Registered number: 8659955

5153 TBR LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5153 TBR LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 8659955

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Work in progress	4	-		*3,875,589*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**75,641**		*411,297*	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	**41,280**		*228,597*	
		116,921		*4,515,483*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(117,425)**		*(737,997)*	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			**(504)**		*3,777,486*
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**(504)**		*3,777,486*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		*(3,907,944)*
NET LIABILITIES			**(504)**		*(130,458)*
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**(604)**		*(130,558)*
			(504)		*(130,458)*

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M Phillips
Director

Date: 22 December 2017
The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Turnover

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

Sale of goods

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

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

1.3 Work in progress

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

1.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

1.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Finance costs

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

1.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

1.10 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

5153 TBR Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The principal place of business is 26 Monck Street, London, SW1P 2AP.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 *(2016 - 6)*.

4. WORK IN PROGRESS

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Work in progress	-	*3,875,589*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5. DEBTORS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other debtors	75,641	378,658
Deferred taxation	-	32,639
	75,641	411,297

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	41,280	228,597

7. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	45,361	263,699
Other taxation and social security	20,734	-
Other creditors	42,241	474,298
Accruals	9,089	-
	117,425	737,997

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	-	2,284,694
Other loans	-	1,407,900
Deferred income	-	215,350
	-	3,907,944

9. LOANS

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS		
Other loans	-	*1,407,900*
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
Bank loans	-	*2,284,694*
	-	*3,692,594*

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2017	2016
	£	£
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**41,280**	*228,597*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2017
	£
At beginning of year	-
Charged to profit or loss	-

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017	2016
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	*100*

13. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

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