Company Registration No. 08596002 (England and Wales)

LOMBOK RETAIL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LB GROUP
Number One
Vicarage Lane
Stratford
London
England
E15 4HF

LOMBOK RETAIL LIMITED

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LOMBOK RETAIL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**4**		-		582
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	8,595,612		3,338,302	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(18,548,385)		(4,308,872)	
Net current liabilities			(9,952,773)		(970,570)
Total assets less current liabilities			(9,952,773)		(969,988)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			-		(8,982,203)
Net liabilities			(9,952,773)		(9,952,191)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**8**		1,040,297		1,040,297
Profit and loss reserves			(10,993,070)		(10,992,488)
Total equity			(9,952,773)		(9,952,191)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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 year ended 31 January 2022 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 Companies Act 2006 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 year in question in accordance with section 476.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Fielden
Director

Company Registration No. 08596002

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Lombok Retail Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Vicarage Lane, Stratford, London, England, E15 4HF.

1.1 Reporting period
In 2019 the company extended their year end and as a result these previous accounts cover the 18 month period to 31 January 2021. Therefore the prior year figures in these financial statements are not comparative.

1.2 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 £.

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.

1.3 Going concern
The directors consider the company to be a going concern due to their continued funding and support of the business. The company has the continued support from its related companies, the main shareholder within the main liability of the company, the Industrial Lending Fund is continuing to support the business moving forward as a going concern. The Industrial Lending Fund will not expect repayment of any loans to the detriment of the going concern and financial viability of the company.

1.4 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 .

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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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.

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 payments 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

4 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	-	582

4 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2021 & 31 January 2022	582
Impairment	
At 1 February 2021	-
Disposals	582
At 31 January 2022	582
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2022	-
At 31 January 2021	582

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,595,612	3,338,302

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Related entity loans	18,548,385	4,308,872

Included in Related entity loans under one year is funding of £18,548,385 (2021: £13,290,464) from Industrial Lending 1 Sa on which interest is charged per agreement at a rate between 10% to 20% of the specific tranche value. Charges and securities of the debt are outlined in the charges note.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Related entity loans	-	8,982,203
Payable after one year	-	8,982,203

8 Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,316 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,316	1,316
20 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	20	20
	1,336	1,336
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,038,961 preference shares at £1	1,038,961	1,038,961

9 Charges

Industrial Lending 1 Sa have a fixed and floating charge that was created on 12 May 2015 that is held over the undertaking of the company. The charge also contains a negative pledge.

Industrial Lending 1 Sa have a fixed and floating charge that was created on 25 October 2019 that is held over the undertaking of the company. The charge also contains a negative pledge.

There are fixed and floating charges across all related entities within the Lombok Investments Limited group.

10 Related party transactions

Name of related party: Swyft Home Limited
Industrial Lending 1 Sa

Relationship: Related entities
Description of Transaction: Loans and financing

	£
Balance owing from Swyft Home Limited at 31 January 2021	£3,338,302
Balance owing from Swyft Home Limited at 31 January 2022	**£8,595,612**
Balance owing to Industrial Lending 1 Sa at 31 January 2021	£13,291,075
Balance owing to Industrial Lending 1 Sa at 31 January 2022	**£18,548,385**

11 Events after the reporting date

After the year end all external debts were novated and released as part of a group debt restructure of conversion on debt to equity in the parent company, Lombok Investments Limited.

At the same date, all intercompany debts due from related parties were also discharged.

12 Controlling party

During the year the immediate and ultimate parent company was Lombok Investments Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Industrial Lending 1 Sa.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.