

London Asia Capital plc

Annual Report 2017

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Strategic Report

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group is that of an investment group focusing on China and other Asian markets.

The emphasis of the Group has been to maximise shareholder value by realising assets, resolving disputes where possible and find a way of maximising the value of our investment in Zhongying Changjiang International New Energy Investment Co., Ltd ("Zhongying").

Developments in the year

The Company continues to resolve the remaining issues arising from past events. Litigation in Singapore against past Directors has all been satisfactorily settled. The Directors believe that an appropriate system of corporate governance and internal control has been maintained.

Trading performance

Loss before tax for the year is reported at £1.0 million (2016: £0.7 million). Basic earnings per share were 0.16 pence loss (2016: 0.28 pence loss).

Analysis of reported revenue and other income

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Interest	4	–
Total income	4	–

Financial position

Our statement of financial position shows a decrease in net assets, which are currently £19.7 million (2016: £20.7 million). This is equal to 3.4 pence per share (2016: 3.5 pence per share). The table below provides an analysis of the Group's net asset position. Cash and listed investments comprise £3.2 million (2016: £8.8 million) which represents 16% (2016: 43%) of our stated net assets.

Analysis of the Group's net asset position

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Property, plant and equipment	22	27
Unlisted investments	14,960	14,280
Cash	3,180	8,793
Other net trading balances	1,569	(2,418)
	19,731	20,682

Key performance indicators

The Board examines a number of Key Performance Indicators in evaluating the performance of the business. The most important of these are:

	2017	2016
Net asset (decrease)/increase	(5%)	44%
Cash (decrease)/increase	(64%)	121%

Risks and uncertainties

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Group's performance and could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historic results. The Board monitors risks on an on-going basis and implements appropriate procedures and processes to try and mitigate the adverse consequences of such risks.

The business faces three principal risks:-

- the volatility of international markets, particularly in the Far East;
- the exposure to international currency fluctuations; and
- the uncertainty surrounding investments in China.

Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

This statutory strategic report was approved by the board of directors and was signed on their behalf by:

David Buchler
Chairman
30 May 2018

Report of the Directors

The directors present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Please refer to the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 3 for the activities and likely future developments of the company and a discussion of the risks and uncertainties.

Results and dividends

The Group recorded a loss after tax of £1.0 million (2016: £0.7m).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

Directors

The following directors have held office during the year:

David Buchler
Paul Bobroff
Li Jiawei (resigned 9 April 2018)

Brief biographies of each of the Directors appear on page 9.

Substantial shareholdings

At 31 December 2017 the following interests exceed a 3% interest in the issued share capital of the Company. See table below.

Name of holder	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Richpoint Group Overseas Limited	391,281,306	66.63
Laurent Tschopp Fiscalité et Conseils SA as trustee of the London Asia Capital plc Employee Benefit Trust	88,706,852	15.10

Directors' confirmation

Each of the persons who are directors at the date of the approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

The directors' report was approved by the board of directors and was signed on their behalf by:

Paul Bobroff

Managing Director

30 May 2018

Company Number: 03784771

Directors Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and applicable law. The financial statements must, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, present fairly the financial position and performance of the company; such references in the UK Companies Act 2006 to such financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation. Under company law directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditors' Report

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of London Asia Capital plc

Disclaimer of opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of London Asia Capital plc (the "parent company") and its subsidiaries (the "group") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Performance, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the company. Because of the significance of the matter described in the basis of disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

The directors' valuation of the company's unlisted investment, as set out in note 13 to the financial statements, is based on financial information provided by the investee company. We have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide reasonable assurance over the valuation of the company's unlisted investment.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Because of the significance of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have been unable to form an opinion, whether based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Solely, in respect of the limitation on our work referred to above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the company's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and to issue an auditor's report.

