Unaudited Financial Statements
Year Ended
28 February 2019

Company Number SC469916

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## **Company Information**

**Directors** 

Leslie Benzies

Philip David Johnston

Registered number

SC469916

Registered office

29 Constitution Street

Edinburgh EH6 7BS

**Accountants** 

**BDO LLP** 

Citypoint 65 Haymarket Terrace Edinburgh

EH12 5HD

#### Contents

	Page
Accountants' report	-
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 14

Chartered accountants' report to the director on the preparation of the unaudited financial statements of LPBZ Limited for the year ended 28 February 2019

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of LPBZ Limited for the year ended 28 February 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/

It is your duty to ensure that LPBZ Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of LPBZ Limited. You consider that LPBZ Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of LPBZ Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of LPBZ Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 21 September 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of LPBZ Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of LPBZ Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release TECH07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than LPBZ Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

**BDO LLP** 

Chartered Accountants Edinburgh

United Kingdom

30 Novamber 2019

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

# LPBZ Limited Registered number:SC469916

### Balance Sheet As at 28 February 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		52,574		59,363
Investment property	8		2,935,000		4,830,000
			2,987,574		4,889,363
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9 -	4,813		· 15,224	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	1,122,927		69,918	
		1,127,740	-	85,142	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(251,958)		(241,395)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			875,782		(156,253)
Total assets less current liabilities			3,863,356		4,733,110
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(3,842,355)		(4,842,370)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	(1,863)		(6,405)	
			(1,863)		(6,405)
Net assets/(liabilities)			19,138		(115,665)

## LPBZ Limited Registered number:SC469916

#### Balance Sheet (continued) As at 28 February 2019

		2019	2018
Capital and reserves	Note	£	£
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account	15	19,038	(115,765)
		19,138	(115,665)

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 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 company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 on

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**Philip David Johnston** 

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 28 February 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
•	£	£	£
At 1 March 2018	100	(115,765)	(115,665)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	134,803	134,803
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	134,803	134,803
At 28 February 2019	100	19,038	19,138

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 28 February 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2017	100	(166,317)	(166,217)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	50,552	50,552
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	50,552	50,552
At 28 February 2018	100	(115,765)	(115,665)

The notes on pages 5 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 1. General information

LPBZ Limited is a company incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the information page and the nature of the company's principal activity is set out in the directors' report.

#### 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The company made a profit of £158,803 (2018 - £50,553), had net current assets of £899,782 (2018 - £156,253 net current liabilities) and net assets of £43,138 (2018 - £115,664 net liabilities). The company is dependant on the support of the director. The director has satisfied himself that this financial support will continue for the foreseeable future. The financial statements are therefore drawn up on the going concern basis and do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if this support was withdrawn.

#### 2.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of rent, property sales and other charges receivable during the year.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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 basis:

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant, machinery and equipment - 10 years straight line

#### 2.6 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are 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 Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

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

#### 3. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
·	£	£
Depreciation - plant, machinery and equipment	5,634	5,565

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

5.	Employees		
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as follo	ws:
		2019 No.	2018 No.
	Director	1	1
6.	Taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	24,000	-
		24,000	-
	Total current tax	24,000	•
	Deferred tax	<del></del>	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,542)	843
	Total deferred tax	(4,542)	843
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	19,458	843

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 6. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19.33%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	154,261 	51,395
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19.33%)  Effects of:	29,310	9,935
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	(5,310)	(2,259)
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(4,542)	843
Group relief	-	(7,676)
Total tax charge for the year	19,458	843

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, machinery &
	equipment £
Cost	
At 1 March 2018	72,217
Additions	2,485
Disposals	(5,021)
At 28 February 2019	69,681
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2018	12,854
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,634
Disposals	(1,381)
At 28 February 2019	17,107
Net book value	
At 28 February 2019	52,574 ————
At 28 February 2018	59,363

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

8.	Investment property		
			Freehold investment property £
	Valuation		
	At 1 March 2018		4,830,000
	Disposals		(1,895,000)
	At 28 February 2019		2,935,000
	The 2019 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value for	existing use ba	ısis.
	If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic properties would have been measured as follows:	cost accounti	ng rules, the
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Historic cost	3,061,510	4,983,231
9.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	2,631	3,527
	Other debtors	•	3,403
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,182	8,294
		4,813	15,224
10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,122,927	69,918

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	6,125	4,840
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	217,593	218,262
	Corporation tax	24,000	-
	Other creditors	45	9,191
	Accruals and deferred income	4,195	9,102
		251,958 ———	241,395
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Other creditors	3,842,355	4,842,370

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

13.	Deferred taxation		
			2019 £
	At beginning of year		(6,405)
	Charged to profit or loss		4,542
	At end of year	_	(1,863)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(1,863)	(6,405)
14.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 (2018 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

#### 15. Reserves

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits and losses on the activities of the company.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2019

#### 16. Related party transactions

The entity has taken advantage of the exemption included within FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Included within other creditors is a loan of £45 (2018 - £95) due to Build A Rocket Boy Games Limited, a company under common director as LPBZ Limited.

Included within other creditors falling due after more than one year is a loan of £3,842,355 (2018 - £4,842,370) due to Leslie Benzies, the director. During the year the company repaid £1,000,015.

#### 17. Controlling party

The company is controlled by Leslie Benzies, the director and only shareholder.