

Company Number: 09535060

Southbank Holdings Limited
Director's Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Southbank Holdings Limited

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Southbank Holdings Limited
DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

Director	Helen Hunsperger
Company Secretary	Helen Hunsperger
Company Number	09535060
Registered Office and Business Address	Crowne House, 2nd Floor Southwark Street London SE1 1UN
Auditors	Clinton Higgins Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors 118- 119 The Quay Waterford Ireland

Southbank Holdings Limited
DIRECTOR'S REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2018

The director presents their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and Dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £0.00 (2017 - £0.00).

The company is currently dormant and did not trade during the year.

Director

The director who served during the year is as follows:

Helen Hunsperger

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 December 2018 and the date of signing the financial statements.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any political donations or have any political expenditure during the year.

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities). Under company law the director 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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 director is 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.

In so far as the director is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

Langdon West Williams Plc resigned as auditors during the year and the director appointed Clinton Higgins, (Chartered Accountants), to fill the vacancy.

Statement on relevant audit information

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. 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 auditor is aware of that information.

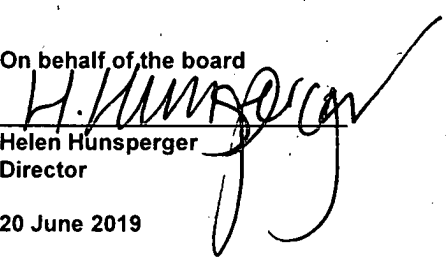
Southbank Holdings Limited
DIRECTOR'S REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Special provisions relating to small companies

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

On behalf of the board


Helen Hunsperger
Director

20 June 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Southbank Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Southbank Holdings Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A (Small Entities).

In our opinion, when reporting in accordance with a fair presentation framework the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- in our opinion, the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was 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 Director's Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Southbank Holdings Limited

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

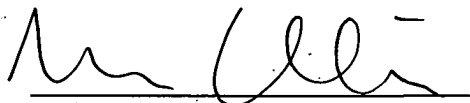
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 8, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

Use of our report

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.



Niall Clinton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

CLINTON HIGGINS

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

118- 119 The Quay

Waterford

Ireland

20 June 2019

Southbank Holdings Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Southbank Holdings Limited
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Southbank Holdings Limited

Company Number: 09535060

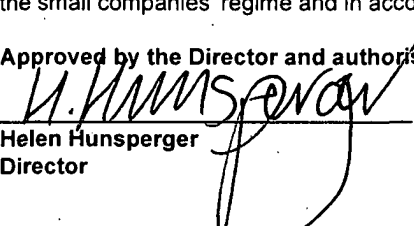
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed Assets			
Investments	4	100	100
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		100	100
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	(100)	(100)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		100	100
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Equity attributable to owners of the company		100	100

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).

Approved by the Director and authorised for issue on 20 June 2019


Helen Hunsperger
Director

Southbank Holdings Limited
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS
as at 31 December 2018

	Share capital	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100	100
At 31 December 2017	100	100
At 31 December 2018	100	100

Southbank Holdings Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Southbank Holdings Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in United Kingdom. The registered office of the company is Crowne House, 2nd Floor, Southwark Street, London, SE1 1UN, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Consolidated accounts

The company is entitled to the exemption in Section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 from the obligation to prepare group accounts.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related tax credit is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year in which it is receivable.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at 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 tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Southbank Holdings Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2018

continued

Financial Instruments

Basic Financial Instruments

Basic financial instruments are initially measured at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using an effective interest method. Basic financial instruments include trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value, 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 expected cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Any impairment losses are recognised in the Income and Expenditure account. 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 Income and Expenditure account.

De-recognition 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 Southbank Holdings Limited transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financial transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities include trade and other creditors.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations of Southbank Holdings Limited specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Share capital of the company

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. EMPLOYEES

There were no employees in the company during the year (2017: NIL).

4. INVESTMENTS

	Group and participating interests/ joint ventures	Total
	£	£
Investments		
Cost		
At 31 December 2018	100	100
Net book value		
At 31 December 2018	100	100
At 31 December 2017	100	100

Southbank Holdings Limited**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

continued

for the year ended 31 December 2018

5. CREDITORS	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Amounts owed to group companies	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the year-ended 31 December 2018.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group companies.

8. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company regards Agora Publishing Limited as its parent company.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Monument & Cathedral Holdings Inc..

The address of Monument & Cathedral Holdings Inc. is 14W Mount Vernon Pl, Baltimore, MD 21201.

Monument & Cathedral Holdings Inc. is regarded as both the controlling party and the ultimate controlling party.

9. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.