

Registered number: 04401853

REGENTER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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REGENER LIMITED

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REGENER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Regenter Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company is to bid for and operate housing-led Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). It is expected that the Company's activities will remain the same for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £nil (2021: loss of £42k).

No dividends were paid in the year or proposed at the year end (2021: £nil).

Going concern

The Company has made a profit of £nil (2021: loss of £42k) during the year and has net assets of £1,002k (2021: £1,002k) at the year end.

As part of their review the directors have considered the implications of the current economic conditions on the going concern assumption. This has also included sensitivity analyses which take into account severe but plausible downsides. The parent company has indicated its willingness to financially support Regenter Limited for a period of at least 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved and authorised for issue, by way of a letter of support.

On this basis the directors believe that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and meet its obligations as they fall due. As such the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Donations

No political or charitable donations were made in the year (2021: £nil).

Payment to suppliers

Settlements terms are agreed with suppliers as part of the contract terms and it is the Company's policy to pay in accordance with these terms. Other creditors are paid in accordance with invoice terms. Creditor days for the current year is 0 days (2021: 0 days).

Financial instruments

The Company does not actively use financial instruments as part of its financial risk management. It is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments means that they are not subject to price risk or liquidity risk.

REGENER LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

P M A Lloyd
J L Saunders
C M Hodson

Disclosure of information to auditors

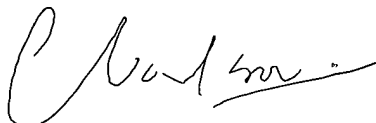
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 20 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.



C M Hodson
Chief Financial Officer

REGENER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Regenter Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Regenter Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022; the Statement of Profit or loss and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover

the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006 and Taxation legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and the legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance;
- Identifying and testing journal entries meeting certain risk criteria, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, journal entries containing unusual words and certain post-close journals;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Board of Directors; and
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing to underlying supporting documentation.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Diane Walmsley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
21 October 2022

REGENER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Net impairment losses on financial assets		-	(41)
Operating profit/(loss)		-	(41)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	-	(1)
Profit/(loss) before tax		-	(42)
Tax charge	8	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		-	(42)

There were no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £nil)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

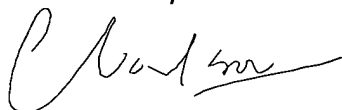
REGENER LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04401853

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000
Non-current assets					
Investments	9	-	-	-	-
Total non-current assets			-		-
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	10	1,002		1,002	
Total current assets		1,002		1,002	
Net current assets			1,002		1,002
Net assets			1,002		1,002
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	11		75		75
Retained earnings			927		927
Total equity			1,002		1,002

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

The financial statements on pages 7 to 9 were approved by the board on 20 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



C M Hodson
Chief Financial Officer

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

REGENER LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2020	75	969	1,044
Loss for the year	-	(42)	(42)
At 1 April 2021	75	927	1,002
Profit for the year	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	75	927	1,002

REGENER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Regenter Limited (the "Company") is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The registered address is 8th Floor Holborn Tower, 137-144 High Holborn, London, United Kingdom, WC1V 6PL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
 - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
 - paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

REGENER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions (continued)

- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2.3 Impact of new standards, amendments and interpretations

There were no impacts arising from new standards, interpretations and amendments effective or adopted early during this financial year

2.4 Going concern

The Company has retained earnings at 31 March 2022 of £927k (2021: £927k) and is in a net asset position at the year end.

As part of their review the directors have considered the implications of the current economic conditions on the going concern assumption. This has also included sensitivity analyses which take into account severe but plausible downsides. The parent company has indicated its willingness to financially support Regenter Limited for a period of at least 12 months from the date these financial statements were approved and authorised for issue, by way of a letter of support.

On this basis the directors believe that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and meet its obligations as they fall due. As such the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

2.5 Interest payable and similar expenses

This comprises of interest payable on loans and borrowings recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

REGENER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in Statement of comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for:

- the initial recognition of goodwill;
- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination; and
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.8 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for amounts due from group undertakings.

REGENER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

To determine the credit loss allowance for amounts due from group undertakings, the Company reviewed the net position of each group undertakings and considered whether it has sufficient and liquid assets to repay the outstanding balance at reporting date; if the group undertakings are unable to settle its debt, the Company considers the time over which the group undertakings are able to repay its balances. In cases where the group undertakings are unable to repay its debt and there is no alternative option to recover the debt, the full balance outstanding at the reporting date is fully impaired.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Impairment of non financial assets

Non financial assets that are not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.12 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

REGENER LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There are no critical accounting estimates and judgements in these financial statements which are expected to have a significant impact.

4. Auditors' remuneration

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	£000	<i>£000</i>
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	3	<i>3</i>

The audit fee of £3k (2021: £3k) is borne by the parent company. During the year there were no non audit services provided by the statutory auditors (2021: none).

5. Staff numbers

There were no employees during the year (2021: none).

6. Directors' remuneration

No directors received any remuneration from the Company in the year (2021: £nil).

The remuneration of all the directors is paid by Pinnacle Group Limited, which makes no recharges to the Company and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remunerations. Their total remuneration is included in the aggregate of directors' remuneration disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of Pinnacle Group Limited.

7. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	<i>2021</i>
	£000	<i>£000</i>
Other interest payable	-	<i>1</i>
	-	<i>1</i>

REGENER LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8. Taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit/(loss) before tax	-	(42)
Profit/(loss) before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	-	(8)
Effects of:		
Disallowed expenses	-	8
Total tax charge	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 14 October 2022, the UK Government announced that the main rate of corporation tax would increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

REGENER LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

9. Investments

Subsidiary undertaking

The following is a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Class of share	Holding
Regenter Management Services Limited	Ordinary	100%

As at 31 March 2022, the Company owned 100% of Regenter Management Services Limited. The total shareholding owned by the Company is 1 £1 Ordinary share. Regenter Management Services Limited is a private, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The registered address of this company is 8th Floor, Holborn Tower, 137-144 High Holborn, London, England, WC1V 6PL.

As at 31 March 2022 the subsidiary had net liabilities of £5,693k (2021: £5,692k) against the carrying value of the investment of £1. No further impairment of the investment.

10. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings*	1,002	1,002
Total trade and other receivables	1,002	1,002

*Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest bearing at Barclays base rate + 4%, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is not charged on balances that have no movement during the year.

The credit loss allowance at 31 March 2022 was £51k (2021: £51k) on amounts owed by group undertakings.

11. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
75,000 (2021: 75,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	75	75

REGENER LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

12. Contingencies

The Company has issued guarantees in favour of Barclays Bank Plc (2021: Barclays Bank Plc) to support the indebtedness of Pinnacle Group Limited and its subsidiaries. The exposure to this guarantee at the balance sheet date was £nil (2021: £nil). There are no other contingencies as at 31 March 2022 (2021: £nil).

13. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is UKPIM Holdco Limited which owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of the Company. Pinnacle Group Limited is the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The ultimate parent undertaking and the largest group to consolidate these financial statements is TStar Pinnacle Limited. The immediate parent entity of TStar Pinnacle Limited is TStar Pinnacle Lux S.à.r.l, which is incorporated in Luxembourg. The ultimate joint controlling parties are Tunstall Pinnacle Holdco S.à.r.l and SOF-11 Pinnacle Lux S.à.r.l, both incorporated in Luxembourg, and have an ownership interest of 50% each.

The financial statements of Pinnacle Group Limited and TStar Pinnacle Limited are available from 8th Floor Holborn Tower, 137-144 High Holborn, London, United Kingdom, WC1V 6PL.

14. Subsequent events

There have been no subsequent events post year end.