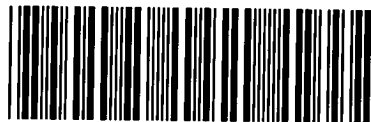


Registered number: 05055021

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
28 FEBRUARY 2017

MONDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Director's report	2
Accountants' report	3
Profit and loss account	4
Balance sheet	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	H Mókabaa
Company secretary	Jordan Company Secretaries Limited
Registered number	05055021
Registered office	Suite 1 3rd Floor 11-12 St. James's Square London SW1Y 4LB
Accountants	Blick Rothenberg Limited 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

H Moukabaa

Small companies exemptions

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved and signed by the sole director.



H Moukabaa
Director

Date: 19.09.2017

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Pacific Projects Investment Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company accounting records and from information and explanations you have given to us.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

This report is made solely to the director of Pacific Projects Investment Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Pacific Projects Investment Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to him in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Pacific Projects Investment Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Pacific Projects Investment Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities, financial position and loss. You consider that Pacific Projects Investment Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year ended 28 February 2017.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or review of the financial statements of Pacific Projects Investment Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.



Blick Rothenberg Limited

16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

Date: 20.09.2017

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover	25,208	49,983
Gross profit	25,208	49,983
Administrative expenses	(93,370)	(120,401)
Operating loss	(68,162)	(70,418)
Tax on loss	-	-
Loss for the financial year	(68,162)	(70,418)

There are no items of other comprehensive income for either the year or the prior year other than the loss for the year. Accordingly no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

**PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT
LIMITED**

REGISTERED NUMBER:05055021

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

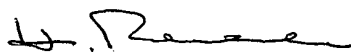
	Note	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		497	109
		<u>497</u>	<u>109</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(242,885)	(174,335)
Net current liabilities		<u>(242,388)</u>	<u>(174,226)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(242,388)</u>	<u>(174,226)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	1	1
Profit and loss account		(242,389)	(174,227)
Total equity		<u>(242,388)</u>	<u>(174,226)</u>

The director considers 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 director acknowledges his 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 within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the sole director:



H Moukabaa
Director

Date: 19.09.2017

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. General information

Pacific Projects Investment Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England. Its registered office and principal place of business is Suite 1, 3rd Floor 11-12 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LB.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

This is the first year that the financial statements have been prepared under 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the company has a deficiency on shareholders' funds at the end of the year. The directors consider this basis to be appropriate as the company has sufficient facilities available from its shareholders to fund its working capital requirements for a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 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.

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.6 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

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 arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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.

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2015: 1).

4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Amounts owed to associates	3,244	3,244
Other creditors	233,641	168,641
Accruals and deferred income	6,000	2,450
	<u>242,885</u>	<u>174,335</u>

PACIFIC PROJECTS INVESTMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

5. Share capital

	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>