Registered number: 06252737

LB SF Warehouse Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016

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Contents

	Pages
Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3 - 4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 16

Company information

Directors

R Harper A J Brereton S Ross

Registered number

06252737

Registered office

Hays Galleria 1 Hays Lane London United Kingdom SE1 1SZ

Auditor

Mercer & Hole Fleet Place House 2 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RF

Strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2016.

Review of business

During the year the company's activity was consistent with a no profit, no loss service company.

The parent company LB SF No.1 went into administration on 2 October 2008. LB SF No.1 was placed into creditors' voluntary liquidation on the 3rd of October 2013. The company was transferred from LB SF No.1 (Dissolved on 13 May 2015) to LB UK Financing Ltd (Dissolved on 9 January 2016) on 23 May 2013, and transferred from LB UK Financing Ltd to Lehman Brothers Holdings Plc (in administration) on 13 January 2015.

The ultimate parent company is Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. which is incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America and went into Chapter 11 proceedings on 15 September 2008. On 6 December 2011, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York confirmed the modified Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors and on 6 March 2012, the "Effective Date" occurred. As a result of the effectiveness of the Plan, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors have emerged from bankruptcy.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Liquidity risks and cash flow

The company actively monitors its liquidity and cash flow position to ensure it has sufficient cash in order to fund its activities.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the company's activity, the directors are of the opinion that an analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Future developments

The company will continue to provide administrative services to fellow group companies with business operations in the UK.

On behalf of the board

A/J/Brereton

22/08/2017

Directors' report for the year ended 30 November 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to provide administrative services to fellow group companies with business operations in the UK.

Directors

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

R Harper A J Brereton S Ross

Results and dividends

The company's results for the financial year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 7.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £Nil).

Future developments

An indication of the likely future developments of the company is provided in the strategic report.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

A qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined in Section 232(2) of the Companies Act 2006 is in force for the benefit of each of the directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. The liability and indemnity insurance was still in place at the date of signing this report.

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 satisfied that they 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 30 November 2016

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 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.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be re-appointed and Mercer & Hole will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

A **√** Brereton Director

Page 4

Independent auditor's report to the members of LB SF Warehouse Limited

We have audited the financial statements of LB SF Warehouse Limited for the year ended 30 November 2016 set out on pages 7 to 16. 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 auditors' 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 3, 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 Strategic report and Directors' 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 November 2016 and of its result 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of LB SF Warehouse Limited (continued)

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.

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Andrew Crook BA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mercer & Hole

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Fleet Place House 2 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RF

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Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 November 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Operating income		1,641,231	1,136,243
Operating expenses		(1,641,231)	(1,136,243)
Operating profit			-
Profit before taxation		-	
Taxation	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year		-	-

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

Registered number: 06252737

Balance sheet as at 30 November 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Current assets					
Debtors	7	25,625		1	
Cash at bank and in hand		279,942		-	
		305,567		1	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(305,566)		-	
Net current assets			1		1
Net assets		. —	1		1
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Total equity			1		1

The notes on pages 11 to 16 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved by the board and authorised for issue on 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

A J Brefeton Director

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Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 November 2016

	Called up share capital	Total equity
	£	£
At 1 December 2015	1	1
At 30 November 2016	1	1
;		

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 November 2015

	Called up share capital	Total equity
	£	£
At 1 December 2014	1	1
At 30 November 2015	1	1

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 November 2016

Cash flows from operating activities Adjustments for:	2016 £	2015 £
Movement in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(25,624)	-
Increase in creditors	305,566	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	279,942	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	279,942	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	279,942	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016

Accounting policies

Company information

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 10 - 18 Union Street, London, SE1 1SZ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and 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 £.

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016 are the first financial statements LB SF Warehouse Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 December 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance of the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis however, the factors discussed in the Strategic Report regarding the administration of the parent company, indicates a material uncertainty concerning the company's future. This may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 for the year ended 30 November 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

Classification 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, 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.6 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 statement of comprehensive income 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 is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences in the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

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 at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

1.7 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

1.8 Employee benefits

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

1.9 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 dates. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 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. Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Directors Administration	3	3
	4	4
The aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	1,113,695	986,177
Social security costs	143,572	117,235
	1,257,267	1,103,412
4. Directors' remuneration		
	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	659,614	548,357
Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the high	nest paid directo	or:
	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	345,900	266,400

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016

Carrying amount of financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

5. Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration in respect of audit services amounting to £4,800 (2015: £3,590) will be borne by fellow group companies. There were no fees paid to the auditor in relation to non-audit services (2015: £Nil).

6.	Taxation		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Current tax		
	Total current tax	-	-
	Factors that may affect future tax charges		
	There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.		
7.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:	L	L
	Amounts due from group undertakings	25,625	1
8.	Financial instruments		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets	£	£
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	25,625	1

305,566

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2016

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts due to group undertakings	210,579	-
	Accruals and deferred income	94,987	-
		305,566	-
10.	Called up share capital		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

11. Contingent liabilities

The company is registered with HM Customs & Excise as a member of the Lehman Brothers Limited group for VAT purposes and as a result, is jointly and severally liable on a continuing basis for amounts owing by other members of the group in respect of unpaid VAT.

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102, not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of the group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group to which it is party to the transactions.

13. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its immediate parent undertaking, Lehman Brothers Holdings Plc (in administration), a UK registered company which went into administration on 15 September 2008.

The company was transferred from LB SF No.1 (Dissolved on 13 May 2015) to LB UK Financing Ltd (Dissolved on 9 January 2016) on 23 May 2013, and transferred from LB UK Financing Ltd to Lehman Brothers Holdings Plc (in administration) on 13 January 2015.

The ultimate parent company is Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. which is incorporated in the State of Delaware in the United States of America and went into Chapter 11 proceedings on 15 September 2008. On 6 December 2011, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York confirmed the modified Third Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan for Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors and on 6 March 2012, the "Effective Date" occurred. As a result of the effectiveness of the Plan, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. and its Affiliated Debtors have emerged from bankruptcy.

No member of the immediate parent undertaking or ultimate parent company group produces consolidated financial statements.