**AB GROUP LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



**COMPANIES HOUSE** 



## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** M A Lawson

J L Lawson

Secretary B K Thakrar

Company number 3100123

**Registered office** Quadrant House - Floor 6

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

Accountants UHY Hacker Young

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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2	016	20	015
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		94,783		134,066
Investment properties	4		387,300		387,300
Investments	5		11,088,818		11,547,676
			11,570,901		12,069,042
Current assets					
Debtors	6	19,685,221		14,283,307	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,971		1,624,621	
		19,729,192		15,907,928	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(6,517,360)		(23,475,666)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			13,211,832		(7,567,738)
Total assets less current liabilities			24,782,733		4,501,304
Provisions for liabilities			(421,458)		(226,746)
Net assets			24,361,275		4,274,558
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Capital redemption reserve			3,444,959		3,444,959
Profit and loss reserves			20,916,216		829,499
Total equity			24,361,275		4,274,558

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

For the financial period ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

M A Lawson

Director

Company Registration No. 3100123

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

AB Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

#### 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  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of AB Group Limited 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 July 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents gross rents receivable.

#### 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

20%

Motor vehicles

25%

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 the profit and loss account.

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

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Interests other than subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at transaction price, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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 cashgenerating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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. 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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 PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 9 (2015 - 10).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Tangible fixed assets	
		Plant and machinery etc
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 July 2015	142,962
	Additions	2,355
	At 31 December 2016	145,317
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 July 2015	8,896
	Depreciation charged in the period	41,638
	At 31 December 2016	50,534
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2016	94,783
	At 30 June 2015	134,066
4	Investment property	
		2016 £
	Fair value	~
	At 1 July 2015 and 31 December 2016	387,300
	Treat July 2013 and 31 December 2010	

The investment properties were value by the directors as the year end date on an open market basis.

## 5 Fixed asset investments

	2016 £	2015
		*
Investments	11,088,818	11,547,676

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in	Other	Total
		group	investments	Iotai
		undertakings	other than	
			loans	
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 July 2015	12,762,416	2,997,675	15,760,091
	Additions	-	2,131,502	2,131,502
	Valuation changes	-	509,639	509,639
	Disposals	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
	At 31 December 2016	12,762,416	5,538,816	18,301,232
	Impairment			
	At 1 July 2015	4,212,415	-	4,212,415
	Impairment losses	2,999,999	-	2,999,999
	At 31 December 2016	7,212,414	-	7,212,414
	Carrying amount		-	
	At 31 December 2016	5,550,002	5,538,816	11,088,818
	At 30 June 2015	8,550,001	2,997,675	11,547,676
6	Debtors		•04.5	
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors			1,250
	Amount due from parent undertaking		12,013,403	13,314,850
	Amount due from parent undertaking  Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings		1,665,000	880,000
	Other debtors		5,909,339	-
				18,501
	Prepayments and accrued income		97,479	68,706
		·	19,685,221	14,283,307

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1	
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Preference shares treated as a financial liability	903,000	903,000
	Trade creditors	39,428	38,695
	Amounts due to group undertakings	5,563,000	22,515,766
	Other taxation and social security	-	8,159
	Other creditors	3,857	4,046
	Accruals and deferred income	8,075	6,000
	•	6,517,360	23,475,666

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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The holders of the ordinary and 'B' Redeemable preference shares (note 8) have the following rights:-

#### a) Dividends

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If and to the extent that in respect of any financial year AB Group Limited distributes any sum then such sum shall be applied in the following manner and priority:

- i) First in paying to the holders of the 'B' Redeemable Preference Shares a non-cumulative preferential dividend of 5p net per share:
- ii) secondly in paying to the holders of the ordinary shares in AB Group Limited a dividend in the aggregate sumequal to 80 per cent, of the post tax profits of AB Group Limited for that financial year less the preferential dividend referred to in paragraph (i) above:
- iii) thirdly in distributing the balance amongst the holders of the ordinary shares in AB Group Limited.

#### b) Return of capital

On a return of capital on liquidation or otherwise the assets of AB Group Limited available for distribution among the members shall be applied in the following manner and order of priority:

- i) firstly, in paying to the holders of the 'B' Redeemable Preference Shares the amount paid up or credited as paid on such shares together with the amount of any premiums paid or credited as paid on the issue or subscription of such shares; and
- ii) secondly, in distributing the balance amongst the holders of the ordinary shares in AB Group Limited in proportion to the amount paid up or credited as paid on such ordinary shares.

#### c) Voting

The 'B' Redeemable Preference Shares shall not entitle the holders to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any general meeting of AB Group Limited unless the business of the meeting includes the consideration of a resolution for winding up AB Group Limited or for a reduction in the capital of AB Group Limited for any resolution modifying any of the special rights or privileges attached to such shares in which case the holders of such shares (or the relevant class of such shares) shall only be entitled to vote at the relevant meeting in respect of such resolution or resolutions.

#### d) Redemption

AB Group Limited at its sole discretion and subject to the statutory provisions redeem some or all of the 'B' Redeemable Preference Shares for the time being issued and outstanding at any time by notice to the holders of the Redeemable Preference Shares. The 'B' redeemable preference shares are due to be redeemed on 31 December 2017. The price at which the 'B' Redeemable Preference Shares are to be redeemed will be £1 per share.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2015	2016
4	£
474,611	339,008

## 10 Related party transactions

As at the balance sheet date the company was owed £415,000 (2015: £880,000) by Belgravia Homes Limited and £1,250,000 (2015: £nil) from Primiter Limited, companies in which AB Group Limited has an interest. These loans bear no interest and are repayable on demand.

## 11 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

#### Reconciliation of equity

	1 July 2014		31 December 2015	
	Notes	£	£	
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		3,412,013	3,289,246	
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:				
Fair value of listed investments	a)	-	1,196,058	
Deferred tax on above fair value gain	a)	-	(210,746)	
Equity reported under FRS 102		3,412,013	4,274,558	

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102		(Continued)
Reconciliation of (loss)/profit for the financial period	l	
	Notes	2015 £
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP		(122,767)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:		
Fair value of listed investments	a)	1,196,058
Deferred tax on above fair value gain	a)	(210,746)
Profit reported under FRS 102		862,545

## Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

## a) Fair value of listed investments

Under old UK GAAP there was no requirement to hold fixed asset investments at fair value where a reliable fair value was readily available. Under FRS 102 such investments must be held at their fair value with gains and losses being recognised through profit and loss.

Additionally, deferred tax will be recognised under FRS102 on the above temporary differences.