However, because of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRS's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mark Ayres,

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Moore Stephens LLP,
Statutory Auditor

150 Aldersgate Street
London
EC1A 4AB

Dated 31 May 2018

Directors' Background, Directors and Advisers

David Buchler – aged 66

David is a Chartered Accountant and has some 36 years of experience in the field of corporate turnaround. He was a partner at Arthur Andersen prior to becoming a founding partner of Buchler Phillips, the UK's leading financial recovery and restructuring specialist, which was acquired by the Kroll Inc. Company in 1999, the world's leading risk mitigation firm. Until 2003, he was Chairman of Kroll for Europe and Africa. He is a former President of R3, the association of business recovery and turnaround professionals, as well as a member of the Institute for Turnaround, Treasurer of INSOL International, Trustee of Syracuse University and until 2006, Vice-Chairman of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. He has been a Director of a number of public companies and is currently a Director of the English National Opera.

Paul Bobroff – aged 66

Paul has over 30 years' experience of managing businesses. He was Managing Director of Markheath PLC for 20 years having founded the company and then taking it public where it specialised in property and corporate investment. He was also Chairman of Tottenham Hotspur PLC for 7 years during which time the Club became the first football club to float on the Stock Exchange.

He has been Managing Director of a diversified investment group for many years and since 2013 has been an integral member of the management of London Asia Capital PLC with particular involvement in the realisation of assets and the recovery of funds.

Li Jiawei – aged 38

Li Jiawei is a qualified PRC lawyer. She has more than ten years of experience in the legal field, in particular the legal practices in respect of investment, M&A and financing. She is the general counsel of Sunshine Kaidi New Energy Group Co., Ltd which is one of the leading renewable energy companies in China with total assets valued more than 40 billion RMB. She has also been the director of four North American subsidiaries of Kaidi group.

Directors

David Buchler (Executive Chairman)

Paul Bobroff (Managing Director)

Li Jiawei (Non-Executive Director) Resigned 9 April 2018

Company Registration Number

03784771

Secretary and Registered Office

David Fordham
6 Grosvenor Street
London W1K 4PZ

Registrars

London Asia Capital plc
6 Grosvenor Street
London W1K 4PZ

Directors' Background, Directors and Advisers (continued)

Auditors

Moore Stephens LLP
150 Aldersgate Street
London EC1A 4AB

Principal Bankers

HSBC Bank
Poultry & Princes Street Branch
27-32 Poultry
London EC2P 2BX

Consolidated Statements of Financial Performance

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Revenue	3	4	–
Administrative expenses		(1,457)	(1,157)
Professional fees		(842)	(483)
Operating loss		(2,295)	(1,640)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments		680	680
Litigation recovery income		752	–
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains		(92)	254
Loss before taxation	5	(955)	(706)
Taxation	6	–	–
Loss for the year		(955)	(706)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(923)	(711)
Non-controlling interest		(32)	5
		(955)	(706)
Earnings per share	10	Pence	Pence
Basic		(0.16)	(0.28)
Diluted		(0.16)	(0.28)

All amounts are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Losses for the year	(923)	(711)
Those that are recyclable net of tax:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	5	281
Total comprehensive losses for year attributable to shareholders	(918)	(430)

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000 Group	2016 £'000 Group	2017 £'000 Company	2016 £'000 Company
Property, plant and equipment	11	22	27	22	27
Investment in subsidiaries	12	–	–	84	84
Investments	13	14,960	14,280	14,960	14,280
Trade and other receivables	14	1,872	1,778	1,979	1,895
Cash and cash equivalents		3,180	8,793	3,180	8,793
		20,034	24,878	20,225	25,079
Trade and other payables	14	(303)	(4,196)	(3,673)	(8,187)
		19,731	20,682	16,552	16,892
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	16	18,630	18,630	18,630	18,630
Share premium account	16	21,330	21,330	21,330	21,330
Capital redemption reserve	16	10,828	10,828	10,828	10,828
Translation reserve	17	827	822	–	–
Retained loss	18	(31,993)	(31,070)	(34,236)	(33,896)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		19,622	20,540	16,552	16,892
Non-controlling interest		109	142	–	–
		19,731	20,682	16,552	16,892

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 30 May 2018.

