

Energiser Investments PLC

Annual Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2015



Board of Directors and advisers

Non-executive Chairman

Stephen Wicks

Executive Director

Nishith Malde

Non-executive Director

Dominic White

Company registration number

00298654

Registered office

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Email

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Website

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Secretary

Nishith Malde

Bankers

Barclays Bank

Barclays Corporate

Fourth Floor

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Forbury Road

Reading RG1 1AX

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

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Sheffield

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Nominated adviser and broker

Cairn Financial Advisors LLP

61 Cheapside

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Registrars

Neville Registrars Ltd

Neville House

18 Laurel Lane

Halesowen B63 3DA

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Chairman's statement

Introduction

I am delighted to report on the Group's performance for the year ended 31 December 2015.

As part of our strategy to focus on the property sector, I would like to welcome Dominic White to the Board as a Non-executive Director. Dominic has an extensive background in the real estate sector with previous experience at Cordea Savills as head of Portfolio Management where he grew the Italian business from a start-up to more than €3bn, prior to which he was with Henderson Global Investors.

Results

The gross rental income from the Wellingborough portfolio of 20 residential properties was £154,000 (2014: £148,000), an increase of 4% over the previous year. The net rental income, after relevant operating costs, was £121,000 (2014: £112,000). Administrative expenses remained the same at £50,000 (2014: £50,000). Finance costs have risen to £358,000 (2014: £322,000) due to the interest accrued on additional funding for the development at Highfield Chase in Kingswood Park, Surrey. The loss before and after taxation was £167,000 (2014: £147,000) with a loss per share of 0.38p (2014: 0.34p).

Net assets have reduced to £419,000 (2014: £598,000) primarily due to the effect of construction and sales delays on the fair value of our investment in the project at Highfield Chase. This results in a net asset value per share of 0.96p (2014: 1.37p). Net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Group by the number of ordinary shares in existence at the balance sheet date.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Operations

All 20 properties in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire are currently let and will continue to be let on short-term tenancies.

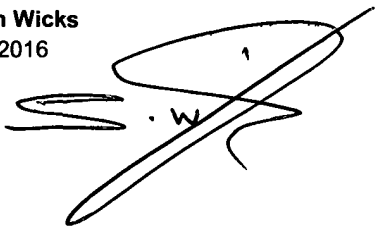
Our investment in the development of 12 residential properties in Kingswood Park, Surrey by a housebuilder is behind programme. Construction has now been completed and nine of the properties have been sold and legally completed. A further two properties have been reserved and we are expecting all the units to be sold and legally completed in the near future. The senior debt provided by Coutts & Co has been repaid in full. Our investment in the project was by way of mezzanine funding to the housebuilder. The Group is expecting to receive its priority return of £785,000, against which it will incur the agreed coupon of 10% per annum to investors that provided the funding to Energiser.

The Group has continued to fully provide against its investment in EiRx Therapeutics plc, which was placed in creditors' voluntary liquidation.

Outlook

The Group's strategy is to focus on and engage in opportunities within the real estate sector, and with the new appointment to the Board it expects to build shareholders' funds over the next few years.

Stephen Wicks
23 May 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Wicks', with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.

Directors

Stephen Wicks

Non-executive Chairman

has worked in the construction and housebuilding sector all of his working life and has extensive knowledge of local and national planning policies on both greenfield and brownfield sites. He is currently the CEO of Inland Homes plc, having founded the company in June 2005. Prior to this, Mr Wicks was the founding shareholder and chief executive of Country & Metropolitan plc, which floated on the main market of the London Stock Exchange in December 1999 with a market capitalisation of £6.9m. He directed the growth of Country & Metropolitan plc until its disposal in April 2005 to Gladedale Holdings plc for approximately £72m.

Nishith Malde

Director

qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1985 with KPMG and specialised in advising owner - managed businesses. He left KPMG in 1989 to set up a consultancy firm which later merged with an audit practice where he was the partner responsible for the affairs of Country & Metropolitan plc. Mr Malde joined Country & Metropolitan plc as finance director and company secretary in November 1998. He was actively involved in the preparation for the flotation of Country & Metropolitan plc in December 1999 and its further development (which included acquisitions and disposals) until it was acquired by Gladedale Holdings plc in April 2005. He is also a founding shareholder and finance director of Inland Homes plc which floated onto AIM in April 2007.

