# FTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019	
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		166
Investment properties	4		16,581,921
			16,582,087
Current assets			
Debtors	5	85,183	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,702	
		88,885	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(17,479,478)	
Net current liabilities			(17,390,593)
Total assets less current liabilities			(808,506)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		100
Profit and loss reserves			(808,606)
Total equity			(808,506)
			=======================================

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 02(03/20)

G R Ziser Director

Company Registration No. 11600739

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

FTH Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 9, First Floor, Hampstead West, 224 Iverson Road, London, NW6 2HL, United Kingdom.

## 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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, modified to include the revaluation of investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

## 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings

25% Reducing balance method

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

## 1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

## 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

## 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 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.

## Classification of 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, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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. 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

## 2 Employees

The company did not have any employees during the current period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

3	Tangible fixed assets	
		Fixtures and fittings
	Card	£
	Cost At 2 October 2018	_
	Additions	199
	Additions	
	At 31 October 2019	199
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 2 October 2018	-
	Depreciation charged in the period	33
	At 31 October 2019	33
	Carrying amount At 31 October 2019	166
	At 31 October 501a	
4	Investment property	
·	p. cp. c. c,	2019
		£
	Cost	
	At 2 October 2018	-
	Additions	16,581,921
	At 31 October 2019	16,581,921
	•	====
	The investment property was valued by the director on an existing use open market value basis a historical cost of the property.	nd it also represents the
5	Debtors	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £
	Other debtors	69,775
	Prepayments and accrued income	15,408
		85,183

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
		2019
		Notes £
	Bank loans	10,049,000
	Trade creditors	121,309
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,306,169
	Accruals and deferred income	3,000
		17,479,478
	The bank loan is secured by a debenture over the assets of the company.	
7	Called up share capital	
		2019
		£
	Ordinary share capital	
	Issued and fully paid	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
		100