

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited
Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 31 December 2016

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited
ABRIDGED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the period ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	Dec 16 £	Jun 16 £
Gross profit		3,400	
Administrative expenses		(3,838)	
Operating (loss)/profit		(438)	
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,143)	
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,581)	
Tax on (loss)/profit		-	
(Loss)/profit for the period		(1,581)	
Total Comprehensive Income		(1,581)	

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited

Company Number: 9627062

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	Dec 16 £	Jun 16 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets		288,345	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		4,744	100
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	5	(294,570)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Current (Liabilities)/Assets		(289,826)	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		(1,481)	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and Loss Account		(1,581)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Equity attributable to owners of the company		(1,481)	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

All of the members have consented to the preparation of abridged accounts in accordance with section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 444 not to file the Directors' Report.

For the financial period ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors confirm that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and of its profit and loss for the financial period in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 27 November 2017 and signed on its behalf by

John Byrne

Owen O'Leary

Director

Director

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited

RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

as at 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Net proceeds of equity ordinary share issue		100	-
		100	-
At 30 June 2016		100	-
Loss for the period		-	(1,581)
		100	(1,581)
At 31 December 2016		100	(1,581)

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Centroid Investments (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in United Kingdom . . . is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. Is that of management of investments. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historic cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Investment properties

Investment property whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Revalued investment properties are not depreciated or amortised, unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably or without undue cost or effort.

Not depreciating or amortising property is a departure from the requirement of Company Law to provide depreciation on fixed assets which have a limited useful life. However, these investment properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. If depreciation were to be provided it would be provided at a rate of 4% Straight line per annum on the revalued amount.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending the expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the period and calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Share capital of the company

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Preference share capital

The dividend rights of the preference shares are non-cumulative and payment is at the discretion of the company. The preference shares carry voting rights at meetings. Based on their characteristics the preference shares are considered to be presented as equity and not liabilities. There is no option to redeem the preference shares.

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. PERIOD OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are for the 6 month period ended 31 December 2016.

The comparative figures relate to the 6 month period ended 30 June 2016.

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was as follows:

5. CREDITORS

On the 2nd of March 2016 Barclays Bank PLC registered a charge against the company which
Contains Negative Pledge
Contains Floating Charge
Contains Fixed Charge
The floating charge covers all the property or undertaking or the company

On the 7th October 2016 Barclays Bank PLC registered a charge against the company which
By way of legal mortgage the property known as unit 1, building 9, citylink business park, albert street, belfast and comprise
in folio number AN104838L county antrim.
Contains Negative Pledge

Both these charges were released on the 5th May 2017.

6. PARENT COMPANY

The company regards Pilgrims Rock Limited as its parent company.

7. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the period-end.

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.