Dominic White

Director

is a member of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts and is a Chartered Surveyor who has more than 20 years' experience in the investment sector working in private equity, real estate investment fund management and real estate advisory businesses in both the private and listed markets. During his career he has held senior investment positions at international institutions such as Security Capital European Realty Private Equity, Henderson Global Investors and Cordea Savills Investment Management and was CEO and non-executive director of UK resident AIM-listed vehicles such as Limitless Earth plc. In 2007 Dominic founded his own advisory business, White Amba Ltd, and a private investment partnership, White Amba Investments LLP.

Group strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors present their Strategic Report on the Group for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Review of the business

The Company is registered as a Public Limited Company (plc). The Company's shares of 0.1p each are listed on AIM, part of the London Stock Exchange.

The Group invests in quoted and unquoted companies to achieve capital growth. The Group also holds investment properties whereby the properties are held with rental income arising from short-term lets. It also provides mezzanine finance to housebuilders.

Results and performance

The results of the Group for the year, as set out on pages 10 to 29, show a loss on ordinary activities before and after taxation of £167,000 (2014: £147,000). The shareholders' funds for the Group total £419,000 (2014: £598,000).

The performance of the rental investment during 2015 was similar to that of 2014, with almost 100% occupancy on the rental properties. The Group has provided £3.3m (2014: £2.7m) towards the development of 12 units in Surrey and it is entitled to receive 50% of the net profit of the development, including a priority return of £785,000, subject to the development making sufficient profit. The majority of the funding has been procured from investors at a cost of 10% per annum.

Business environment

The property market in the United Kingdom has continued to recover over the past year, albeit at a slower rate than previously. This continued recovery has contributed to the increase in the value of the Wellingborough property portfolio.

Strategy

Due to the continued recovery of the housing market and the anticipated success of the 12 unit development in Surrey, the Group will continue to seek out opportunities on real estate projects where healthy returns can be generated for shareholders.

The Group continues to let the Wellingborough properties on short-term tenancies.

Key performance indicators ('KPIs')

The Group's KPIs are the return on project investment and the net assets position of the Group including net assets per share. These indicators are monitored by the Board and the details of performance against these are given below.

	2015	2014
Return on project investment	£121,000	£112,000
Net assets	£419,000	£598,000
Net assets per ordinary share	0.96p	1.37p

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the nature of the Group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The Directors have set out below the principal risks facing the business. Where possible, processes are in place to monitor and mitigate such risks. The Group operates a system of internal control and risk management in order to provide assurance that the Board is managing risk whilst achieving its business objectives. No system can fully eliminate risk and, therefore, the understanding of operational risk is central to the management process.

To enable shareholders to appreciate what the business considers are the main operational risks, they are briefly outlined below:

	Risk	Potential impact	Strategy
Housing market	A fall in the housing market in the regions in which the Group operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inability to realise maximum value in a timely fashionAdverse effect on the timing of sales	The Group seeks to ensure that funding provided to housebuilders is for developments in areas that are likely to be least affected by a decline in the housing market
Rental market	A decrease in demand for rental properties	Detrimental effect on the Group's ability to cover administration and debt servicing costs	The Group seeks to ensure that tenants are satisfied with their property to encourage tenancy renewals and employs a reputable manager to deal with any issues and to let the properties
Interest rates	Significant upward changes in interest rates	Increased borrowing costs and a detrimental effect on profit	The Group mitigates any adverse exposure to interest rate changes by controlling its gearing

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's policy in respect of financial instruments and risk profile is set out in the Directors' Report on page 7 and in Note 18 of the accounts.

Future developments

In the coming year we expect to realise the profit share related to the mezzanine funding provided to a housebuilder for the 12 unit development in Kingswood Park, Surrey. The Group also intends to participate in other real estate projects and is actively looking for opportunities.

The Group will continue to rent out the Wellingborough properties on short-term tenancies.

By order of the Board

Nishith Malde
Company Secretary
23 May 2016



Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report, together with the financial statements of the Group and Company, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Group is as an investment company investing in quoted and unquoted companies to achieve capital growth. The Group also holds investment properties, acquired by way of its principal activity, and is investing in residential property development projects.

