# LOTHBURY VENTURES LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

G R Kesner

Secretary

P E Kesner

Company number

2883120

Registered office

Acre House

11-15 William Road

London NW1 3ER United Kingdom

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#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		2015		2014	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	2		1,488		1,984
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	3,500,753 467,118 20,564		2,723,175 515,887 6,706	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	3,988,435		3,245,768 (2,997,988)	
Net current assets			208,102		247,780
Total assets less current liabilities			209,590		249,764
Provisions for liabilities	6		(268)		(397)
Net assets			209,322		249,367
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	7		2 209,320		2 249,365
From and loss reserves			209,320		
Total equity			209,322		249,367

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 1 June 2016

G R Kesner Director

Company Registration No. 2883120

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Lothbury Ventures Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, United Kingdom, NW1 3ER.

#### 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.

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 £.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Lothbury Ventures Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services rendered net of VAT.

#### 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, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

#### 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, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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 profit and loss account 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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

achinery etc £	Plant and m	Tangible fixed assets	
		Cost	
38,662		At 1 January 2015	
38,662		At 31 December 2015	
		Depreciation and impairment	
36,678		At 1 January 2015	
496		Depreciation charged in the year	
37,174		At 31 December 2015	
		Carrying amount	
1,488		At 31 December 2015	
1,984		At 31 December 2014	
		Debtors	3
2014 £	2015 £	Amounts falling due within one year:	
		Amounts falling due within one year:  Other debtors	
515,887	467,118 ========	·	
515,887	467,118 ========	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.	4
515,887	467,118 ========	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a	4
515,887 ———————————————————————————————————	£ 467,118 ===================================	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.	4
515,887 ———————————————————————————————————	£ 467,118  a company in which the director,  2015	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.	4
£ 515,887	£ 467,118  a company in which the director,  2015 £	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.  Loans and overdrafts	4
515,887  G R Kesner  2014 £ 1,211,011	£ 467,118  ———  a company in which the director,  2015 £ 1,685,494	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.  Loans and overdrafts  Bank loans	4
\$15,887 G R Kesner  2014 \$1,211,011 229,267	£ 467,118 467,118 2015 £ 1,685,494 289,320	Other debtors  Other debtors include £466,090 due from Equinox Jewellery Limited, a has a significant shareholding interest.  Loans and overdrafts  Bank loans Directors' loans	4

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Loans and overdrafts	3,510,585	2,920,278
	Corporation tax payable	8,830	6,498
	Other creditors	260,918	71,212
		3,780,333	2,997,988
6	Provisions for liabilities		
	<b></b> .	2015	2014
	Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	268	397
		268	397
7	Share capital		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2