Unaudited Financial Statements

Year Ended
.
28 February 2020

Company Number SC469916



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Company Information

Directors

Leslie Benzies Philip David Johnston

Registered number

SC469916

Registered office

Caledonian Exchange 19a Canning Street Edinburgh EH3 8HE

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 - 13

Chartered accountants' report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited financial statements of LPBZ Limited for the year ended 28 February 2020.

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 2020 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.

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BDO LLP Chartered Accountants Edinburgh United Kingdom 2 February 2021

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 2020

			28 February 2020		28 February 2019
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		47,497		52,574
Investment property	·8		2,935,000		2,935,000
			2,982,497		2,987,574
Current assets				•	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9.	928,836		4,813	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	187,081		1,122,927	
		1,115,917		1,127,740	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(155,614)		(251,958)	
Net current assets			960,303		875,782
Total assets less current liabilities			3,942,800		3,863,356
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(3,842,355)		(3,842,355)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	13	(15,372)		(1,863)	
			(15,372)		(1,863)
Net assets		2.	85,073		19,138

LPBZ Limited Registered number:SC469916

Balance Sheet (continued) As at 29 February 2020

	Note	28 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account	15	84,973	19,038
		85,073	19,138

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 the 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 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.

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 2 February 2021.

Philip David Johnston

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 28 February 2020

	Called up · share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 March 2019	100	19,038	19,138
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		65,935	65,935
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	65,935	65,935
At 29 February 2020	100	84,973	85,073

The notes on pages 5 to 13 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 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company made a profit of £65,935 (2019 - £134,803), has net current assets of £960,303 (2019 - £875,782) and has net assets of £85,073 (2019 - £19,138). The directors of the company are currently assessing the impact of COVID-19. The directors are continually reviewing their plans and forecasts and directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate as the company has the continued support of related parties and the controlling party. This support has confirmed as being in place. These financial statements do not include any adjustment that would be necessary should this support be withdrawn.

2.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.4 Turnover

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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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 profit or loss.

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 2020

33

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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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:

•	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation - plant, machinery and equipment	5,077	5,634

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Current tax on profits for the year	-	24,000
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(24,000)	-
Total current tax	(24,000)	24,000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	13,509	(4,542)
Total deferred tax	13,509	(4,542)
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	(10,491)	19,458
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	ate of corporation	on tax in the
	ate of corporation	on tax in the 2019 £
UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	2020	2019
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 - lower than) the standard of UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of:	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of:	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261
UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261
UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261 29,310
UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261 29,310 (5,310)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261 29,310 (5,310)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Adjustments to tax carge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261 29,310 (5,310)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2020 £ 55,444 ————————————————————————————————	2019 £ 154,261 29,310 (5,310)

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 2020

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant, machinery & equipment £
Cost	
At 1 March 2019	69,681
At 29 February 2020	69,681
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2019	17,107
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,077
At 29 February 2020	22,184
Net book value	
At 29 February 2020	47,497
At 28 February 2019	. 52,574

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

8.	Investment property		
			Freehold investmen property
	Valuation		·
	At 1 March 2019		2,935,000
	At 29 February 2020		2,935,000
	The 2020 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value for existing	ng use b	asis.
	If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost properties would have been measured as follows:	accoun	ting rules, the
	28 Fe	bruary 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
	Historic cost 3,0	61,510	3,061,510
9.	Debtors		
	28 Fe	bruary 2020 £	28 February 2019
	Trada dahtara		
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings 9	4,389 04,594	2,63
		19,471	
	Prepayments and accrued income	382	2,182
	9	28,836	4,813
10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	28 Fe	bruary 2020 £	28 February 2019
	Cash at bank and in hand	ے 87,081	1,122,927

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		28 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
	Trade creditors	8,180	6,125
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	142,282	217,593
	Corporation tax	-	24,000
	Other creditors	. 57	45
	Accruals and deferred income	5,095	4,195
		155,614	251,958
12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		28 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
	Other creditors	3,842,355	3,842,355

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 28 February 2020

13.	Deterred	taxation	

20	20
	£

At beginning of year	(1,863)
Charged to profit or loss	(13,509)

At end of year (15,372)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

28 February 2019 £	28 February 2020 £
(1,863	(15,372)

14. Share capital

28 February 2020 £ Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	28 February 2019 £
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each 100	100

15. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Accelerated capital allowances

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 2020

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 (2019 - £45) 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 (2019 - £3,842,355) due to Leslie Benzies, the director. During the year the company repaid £Nil (2019 - £1,000,015).

17. Controlling party

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