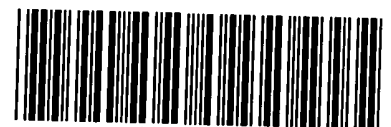

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE PERIOD 1 AUGUST 2015 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016

SATURDAY



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16/09/2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated financial statements set out on pages 2 to 11, together with the financial statements of A & B Investments London Limited for the period ended 31 December 2016 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in a special Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

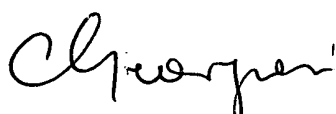
Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated financial statements accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements and that the abbreviated financial statements are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated financial statements on pages 2 to 11 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



Christina Georgiou (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Haslers

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Old Station Road
Loughton
Essex
IG10 4PL

7 July 2017

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03613277

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	31 December 2016 £	31 July 2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	-	137,779
		<u>-</u>	<u>137,779</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		-	9,881
Debtors		55	561,409
Cash at bank and in hand	6	-	46,298
		<u>55</u>	<u>617,588</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	-	(524,002)
Net current assets		<u>55</u>	<u>93,586</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>55</u>	<u>231,365</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	-	(19,015)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(19,015)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>55</u></u>	<u><u>212,350</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	55	55
Profit and loss account		-	212,295
		<u>55</u>	<u>212,350</u>

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

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 7 July 2017.

A Zarinabad
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

A & B Investments London Limited is a private company, limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, United Kingdom, with a registration number 03613277. The address of the registered office is 598 Holloway Road, London, N19 3PH. The nature of the company's operations and principal activities are that of a Domino's Pizza franchise. On 6 October 2015, the company disposed of all of its trading stores.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 11.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Pizza London Limited as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

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 charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- Over the life of the lease
Plant and machinery	- 15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Costs include all direct costs.

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 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 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.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

2.10 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.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period 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.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors do not believe that there have been judgements (apart from those involving estimates) made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. Intangible assets

	£
At 1 August 2015	15,000
Disposals	(15,000)
	<hr/>
At 1 August 2015	15,000
On disposals	(15,000)
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 July 2015	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	£
At 1 August 2015	520,471
Additions	15,080
Disposals	(535,551)
At 31 December 2016	-
At 1 August 2015	382,692
Disposals	(382,692)
At 31 December 2016	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	-
At 31 July 2015	137,779

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2016 £	31 July 2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	-	46,298
	-	46,298

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2016 £	31 July 2015 £
Other loans	-	6,520
Trade creditors	-	401,288
Corporation tax	-	32,081
Other taxation and social security	-	63,026
Other creditors	-	5,791
Accruals and deferred income	-	15,296
	<u>-</u>	<u>524,002</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	(19,015)
Charged to profit or loss	<u>19,015</u>

9. Share capital

	31 December 2016 £	31 July 2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
55 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>

10. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is KPM Bilagi Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales. Pizza London Limited is the ultimate parent company. Pizza London Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales.

A & B INVESTMENTS LONDON LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.