

Company Registration No. 01805592 (England and Wales)

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

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LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		486		637
Investment properties	4		3,002,262		2,483,973
Investments	5		200		200
			<u>3,002,948</u>		<u>2,484,810</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	5,991,133		11,493,881	
Cash at bank and in hand		415,804		170,036	
		<u>6,406,937</u>		<u>11,663,917</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(6,947,174)</u>		<u>(11,401,646)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(540,237)</u>		<u>262,271</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			2,462,711		2,747,081
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(672,829)		(773,022)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(172,374)</u>		<u>(172,374)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,617,508</u>		<u>1,801,685</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		30,000		30,000
Share premium account			180,000		180,000
Other reserves			865,375		865,375
Profit and loss reserves	10		542,133		726,310
Total equity			<u>1,617,508</u>		<u>1,801,685</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 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.

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

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs Rivka Gross
Director

Mr Berish Berger
Director

Company Registration No. 01805592

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2017	30,000	180,000	865,375	557,209	1,632,584
Year ended 31 March 2016:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	169,101	169,101
Balance at 31 March 2018	30,000	180,000	865,375	726,310	1,801,685
Year ended 31 March 2019:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(184,177)	(184,177)
Balance at 31 March 2019	<u>30,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>865,375</u>	<u>542,133</u>	<u>1,617,508</u>

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lightquote Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is New Burlington House, 1075 Finchley Road, London, NW11 0PU.

1.1 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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable in respect of services provided in the normal course of business. The turnover of the company is represented by rents and charges receivable in respect of the company's investment portfolio. Rental income is accounted for on an accruals basis with increases arising from rent reviews being taken into account when such reviews have been settled with tenants.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.5 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.

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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.

1.13 Acquisitions and disposals of property

Acquisitions and disposals of property are considered to have taken place at the date of legal completion and are included in the financial statements accordingly.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2018 - 3).

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	43,156
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2018	42,519
Depreciation charged in the year	151
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	42,670
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	486
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2018	637
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Investment property	2019
	£
Fair value	
At 1 April 2018	2,483,973
Additions	518,289
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	3,002,262
	<hr/> <hr/>

Investment property comprises commercial property. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31st March, 2019 by the Company's directors who are considered to have the experience and expertise required to undertake such an exercise. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.

If investment properties were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cost	2,095,031	1,576,742
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount	2,095,031	1,576,742
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5	Fixed asset investments	2019	2018
		£	£
	Investments	200	200
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
			Shares in group undertakings
			£
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2018 & 31 March 2019		200
			<u> </u>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2019		200
			<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2018		200
			<u> </u>
6	Debtors	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	44,650	25,746
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,802	1,802
	Other debtors	5,944,681	11,466,333
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		5,991,133	11,493,881
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Other debtors includes £4,506,036 (2018: £8,349,649) owed by connected undertakings which are interest free and repayable on demand. These are companies of which the directors and their families are directors and/or shareholders.

LIGHTQUOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	98,000	96,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	853,242	1,100,992
Taxation and social security	-	3,472
Other creditors	5,995,932	10,201,182
	<u>6,947,174</u>	<u>11,401,646</u>

Other creditors includes £3,314,477 (2018: £7,154,910) owed to connected undertakings which are interest free and repayable on demand. These are companies of which the directors and their families are directors and/or shareholders.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	672,829	773,022
	<u>672,829</u>	<u>773,022</u>

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Payable by instalments	280,829	399,022
	<u>280,829</u>	<u>399,022</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

10 Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account reserves are not distributable as they represent unrealised fair value adjustments to investment property, The company currently has unrealised reserves of £734,857 and an accumulated realised deficit of £192,724.

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.