Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

5 April 2016



## **UNW LLP**

Chartered accountant Citygate St. James' Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JE

## Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors

J W Clough

M O'Culophoi

M O'Culachain P D White

Company secretary UNW Company Secretary Limited

Registered office Third Floor Citygate

St James Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4JE

Accountants UNW LLP

Chartered accountants

Citygate

St. James' Boulevard Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4JE

Solicitors Ward Hadaway

Sandgate House 102 Quayside

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3DX

## **Directors' Report**

#### Year ended 5 April 2016

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 5 April 2016.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

J W Clough M O'Culachain P D White

#### **Dividends**

The loss for the period amounted to £203,632. The directors have not recommended a dividend.

#### Review of the business and future developments

The company has a single unlisted investment of £568,116 which represents 8.4% of a Limited Partnership. The investment income of £13,438 (2015: £54,472) represents distributions from the investments and the net amount receivable in the year after tax suffered and charges was debited to the loan account.

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the company.

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small company exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on .30-11-2016... and signed on behalf of the board by:

分₩∕Clough Director

Registered office:

Third Floor

Citygate

St James Boulevard

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 4JE

#### **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

#### Year ended 5 April 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## **Statement of Comprehensive Income**

## Year ended 5 April 2016

Investment income	Note 3	Year to 5 Apr 16 £ 13,438	Period from 1 Apr 14 to 5 Apr 15 £ 54,472
Administrative expenses		(5,480)	(15,295)
Operating profit		7,958	39,177
Fair value losses on fixed asset investments		(210,000)	-
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(202,042)	39,177
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	1,590	7,835
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total comprehensive inco	ome	(203,632)	31,342

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

### 5 April 2016

		2016	<b>;</b>	2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Investments	6		358,116	700,000
Current assets Debtors	7	982		17,268
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(530,659)		(685,197)
Net current liabilities		<del></del>	(529,677)	(667,929)
Total assets less current liabilities			(171,561)	32,071
Net (liabilities)/assets			(171,561)	32,071
Capital and reserves	40		•	2
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	10 11		2 (171,563)	2 32,069
Total equity			(171,561)	32,071

For the year ending 5 April 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors' responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

These unaudited financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .30-11-9019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Director

Clough

Company registration number: 08620835

## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

Year ended 5 April 2016

At 1 April 2014	Called up share capital lo £ 2	Profit and oss account £ 727	<b>Total</b> <b>£</b> 729
Profit for the year  Total comprehensive income for the year		31,342 31,342	31,342 31,342
At 5 April 2015	2	32,069	32,071
Loss for the year  Total comprehensive income for the year		(203,632) (203,632)	(203,632) (203,632)
At 5 April 2016	2	(171,563)	(171,561)

## **Statement of Cash Flows**

Year ended 5 April 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		-	_
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			_
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 1. General information

ET Investments Limited ("the company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England.

The address of the company's registered office is Third Floor, Citygate, St James Boulevard, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4JE. The principal place of operations is 25 Main Street, Ponteland, Northumberland, NE20 9NH.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of an investment company.

## 2. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies under the small companies regime and under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company, and are rounded to the nearest pound.

#### Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report.

The company continues to enjoy the support of its controlling parties Eaga Partnership Trustee Limited and Eaga Partnership Trustee Two Limited. The controlling parties of the company have at their disposal sufficient resources for the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and the directors of the controlling parties have confirmed their willingness to continue with this support.

As a consequence, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. They have therefore adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

#### **Equity instruments**

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

#### **Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges. Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Investment income

Investment income is accounted for in the period in which the company is entitled to the receipt.

#### Investments

Investments are included at fair value as described below:

Unquoted securities are included at fair value estimated by the directors using appropriate valuation techniques.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## Critical accounting estimates and areas of 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.

#### Investments

The carrying value of the investments is based on the Limited Partnership Manager and directors' assessment of the appropriate fair value.

#### 3. Investment income

Investment income arises from:

	Period from
Year to	1 Apr 14 to
5 Apr 16	5 Apr 15
£	£
13,438	54,472

Interest receivable

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 3. Investment income (continued)

The whole of the investment income is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received any remuneration from the company.

## 5. Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities

## Major components of tax expense

		Period from
	Year to	1 Apr 14 to
	5 Apr 16	5 Apr 15
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	1,590	7,835
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	1,590	7,835

## Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2015: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%).

		Period from
	Year to	1 Apr 14 to
	5 Apr 16	5 Apr 15
	£	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(202,042)	39,177
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities at standard rate of tax	(40,408)	7,835
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(2)	_
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	42,000	
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	1,590	7,835
		<b></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 5 April 2016

## 6. Fixed asset investments

	£
Cost/Fair value At 6 April 2015 Repayment of capital	700,000 (131,884)
At 5 April 2016	568,116
Change in market value Movement	210,000
At 5 April 2016	210,000
Carrying amount At 5 April 2016	358,116
At 5 April 2015	700,000

The investment represents an investment of 568,116 units (8.4%) in a Limited Partnership

The value shown above represents the fair value of the investment. The Limited Partnership Manager and the directors of the company consider this to be appropriate fair value assessment at 5 April 2016 and 5 April 2015.

## 7. Debtors

	Corporation tax repayable Other debtors	2016 £ 980 2	2015 £ 652 16,616
		982	17,268
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Accruals and deferred income Loan from related parties	2016 £ 1,620 529,039	2015 £ 1,620 683,577
		530,659	685,197

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 9. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

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	2016	2015
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised	358,116	700,000
cost	_	16,615
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	529,039	683,576

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss comprise of fixed asset investment.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise loan from related parties.

## 10. Called up share capital

## Issued, called up and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	_ 2	_ 2

#### 11. Reserves

Reserves of the company are represented by retained earnings which are the cumulative profit and loss net of distributions.

## 12. Cash generated from operations

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(203,632)	31,342
Adjustments for: Fair value losses on fixed asset investments Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	210,000 1,590	- 7,835
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	14,696 ( <u>22,654)</u> –	(22,754) (16,423) —

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 5 April 2016

#### 13. Related party transactions

During the year the Eaga Employee Benefit Trust and Eaga Employee Benefit Trust Two received repayment of capital together with income from the company's investment net of management charges and tax. This amounted to £156,964 (2015: £18,764). Accountancy fees of £2,426 (2015: £2,340) were paid by Eaga Employee Benefit Trust and Eaga Employee Benefit Trust Two. At the year end the company owed £529,039 (2015: £683,577) jointly from Eaga Employee Benefit Trust and Eaga Employee Benefit Trust Two. These loans are interest free and repayable on demand although the lenders reserve the right to charge interest.

## 14. Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling parties are Eaga Partnership Trustee Limited and Eaga Partnership Trustee Two Limited which each hold 50% of the company's issued share capital on behalf of their respective trusts and have directors in common.