

Registered number: 04485654

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 - 7

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	G R Egan I W Jacques
Registered number	04485654
Registered office	1st Floor 7-10 Chandos Street London W1G 9DQ
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited Chartered Accountants 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET**
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	4	216,614	205,000
		<u>216,614</u>	<u>205,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	82,139	90,156
		<u>82,139</u>	<u>90,156</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(7,103)	(4,500)
		<u>(7,103)</u>	<u>(4,500)</u>
Net current assets		75,036	85,656
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>291,650</u>	<u>290,656</u>
Net assets		<u>291,650</u>	<u>290,656</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	917	917
Profit and loss account		290,733	289,739
		<u>291,650</u>	<u>290,656</u>

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

G R Egan

Director

Date: 28 January 2021

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Egan Lawson Investments Limited is a private limited company registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered number is 04485654 and the Company's registered office is 7-10 Chandos Street, London, W1G 9DQ.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

On 30 January 2020 the World Health Organisation declared Coronavirus (COVID-19) a public health emergency. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 the Company took advantage of some of the economic measures put in place by the UK Government and the Company adapted its operations and overhead base accordingly.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

EGAN LAWSON INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4. Fixed asset investments

	Loans to unlisted investments £	Other fixed asset investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	204,979	21	205,000
Additions	11,609	5	11,614
At 31 March 2020	<u>216,588</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>216,614</u>

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	<u>82,139</u>	<u>90,156</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	5,353	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,750	4,500
	<u>7,103</u>	<u>4,500</u>

7. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
917 (2019 - 917) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>917</u>	<u>917</u>

8. Related party transactions

During the year Egan Property Asset Management Limited, a company under common control, received amounts on behalf of Egan Lawson Investments Limited totalling £39,371 (2019: £64,241). During the year Egan Property Asset Management Limited made payments on behalf of Egan Lawson Investments Limited totalling £35,000 (2019: £46,172). As at the balance sheet date Egan Property Asset Management Limited owed £69,740 (2019: £65,369) to Egan Lawson Investments Limited. This balance has been fully provided against.

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.