David Buchler
Director

Paul Bobroff
Director

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and Company Statements of Cash Flows

as at 31 December 2017

	Note	Group 2017 £'000	Group 2016 £'000	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(1,384)	(1,031)	(1,384)	(1,031)
Investing activities					
Loan provided to Employee Benefit Trust		(225)	(867)	(225)	(867)
Payment to Zhongying		(4,000)	–	(4,000)	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4)	(32)	(4)	(32)
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,229)	(899)	(4,229)	(899)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of share capital		–	6,921	–	6,921
Costs of issuing share capital		–	(184)	–	(184)
Net cash from financing activities		–	6,737	–	6,737
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,613)	4,807	(5,613)	4,807
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		8,793	3,986	8,793	3,986
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,180	8,793	3,180	8,793

Costs of £234,000 payable to the providers of legal services relating to the issue of the new share capital in 2016 were netted off against the proceeds of the issue of the new share capital.

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31 December 2017

	Share Capital £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Share Premium Account £'000	Translation Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	11,475	10,828	21,330	541	(29,941)	14,233
Issue of share capital	7,155	–	–	–	(418)	6,737
Total comprehensive loss for 2016	–	–	–	281	(711)	(430)
Balance at 31 December 2016	18,630	10,828	21,330	822	(31,070)	20,540
Total comprehensive loss for 2017	–	–	–	5	(923)	(918)
Balance at 31 December 2017	18,630	10,828	21,330	827	(31,993)	19,622

The notes on pages 16 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Note 1 General information

London Asia Capital plc is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on page 9. The nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 3. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand.

At the date of the statement of financial position the following Standards and Interpretations, which are applicable to the Group, were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The standard makes substantial changes to the measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. There will only be three categories of financial assets whereby financial assets are recognised at either fair value through profit and loss, fair value through other comprehensive income or measured at amortised cost. On adoption of the standard, the Group will have to re-determine the classification of its financial assets based on the business model for each category of financial asset. This is not considered likely to give rise to any significant adjustments other than the re-categorisation.

The principal change to the measurement of financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income is that impairments will be recognised on an expected loss basis compared to the current incurred loss approach. As such, where there are expected to be credit losses these are recognised in profit or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the carrying amount of the asset is reduced for the loss allowance. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Most financial liabilities will continue to be carried at amortised cost, however, some financial liabilities will be required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, for example derivative financial instruments.

The standard is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Property, plant and equipment

Computer equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of the asset less residual value over the useful economic life, taken to be three years from the date of purchase.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination (see below) and their share of changes in equity since

the date of the combination. Losses applicable to them in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated to non-controlling interests.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date where a purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at cost, net of transaction costs except for those financial assets classified as assets at fair value through profit and loss which are initially measured at fair value.

Investments are classified as assets at fair value through profit and loss and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in net profit or loss for the period.

If the market for a financial asset is not active, or the asset is an unlisted security, fair values are established by using valuation techniques, discounted cash flow analysis and the valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and comprises dividends and interest received on investments (all net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes) and are accounted for on a receivables basis.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the income statement.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiary undertakings are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign equity investments are taken to reserves except to the extent that they are offset by corresponding differences arising on the translation of related borrowings.

Taxation

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) 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 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 to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group's statement of financial performance when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured on initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial liabilities and equity

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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those assets at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For loans and receivables the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Note 3 Revenue

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest received	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Note 4 Business and geographical segments

For management purposes, the Group is currently organised as one operating division – investment activities.

The Board of directors review the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance and allocated resources. Operating segments have been identified by location of principal assets (in £'000):

Year ended 31 December 2017

	China	Mauritius	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Total
Revenue	–	–	–	4	4
Assets by location of asset	14,960	2	–	5,072	20,034
Liabilities by location of liability	–	4	–	299	303

Year ended 31 December 2016

	China	Mauritius	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Total
Revenue	–	–	–	–	–
Assets by location of asset	14,280	2	110	10,486	24,878
Liabilities by location of liability	4,000	9	–	187	4,196

Note 5 Loss before taxation

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Loss before taxation has been arrived at after charging:		
Net foreign exchange losses	(92)	254
Auditors' remuneration – audit	20	25
Auditors' remuneration – tax compliance	5	5

Note 6 Taxation

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current tax charge	–	–
Current tax reconciliation		
Losses before taxation	(955)	(706)
Current tax at 19.25% (2016: 20%)	(184)	(141)
Other disallowed items	(45)	13
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	1	(5)
Results of subsidiaries not subject to taxation at 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	118	(71)
Tax losses utilised in the period	(311)	(73)
Tax losses carried forward	421	277
Current tax charge	-	-

The Group has not recognised a UK deferred tax assets of £1,653,000 (2016: £1,641,000) in respect of losses on the grounds that recoverability of the assets is considered uncertain in the foreseeable future based on expected profitability.

