012 £
	Freehold land and buildings	3,771,444	3,771,444
7	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31 3 13	31 3 12
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,823,345	
	Tax VAT	45,306 7,900	31,548 7,900
	Other creditors	7,900 249	7,900 249
	Accruals and deferred income	65,500	65,500
		1,942,300	2,101,556
8	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		
0	TROVISIONS FOR DIADILITIES	31 3 13	31 3 12
		£	£
	Deferred tax	117,139	118,443
			Deferred
			tax
			£
	Balance at 1 April 2012		118,443
	Charge for the year		3,631
	Change in rate		(4,935)
	Balance at 31 March 2013		117,139
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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

8 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

The deferred tax liability is analysed as follows -

	2013 £	2012 £
Capital allowances	117,139	118,443

No provision is made for the potential liability to taxation that would arise if the Company's land and buildings were sold at the valuations given. The maximum potential liability that would crystallise if the properties were sold at the values stated is estimated to be £Nil (2012 £Nil)

9 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Allotted, issue Number	d and fully paid Class Ordinary shares	Nominal value £1	31 3 13 £ 1	31 3 12 £
10	RESERVES		Profit and loss account £	Revaluation reserve	Totals £
	At 1 April 201 Profit for the y Revaluation		1,551,444 160,560	(1,551,444)	160,560 (188,000)
	At 31 March 2	2013	1,712,004	(1,739,444)	(27,440)

11 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group

12 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There has been no event since the balance sheet date that could materially affect the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2013 or that requires disclosure

13 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent company is RO Ventures Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, and the ultimate parent company is RO Trading Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

Mr R G St J Rowlandson, a director of RO Trading Limited and members of his close family, control the company as a result of them owning and controlling the issued share capital of RO Trading Limited

RO Trading Limited is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Copies of its group accounts can be obtained from Graham House, 7 Wyllyotts Place, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 2JD

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

14 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	31 3 13	31 3 12
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	160,560	115,886
Dividends	-	(877,345)
	160,560	(761,459)
Other recognised gains and losses		
relating to the year (net)	(188,000)	706,071
Net reduction of shareholders' funds	(27,440)	(55,388)
Opening shareholders' funds	1	55,389
		
Closing shareholders' funds	(27,439)	1
		