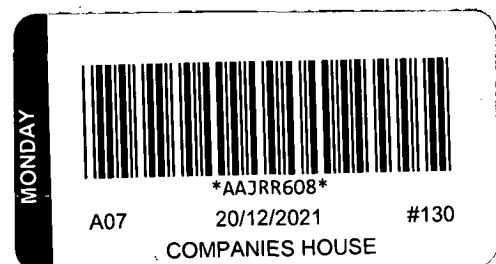


Beeson Property Investments Limited
Registered number 06392895
Directors' report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Beeson Property Investments Limited
Directors' Report and financial
Statements

Registered number 06392895
For the year ended 31 December 2020



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Directors and Officers

Directors

RM King
CM King

Registered Office

Capswood 1
Oxford Road
Denham
Buckinghamshire
UB9 4LH

Auditor

KPMG LLP
58 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DE

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Review of the business

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of International Group Limited and operates as part of International Group Limited's property division.

The Company's principal activities are property trading and development in the UK and to act as a holding company. In July 2017 the Company's only joint venture entered in to a voluntary liquidation and was liquidated in May 2021. As the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade, they have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in note 1.

Impact of Brexit

The Company has assessed the likely impact of Brexit to be minimal.

Impact of COVID

The Company has assessed the likely impact of COVID to be minimal.

Results and performance

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 8, the Company has not traded during 2020.

The balance sheet on page 9 of the financial statements shows the Company's financial position at the year-end.

Key performance indicators

International Group Limited manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that further key performance indicators (other than loss after tax stated above) for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the property division of International Group Limited, which includes the Company, is discussed in International Group Limited's Annual Report which does not form part of this Report.

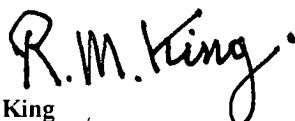
Principal risks and uncertainties

Property price volatility and restricted credit facilities in the market from banks for property development would restrict the Company's business. To manage these risks, the Company ensures that it operates in areas that are less exposed to these risks than the general property market.

Future developments

The directors do not currently intend to continue to trade.

By order of the board



RM King
Director

Capswood 1
Oxford Road
Denham
Buckinghamshire
UB9 4LH
15 December 2021

Directors' Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

RM King
WM King (Resigned 27 April 2021)
CM King

Charitable contributions

The Company made no charitable contributions during the year (2019: £nil).

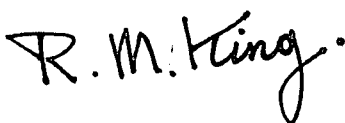
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



RM King
Director

Capswood 1
Oxford Road
Denham
Buckinghamshire
UB9 4LH

15 December 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 1, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis).

The directors are 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. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BEESON PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Beeson Property Investments Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – non going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through

discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

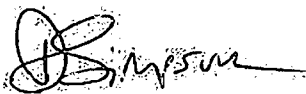
Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



David Simpson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
58 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1DE

16 December 2021

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Administrative expenses		-	-
Amounts written off of investment in a joint venture		(3,837)	-
Income from investment in a joint venture		3,821	-
Loss before taxation	2	(16)	-
Taxation		-	-
Result for the financial year		(16)	-

Maplecross Properties Limited, which is a joint venture of the company, is in liquidation, and hence all operations of the company are now considered discontinued.

There are no gains or losses to be reflected as Other Comprehensive Income during the current or preceding year.

Notes from pages 11 to 17 form a part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£000	£000
Fixed Assets			
Investments	6	-	4,000
		<u>-</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	7	285	350
		<u>285</u>	<u>350</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	-	(4,049)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(4,049)</u>
Net current assets		<u>285</u>	<u>(3,699)</u>
Net assets		<u>285</u>	<u>301</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>284</u>	<u>300</u>
Shareholder's funds		<u>285</u>	<u>301</u>

Notes from pages 11 to 17 form a part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 15 December 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