Note 7 Staff costs

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries (including directors' emoluments)	828	645
Loss of office	–	5
Pension contribution	12	2
Social security costs	105	75
Total staff costs	945	727

Staff costs include the following emoluments in respect of the qualifying service of directors of the company:

Directors' emoluments	639	486
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The highest paid director received emoluments of £360,000 (2016: £229,000).

There is no pension contribution included within Directors' emoluments (2016: £nil).

Directors' emoluments include £nil (2016: £5,000) relating to compensation for loss of office for one director.

Employees	2017	2016
	Number	Number
The average number of persons employed by the Group, including directors, during the year was:	7	6

The Directors are of the opinion that the key management of the Group comprises the Board of Directors who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

Note 8 Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not shown here.

The Company paid office rental costs of £130,000 (2016: £75,000) to Parkstone Capital Limited, a company where D. Buchler and P Bobroff are both directors.

The Company paid office support and IT services of £41,000 (2016: £46,000) to Parkstone Capital Limited during the year.

The company paid £327,000 (2016: £nil) to DB Consultants Limited, a company where D. Buchler is a shareholder, for professional services in connection with litigation recovery settlement and realisation of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Note 9 Holding company results

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 from presenting its own income statement. Net loss after taxation amounted to £340,000 (2016: £1,061,000) has been included in the financial statements of the holding company.

Note 10 Earnings per share

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Earnings		
Loss for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share being net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	(923)	(711)
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	587,213,731	252,964,657
Earnings per share		
Basic (pence)	(0.16)	(0.28)
Diluted (pence)	(0.16)	(0.28)

Note 11 Tangible fixed assets

	Group and Company £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	1
Additions	32
At 31 December 2016	33
Additions	4
At 31 December 2017	37
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	–
Additions	6
At 31 December 2016	6
Additions	9
At 31 December 2017	15
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	27
At 31 December 2017	22

Note 12 Investment in subsidiaries

The principal subsidiaries comprise:

Name	Place of incorporation	Method used to account for investments	Proportion of voting power and ownership interest
London Asia Capital (S) Pte Ltd	Singapore	Consolidation	100%
London Asia Investments Limited	Hong Kong	Consolidation	80%
London Asia Capital Limited	Mauritius	Consolidation	90%
Huang He Securities Limited	Hong Kong	Consolidation	99.70%
London Asia Limited	Hong Kong	Consolidation	99.998%

Analysis of movement during the year:

	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Balance at beginning and end of year	84	84

Note 13 Investments

	Group 2017 £'000	Group 2016 £'000	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Analysis of movement during the year:				
Opening balance	14,280	13,600	14,280	13,600
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	680	680	680	680
Balance at the end of year	14,960	14,280	14,960	14,280

Unquoted Investments

Every unquoted investment held by the Group has been stated at nil value as at 31 December 2017 other than the investment in:

Zhongying Changjiang International New Energy Investment Co. Ltd ("Zhongying"), located in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China was established in 2005 under the terms of a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") between Wuhan Kaidi Investment Holdings ("Kaidi") and others. It has a range of investments from property, coal mines and other investments in China.

In November 2016, a settlement agreement was entered into between Zhongying and the Company in which £4,000,000 was agreed as the full and final settlement of all amounts due, including 30 million RMB outstanding share subscription and any related interest due. The £4,000,000 was paid in full to Zhongying on 24 April 2017.

In order to be compliant with IFRSs, the investment in Zhongying has been stated at fair value at the reporting date. The Directors have taken advice in arriving at a formula for fair value which is £14,960,000 (2016: £14,280,000) giving rise to an unrealised gain on revaluation of investment of £680,000 (2016: £680,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The Fair Value for the investment in Zhongying has been determined as follows:

The Zhongying JVA expires in 2035 at which time it is agreed that the net assets of the company will be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their equity interest, namely 20% for LAC.

Directors believe that the Fair Value of Zhongying should reflect LAC's share of the net assets of £135,800,000, per the most recent financial information (being 31 December 2014); less a discount.