Future developments

The intended activity of the Group is disclosed in the Strategic Report.

Corporate governance and compliance

The Company is listed on AIM and, accordingly, compliance with the revised UK Corporate Governance Code is not mandatory. However, the Company recognises this represents good practice and is committed to applying aspects of corporate governance where considered relevant by the directors to a company of this size and nature. The Board is accountable to the Company's shareholders for good corporate governance. This report and the Remuneration Report describe how the Company applies the provisions of good corporate governance.

Directors

The Company supports the concept of effective Board leadership and control of the Company. The Board is responsible for approving Company policy and strategy. All Directors have access to advice from the Company Secretary and independent professionals at the Company's expense. All Directors are subject to re-election every three years and at the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) after appointment.

The Board members are listed on page 1.

Relations with shareholders

The Company values the views of its shareholders and recognises their interest in the Company's strategy and performance, Board membership and quality of management. It therefore encourages shareholders to offer their views.

The AGM provides an opportunity for shareholders, particularly private investors, to question the Board on issues arising.

The notice convening the AGM is the notice of the meeting sent to shareholders with this report. A separate motion will be put to the meeting on each substantial issue.

Accountability and audit

The Board endeavours to present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's position and prospects in all reports as well as in the information required to be presented by statutory requirements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, the Directors having considered the cash forecasts for the next twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. In doing so they have given due regard to the risks and uncertainties affecting the business as set out in the Directors' Report, the liquidity risk disclosed in Note 18, financial support provided by S D Wicks, who has undertaken to meet the cash needs of the Group if required, and the repayment of other loans as referred to in Note 12. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the funds available to the Group are sufficient to meet the requirements indicated by those forecasts.

Internal control

The Board is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets, and for reviewing its effectiveness. Such a system is designed to manage, but not eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. There are inherent limitations in any control system and, accordingly, even the most effective systems can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Assessment of business risk

The Board regularly reviews operating and strategic risks.

The Group's operating procedures include a system for reporting financial and non-financial information to the Board including:

- reports from management with a review of the business at each Board meeting, focusing on any new decisions/risks arising;
- reports on the performance of investments;
- reports on selection criteria of new investments; and
- consideration of reports prepared by third parties.

Control procedures

Operational procedures have been developed for each of the Group's operating businesses that embody key controls over relevant areas. The implications of changes in law and regulations are taken into account by the Group.

The Board has considered the need for an internal audit function but has decided that this is not justified at present given the size of the Group. However, it will keep the decision under review on an annual basis at least.

Appointment of Directors

The Board deals with all matters relating to the appointment of Directors including determining the specification, identifying suitable candidates and selection of the appointee. No separate Nominations Committee has been formed.

Throughout the year the Articles of Association have required each Director to seek re-election after no more than three years in office. Therefore, the Board considers it inappropriate that Non-executive Directors be appointed for a fixed term as recommended by the Code.

Policy for paying creditors

The Company's policy is to pay creditors in accordance with agreements reached with creditors. Trade creditors at the year end amount to 92 days (2014: 83 days) of average supplies.

Significant shareholdings

According to the Company's register of substantial shareholdings at 20 May 2016 the following had notified the Company of their interest in 3% or more of the Company's issued ordinary share capital, other than the Directors discussed below:

	Number of shares	%
M Wheeler	3,581,755	8.2
H Cramer	3,419,488	7.8
Estate of W J Weston (deceased)	3,175,000	7.3

Directors and secretary

Dominic White, who was appointed since the last AGM, and Nishith Malde will retire in accordance with the Articles of Association and, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

Those Directors who held office during the year and their interests in shares of the Company which include beneficial and family interests, are shown below:

	As at 31 December 2015 ordinary shares of 0.1p	As at 31 December 2014 ordinary shares of 0.1p
S D Wicks	23,558,855	23,558,855
N Malde	5,935,646	5,935,646

The Directors had no other interests in the shares of the Company.

Nishith Malde and Dominic White have notice periods of six months. Details of Directors' remuneration are shown in the Remuneration Report on page 29.

Taxation status

The close company provisions of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 do not apply to the Company.