R.M. King

RM King
Director

Registered number 06392895

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total Equity £000
At January 1 2019	1	300	301
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	1	300	301
Result for the financial year	-	(16)	(16)
At 31 December 2020	1	284	285

Notes from pages 11 to 17 form a part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Beeson Property Investments Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 and effective immediately have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000 unless otherwise stated

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of International Group Limited, a Company registered in England and Wales. The financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

The company acts as a holding company for an investment in a joint venture. The joint venture entered in to voluntary liquidation during 2017, pursuant to which the company has ceased to trade, and was liquidated in May 2021 and the directors do not intend to acquire a replacement trade. These financial statements are therefore not prepared on a going concern basis. The departure from the going concern basis of accounting has resulted in the assets and liabilities being measured based on expected future cash flows, however this did not have any effect on the balance sheet.

The Company's parent undertaking, International Group Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of International Group Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and are available to the public and can be obtained from the address given in note 12. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Measurement convention

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at that date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

Investments

Investments in joint venture undertakings are stated at cost less impairment.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Financial assets (including investments and trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Taxation

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

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 timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Accounting estimate and judgement

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The directors do not consider the company has any estimates or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £3,000 (2019: £3,000) has been borne by a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

3 Remuneration of directors

None of the directors received emoluments for their services to the Company during the year (2019: £nil)

Details of the amounts paid to the directors by International Group Limited can be found in the financial statements of that Company. These can be obtained from the address in note 12. Their services to internal company management was limited and inconsequential to attract an internal charge.

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category is as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Directors	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Notes (continued)

5 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

Analysis of expense in year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current UK tax on income for the year	-	-
Total tax	-	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The total tax expense for the year is higher than (2019: same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK: 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below.

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Total tax reconciliation</i>		
Loss before tax	(16)	-
Tax using UK corporation tax of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	(3)	-
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Changes in tax rates	-	-
Additional tax losses arising in the year	3	-
Total tax expense (see above)	-	-

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective from 1st April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6th September 2016. The March 2020 budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from April 2020 and this change was substantively enacted on 17th March 2020. The UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31st December 2020 was calculated at 19% (2019: 19%). An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The impact of the announced future rate change on the financial statements is not considered material.

Notes (continued)

6 Fixed asset investments

	Investment in a Joint Venture
	£000
<i>Cost</i>	
At beginning of year	4,000
Amounts written off investments	(3,837)
Dividends Receivable	(163)
	<hr/>
At end of year	-
	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 December 2020	-
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	4,000
	<hr/>

The joint venture undertaking in which the Company had interest at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Class and percentage of shares held
Maplecross Properties Limited	Guernsey	Property development	50%

On 5 July 2017, Maplecross Properties Limited entered into a voluntary liquidation, and was liquidated in May 2021. During the prior year the principal asset of the joint venture was sold. During the year the liquidator made an interim dividend distribution of £3.8m to the Company and a final dividend of £0.2m was paid in May 2021.

7 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts owed by joint venture undertaking	-	350
Amount owed from Group undertaking	122	-
Dividends Receivable	163	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	285	350
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All debtors are due within one year.

Notes *(continued)*

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	4,049
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,049</u>

There are no creditors falling due after one year.

9 Deferred tax

A deferred tax asset of £822,000 (2019: £732,000) has arisen. The directors do not feel that it is appropriate to recognise this deferred tax asset in light of current trading conditions.

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Tax losses	822	732
	<u>822</u>	<u>732</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Shares classified in shareholder's funds	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes *(continued)*

11 Commitments

At the end of the financial year the Company had no unprovided capital commitments, *(2019: £nil)*.

12 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of largest and smallest group of which the Company is a member

The immediate parent company is International Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

The smallest and largest group in which the Company's results are consolidated is that headed by International Group Limited. The consolidated financial statements of International Group Limited, within which this Company is included, can be obtained from Capswood 1, Oxford Road, Denham UB9 4LH.

13 Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by International Group Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking, which controls 100% of the Company's voting rights.

14 Subsequent events

In May 2021 the liquidation of Maplecross Properties Limited was completed.