QUESTMERE LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

L M Phillips

Company number

4287164

Registered office

29-30 Fitzroy Square

London W1T 6LQ

Auditor

Eacotts International Limited

Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham

Buckinghamshire

SL1 8DF

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

·	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year	182,000	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	182,000	-

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2018

		2018		· 2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets			·		
Investments	2		500		500
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		-		10	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	4			:	
one year		(499)		(509) ——	
Net current liabilities		•	(499)		(499)
Total assets less current liabilities			1		1
Total assets less current habilities					
Consider and management					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	5		. 1		1
,			<u> </u>		

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements in accordance with Section 444 (5A).

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12.0.60.8 and are signed on its behalf by:

Director

Company Registration No. 4287164

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 June 2016	•	1	-	1
Year ended 31 May 2017: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Balance at 31 May 2017		1		1
Year ended 31 May 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends		- -	182,000 (182,000)	182,000 (182,000)
Balance at 31 May 2018		1 ======	<u>-</u>	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Questmere Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 29-30 Fitzroy Square, London, W1T 6LQ.

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 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.

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.

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.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.4 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 balance sheet 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 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.

1.7 Employees

There were no employees during the year, apart from the directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

2	Fixed asset investments	2018 £	2017
	Investments	500	500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

Associates

Details of the company's associates for the year ended 31 May 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Fitzrovia Financial Services Limited	United Kingdom	Financial Services	A shares	50

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of associates noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
Fitzrovia Financial Services	£	£
Limited	126,189.00	131,715.00

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	499	509
			
5	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Alloted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	, 1	1
			

Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified. The senior statutory auditor was Neil Curtis. The auditor was Eacotts International Limited.

7 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Goodman Jones LLP (GJ LLP), a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The directors are both members of GJ LLP. The registered office for the company is at 29-30 Fitzroy Square, London, W1T 6LQ.