A 45.0% discount factor (2016: 47.5%) is considered to be applicable to the net asset value of Zhongying for the year to 31 December 2017. The discount factor applied is due to:

- There being no current yield from the investment; and
- Caution in presuming that there is a market for the shares.

	£'000
Fair value for Zhongying shareholding at 1 January 2017	14,280
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	680
Fair Value for Zhongying shareholding at 31 December 2017	14,960

Note 14 Trade and other receivables

	Group 2017 £'000	Group 2016 £'000	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Other debtors	1,872	1,778	1,872	1,774
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	-	-	107	121
	<u>1,872</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>1,979</u>	<u>1,895</u>

Included within other debtors is a loan provided to the London Asia Capital plc Employee Benefit Trust of £1,777,000 (2016: £1,552,000) set up for the purpose of acquiring shares in the company. The loan has an expiry date of 30 October 2020, is unsecured and is interest free.

The amounts due from subsidiary companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 15 Trade and other payables

	Group 2017 £'000	Group 2016 £'000	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	-	-	3,225	3,845
Accruals and deferred income	258	149	252	144
Other taxation and social security	45	47	45	47
Other creditors	-	4,000	151	4,151
	<u>303</u>	<u>4,196</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>8,187</u>

Included within other creditors in 2016 is an amount of £1,000,000 which represents the liability relating to the Zhongying Settlement Agreement. Note 13 contains further details.

The amounts due to subsidiary companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 16 Share capital and share premium

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Allotted and issued:		
229,508,582 Ordinary shares of 5p each (2016: 229,508,582)	11,475	11,475
357,705,149 Ordinary B shares of 2p each (2016: 357,705,149)	7,155	7,155
	18,630	18,630
Share premium	21,330	21,330
Shares gifted back and cancelled in 2009	10,828	10,828

Note 17 Translation reserve

	Group	Group
	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Balance at beginning of year	822	541
Current year movement	5	281
Balance at end of year	827	822

Note 18 Retained loss

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at beginning of year	(31,070)	(29,941)	(33,896)	(32,417)
Costs of issuing new shares	-	(418)	-	(418)
Net loss	(923)	(711)	(340)	(1,061)
Balance at end of year	(31,993)	(31,070)	(34,236)	(33,896)

Note 19 Financial Instruments

The objective of the Company's policies is to manage the Company's financial risk, secure cost effective funding for the Company's operations and to minimise the adverse effects of fluctuations in the financial markets on the value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, on reported profitability and on the cash flows of the Company.

At 31 December 2017, the Company's financial instruments primarily comprise investments and cash and cash equivalents. Throughout the period under review, the Company has not traded in any other financial instruments. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit Risk

The risk of financial loss due to counterparty's failure to honour its obligations arises principally in connection with the investment of surplus cash.

Concentration of credit risk exists to the extent that at 31 December 2017, current account and short term deposits were held with two financial institutions, HSBC and Metrobank.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk, as it has no borrowings and limited interest received on its cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Sensitivity analysis

The following analyses illustrate the effect that specific changes could have had on our results in the 2017 financial year. This analysis is for illustrative purposes only, as in practice market rates rarely change in isolation. Actual results in the future may differ materially from these results due to developments in the global financial markets which may cause fluctuations in interest and exchange rates to vary from the hypothetical amounts disclosed in the following table, which therefore should not be considered a projection of likely future events and losses.

Foreign currency risk

Group companies have their local currency as their functional currency. The Group policy has the objective of reducing exposure to revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities. Under the policy, material outstanding foreign currency balances arising from transactions in currencies other than a company's functional currency are not hedged but foreign currency exposure is monitored regularly by the Board.

Unlisted investments and corresponding liabilities have not been included due to documented uncertainties with the groups' principal investment.

Year ended 31 December 2017

	Singapore \$'000		US \$'000	
Net foreign currency monetary assets	1,245		1,329	
	Weakening of GBP		Strengthening of GBP	
	10%	20%	10%	20%
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Impact on equity gain/(loss)				
Singapore \$	69	138	(69)	(138)
US\$	98	197	(98)	(197)
Total	<u>167</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>(167)</u>	<u>(335)</u>

Financial Instruments hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments as at 31 December 2017 that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial instruments at 31 December 2017				
Investments	–	–	14,960	14,960
Financial instruments at 31 December 2016				
Investments	–	–	14,280	14,280

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its financial liabilities.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns to shareholders; and
- to enable the Company to respond quickly to changes in market conditions and to take advantage of opportunities.

