COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07260721

LFGAC Management Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2017

LFGAC Management Ltd

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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LFGAC Management Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**7**		**7,561**	9,099
Investments	**8**		**23,574**	23,574
			31,135	32,673
Current assets				
Debtors	**9**	**362,825**		3,899
Investments	**10**	**551,926**		95,235
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,178,713**		1,453,446
		2,093,464		1,552,580
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	**322,017**		176,584
Net current assets			**1,771,447**	1,375,996
Total assets less current liabilities			**1,802,582**	1,408,669
Net assets			**1,802,582**	1,408,669
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	**12**		**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**1,802,482**	1,408,569
Shareholders funds			**1,802,582**	1,408,669

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;

- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

LFGAC Management Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 December 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Prieto Galiana

Director

Company registration number: 07260721

LFGAC Management Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is c/o AG Tax Limited, 7th Floor, Minster House, 42 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7AE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 15.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Office equipment	-	33% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2016: 1).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**103,351**	56,794
Tax on profit	**103,351**	56,794

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2016: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 % (2016: 20 %).

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**502,264**	269,018
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	**100,458**	53,803
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**2,591**	4,279
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	**307**	(1,288)
Tax on profit	**103,356**	56,794

6. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Dividends on equity shares	**5,000**	498,000

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	19,174	7,947	**27,121**
Additions	1,984	799	**2,783**
At 31 March 2017	21,158	8,746	**29,904**
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	10,253	7,769	**18,022**
Charge for the year	3,876	445	**4,321**
At 31 March 2017	14,129	8,214	**22,343**
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	7,029	532	**7,561**
At 31 March 2016	8,921	178	9,099

8. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	**23,574**
Impairment	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	**–**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	**23,574**
At 31 March 2016	23,574

The investment represents the company's capital interest in Kartesia Advisor LLP, in which it holds 50% of the voting rights. The nature of the business of Kartesia Advisor LLP is the provision of investment advisory services.

9. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	**–**	1,998
Other debtors	**362,825**	1,901
	362,825	3,899

10. Investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other investments	**551,926**	95,235

The amount of £551,926 represents loans and share investments made to unquoted trading companies both in the UK and US.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	**9,907**	1,735
Corporation tax	**191,973**	56,751
Other creditors	**120,137**	118,098
	322,017	176,584

12. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	**£**	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	**100**	**100**	100	100

13. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		2017	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
Mr J Prieto Galiana	(258)	273,073	**272,815**

		2016	
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr J Prieto Galiana	(19,727)	19,469	(258)

14. Related party transactions

The company is controlled by Mr J Prieto Galiana , a director of the company, by virtue of his holding of 100% of the company's issued share capital. As at 31 March 2017, the total of balance of £272,815 was owed by Mr J Prieto Galiana , a director of the company. The company has charged interests on the loans using HMRC beneficial loan rate.

15. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

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.