London & Regional (Empire) Limited

Report and Accounts

30 September 2006

MONDAY



LD9 30/07/2007 COMPANIES HOUSE

153

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Report and accounts Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Director's report	2
Statement of director's responsibilities	3
Auditors' report	4
Profit and loss account	5
Statement of total recognised gains and losses	6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the accounts	8 - 11

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Company Information

**Director** Mr C King

Secretary Mr R N Luck

Registered Office St Alphage House 2 Fore Street London EC2Y 5DH

Auditors
UHY Hacker Young
168 Church Road
Hove
East Sussex
BN3 2DL

Registered number 4524346

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Director's Report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 30 September 2006

#### Principal activities and review of the business

The company acts as a property investment company. The directors considers the financial position at 30 September 2006 to be satisfactory.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 5. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year was

Mr C King (appointed 30 June 2006) Mr I M Livingstone (resigned 4 April 2007)

The directors had no interest in the ordinary shares of the company at any time during the year

#### **Auditors**

The Company passed an Elective Resolution during the year, pursuant to Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985, electing to dispense with the obligation to re-appoint auditors annually. The resolution remains in force

This report was approved by the board on 18 July 2007

Mr R N Luck / Zz

Secretary

### London & Regional (Empire) Limited Statement of Director's 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 accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to

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

The directors are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. 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.

In so far as the directors are aware

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

#### London & Regional (Empire) Limited

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders' of London & Regional (Empire) Ltd

We have audited the accounts of London & Regional (Empire) Ltd for the year ended 30 September 2006 which comprise pages 5 to 11. These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and international Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the accounts, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

#### Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2006

UHY Hacker Young

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

168 Church Road

Hove

East Sussex

BN3 2DL

18 July 2007

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30 September 2006

	Notes	2006 £	<b>2005</b> £
Turnover	2	645,548	1,275,000
Net operating expenses		(132,181)	(40,502)
Operating profit	3	513,367	1,234,498
Interest receivable Interest payable	4	78,816 (2,684,632)	105,187 (2,368,499)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)
Retained loss for the financial year	13	(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 30 September 2006

	Notes	2006 £	2005 £
Loss for the financial year	13	(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties	12	9,550,000	1,553,345
Total recognised gains and losses related to the year		7,457,551	524,531

# London & Regional (Empire) Limited Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2006

N	lotes		2006 £		2005 £
Fixed assets Investment property	6		52,250,000		42,700,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	19,492,704 750 19,493,454		4,815,323 2,275,965 7,091,288	
Creditors, amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,767,962)		(7,418,922)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		-	8,725,492		(327,634)
Total assets less current liabilities			60,975,492		42,372,366
Creditors, amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(45,214,388)		(34,068,813)
			15,761,104		8,303,553
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	11 12 13		1,455,001 18,981,061 (4,674,958)		1,455,001 9,431,061 (2,582,509)
Shareholders' funds Equity			15,761,104		8,303,553
	14		15,761,104		8,303,553

Mr C King Director

Approved by the board on 18 July 2007

#### 1 Accounting policies

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. A summary of the more important accounting policies which have been consistently applied are given below

#### **Accounting convention**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed assets and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

#### **Finance costs**

Finance costs are amortised over the period of the loan in accordance with FRS4

#### Depreciation

Compliance with the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAP 19) "Accounting for Investment Properties" requires departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 relating to depreciation and an explanation for the departure is given below

#### **Investment Properties**

In accordance with SSAP 19, investment properties are revalued annually and the surplus or deficit is transferred to the revaluation reserve. No depreciation is provided in respect of investments properties. The Companies Act 1985 requires all properties to be depreciated. However, this conflicts with SSAP 19 and the director considers that to depreciate would not give a true and fair view.

#### **Deferred Taxation**

Deferred tax is provided in respect of all timing differences that have originated, but not reversed, at the balance sheet date that give rise to an obligation to pay more or less tax in the future Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless, by the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis. A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

#### Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in the Financial Reporting Standards No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cashflow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned and its ultimate parent publishes a consolidated cashflow statement

#### 2 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income net of value added tax

3	Operating profit	2006 £	2005 £
	This is stated after charging		
	Auditors' remuneration	2,000	1,750
4	Interest payable	2006 £	2005 £
	Bank loan Other loan Amortisation of loan fees	1,955,533 496,277 232,822	2,305,528 - 62,971
		2,684,632	2,368,499

#### 5 Taxation

No provision for taxation is made due to the taxable losses in the year

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing property to its open market value. Such tax would only become payable if the property were sold. The directors have no intention of selling the property and therefore, at present, it is not envisaged that any tax will become payable in the foreseeable future.

#### 6 Investment Property

Valuation	Freehold land and buildings £
At 1 October 2005	42,700,000
Surplus on revaluation	9,550,000
At 30 September 2006	52,250,000
At cost	33,268,939

The investment property was valued by the directors on an open market value basis at 30 September 2006. The property has been charged to secure a loan made to a related undertaking.

7	Debtors	<b>2006</b> £	2005 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	19,193,579 299,125	4,815,323
	repayments and accided income	19,492,704	4,815,323

8	Creditors: amounts falling due w	ithın one year		2006 £	<b>2005</b> £
	Bank loan (see note 10)			-	105,692
	Trade creditors  Amounts owed to group undertakin	an a		167,850	
	Other taxes and social security cos	-		9,292,866 133,437	6,656,762 710
	Accruals and deferred income			1,173,809	655,758
				10,767,962	7,418,922
					- 19-11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 -
9	Creditors, amounts falling due a	fter one year		2006	2005
				£	£
	Bank loan (see note 10)			-	34,301,635
	Financing costs			-	(232,822)
	Amount owed to group undertaking	S		45,214,388	
				45,214,388	34,068,813
10	Loans			2006	2005
				£	£
	Loans wholly repayable within five Bank loan	years			34,407,327
	Analysis of maturity of debt				
	Within one year or on demand			•	105,692
	Between one and two years			-	352,305
	Between two and five years				_33,949,330
					34,407,327
	The bank loan was repaid during th	e year			
11	Share capital			2006	2005
••	Onare Supriar			£	2005 £
	Authorised				
	5,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 ea	ich		5,000,000	5,000,000
				5,000,000	5,000,000
		2006	2005	2006	2005
		No	No	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,455,001	1,455,001	1,455,001	1,455,001
		1, 100,001	1,400,001	1,455,001	1,455,001
				1,700,001	1,700,001

12	Revaluation reserve	2006 £	2005 £
	At 1 October 2005	9,431,061	7,877,716
	Arising on revaluation during the year	9,550,000	1,553,345
	At 30 September 2006	18,981,061	9,431,061
13	Profit and loss account	2006	2005
		£	£
	At 1 October 2005	(2,582,509)	(1,553,695)
	Retained loss	(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)
	At 30 September 2006	(4,674,958)	(2,582,509)
14	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds	2006 £	<b>2005</b> £
	At 1 October 2005	8,303,553	7,779,022
	Loss for the financial year	(2,092,449)	(1,028,814)
	Other recognised gains and losses	9,550,000	1,553,345
	At 30 September 2006	15,761,104	8,303,553

#### 15 Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 that transactions do not need to be disclosed with companies 90% or more of whose voting rights are controlled within the group

#### 16 Parent undertaking

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of London & Regional Investment Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking is Loopsign Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling parties are I M Livingstone and R J Livingstone through their joint ownership of Loopsign Limited.