Note 20 Notes to the cash flow statement

	Group 2017 £'000	Group 2016 £'000	Company 2017 £'000	Company 2016 £'000
Loss for the year	(955)	(706)	(340)	(1,061)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation charge	9	6	9	6
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments	(680)	(680)	(680)	(680)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(1,626)	(1,380)	(1,011)	(1,735)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	131	(50)	130	80
Foreign exchange	4	281	(482)	632
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	107	118	(21)	(8)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,384)	(1,031)	(1,384)	(1,031)

Note 21 Legal proceedings, recoveries and disputes

1. London Asia Capital plc

Since 2010 London Asia Capital plc has pursued an action against a former director of the company, Mr Simon Littlewood, and his wife, Josee Lai, in the High Court of Hong Kong. The claim arose from the share swaps in 2007. In those share swaps London Asia Capital Land Limited was issued with 21,505,376 ordinary shares of London Asia Capital plc at 12p each, in return for a 60% shareholding in London Asia Capital Land Limited. Simon Littlewood and Josee Lai failed to arrange the issue of that 60% shareholding as consideration, and failed to pay London Asia Capital Land Limited the premium of approximately £3,870,471 which was claimed. In early 2017 as part of an overall settlement with the company this action was terminated on terms which included the surrender of shares owned by Mr Littlewood in the company together with a cash payment.

2. London Asia Limited ("LAL")

Since 2010 the company has pursued claim in the High Court of Hong Kong for unpaid share premium against Mr Koo Kok Wai, a former director, who subscribed for shares in LAL in August 2007. The defendant applied for 119,999 shares in the company for consideration of HK\$1 per share

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

paid-up and HK\$499 as unpaid share. The directors have called for the unpaid share capital but the defendant has failed to pay the total sum of HK\$59,879,501 (approximately £5,163,012) plus interest at a rate of 15 per cent per annum.

In early 2017 as part of an overall settlement with the company this action was terminated on terms which included the surrender of shares in the company together with a cash payment.

3. London Asia Capital (S) Pte Limited

Since the provision of accounting information it has become clear that former directors, Simon Littlewood and Victor Ng, were party to the unauthorised withdrawal of SGD3.5m between 2005 and 2007. A detailed review of the circumstances surrounding this withdrawal and its subsequent accounting treatment resulted in legal proceedings being commenced by London Asia Capital (S) Pte in Singapore against Toby Parker, Victor Ng and Simon Littlewood. In early 2017, as part of an overall settlement with the Company, the actions against Mr Littlewood and Mr Ng were terminated on terms which included the surrender of shares in the Company together with a cash payment. The proceedings against Mr Parker continued in 2017 and culminated in a hearing in the Singapore High Court. At that time, a settlement was concluded with Mr Parker which resulted in a satisfactory financial outcome for the Company.

4. MyEg Services Berhad Dividends

Following the disposal of our shares in MyEg Services Berhad it became apparent that dividends had been paid to the custodians of our shares for the previous 7 years. These dividends were improperly retained by the custodians. Our lawyers are pursuing the recovery of these funds through the authorities in Malaysia. The Solicitors Disciplinary Authorities in Malaysia are carrying out an investigation into the past conduct of the custodians of our shares. Following the convening of a hearing by the Solicitors' Disciplinary Authority earlier this year, the terms of a financial settlement have been agreed in principle.

5. Nourican \$5,000,000 loan

The Company loaned Nourican Adriatic DOO US\$ 5m in 2005. Following investigation and legal advice it is our view that this was a fraud perpetrated on the Company. It is clear that the loan proceeds were not used for their intended purpose, did not go into proper escrow with Raiffessenbank, were not repaid and have disappeared. Following the Company making a criminal complaint to the Croatian authorities, a meeting was held with the Croatian police in order to assist the Company in the recovery of the funds. Further action continues to be taken to enhance the prospect of recovery.