Principal financial risks and uncertainties

The Group's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations and derivative instruments. The Group is exposed to market risk through the use of financial instruments and specifically to liquidity risk, market price risk and credit risk, which result from the Group's operating activities.

The Board's policy for managing these risks is summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The Group makes investments for the long-term. Accordingly, the Group rarely trades investments in the short-term. Whilst the Group has no listed investments at present, historically these have been sold to meet the Group's funding requirements. However, the market in small capitalised companies can be illiquid. The Group also has a number of residential properties which can be sold. Accordingly, the Directors monitor the market and make disposals as appropriate. Any unlisted investments in the portfolio are normally subject to greater liquidity risk. This risk is taken into account by the Directors when arriving at the valuation of these assets.

Credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the balance sheet date.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of carrying amount of equity, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the Statement of Financial Position. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 prepared consolidated and Parent Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Parent Company and Group for that period. 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 applicable IFRS or UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company and Group 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 Parent Company and Group 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.

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Director is aware there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young have been appointed as auditor for the ensuing year in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Nishith Malde

Company Secretary
23 May 2016



Independent auditor's report

to the members of Energiser Investments plc on the Group financial statements

We have audited the Group and Company financial statements of Energiser Investments plc for the year ended 31 December 2015 (the "financial statements") which comprise the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and Company Statement of Financial Position, the Group and Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group and Company Statement of Cash Flows, together with the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the Company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic and Directors' Reports for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Andrew Hulse

Senior Statutory Auditor

UHY Hacker Young

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Sheffield

23 May 2016

Group statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue arising in the course of ordinary activities		154	148
Cost of sales		(34)	(8)
Gross profit		120	140
Administrative expenses		(50)	(50)
Revaluation of investment properties		102	76
Operating profit	2	172	166
Finance costs	3	(358)	(322)
Finance income	3	19	9
Loss before taxation		(167)	(147)
Taxation	5	—	—
Loss for the year attributable to shareholders of the Group		(167)	(147)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	10	(16)	684
Related deferred taxation	13	4	(144)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(12)	540
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to shareholders of the Group		(179)	393
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted loss per share from total and continuing operations	6	(0.38)p	(0.34)p

Diluted loss per share is taken as equal to the basic loss per share as the Company's average share price during the period is lower than the exercise price of the share options and therefore the effect of including share options is anti-dilutive.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Group statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	8	2,844	2,742
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	7	—	1
		2,844	2,743
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	38	9
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	3,977	3,343
Cash and cash equivalents		218	13
		4,233	3,365
Total assets		7,077	6,108
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	866	564
Short-term borrowings	12	4,318	4,794
Deferred tax	13	140	144
		5,324	5,502
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	12	1,334	—
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	11	—	8
		1,334	8
Total liabilities		6,658	5,510
Net assets		419	598
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	2,312	2,312
Share premium account		5,747	5,747
Convertible loan		88	88
Merger reserve		1,012	1,012
Revaluation reserve		528	540
Retained earnings		(9,268)	(9,101)
Total equity		419	598

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2016.

Stephen Wicks
Chairman

Nishith Malde
Director

Company Number
00298654

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Company statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	7	—	1
		—	1
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	1,108	1,106
		1,108	1,106
Total assets		1,108	1,107
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	324	281
Short-term borrowings	12	803	762
Total liabilities		1,127	1,043
Net (liabilities)/assets		(19)	64
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	2,312	2,312
Share premium account		5,747	5,747
Convertible loan		88	88
Merger reserve		1,012	1,012
Revaluation reserve		420	420
Retained earnings		(9,598)	(9,515)
Total equity		(19)	64

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2016.

Stephen Wicks
Chairman

Nishith Malde
Director

Company Number
00298654

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Group statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Convertible loan £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2014	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	—	(8,954)	205
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	540	(147)	393
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	540	(9,101)	598
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(12)	(167)	(179)
Balance at 31 December 2015	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	528	(9,268)	419

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Company statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Convertible loan £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2014	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	420	(9,638)	(59)
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	123	123
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	420	(9,515)	64
Total comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(83)	(83)
Balance at 31 December 2015	2,312	5,747	88	1,012	420	(9,598)	(19)

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Group statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before and after taxation	(167)	(147)
Adjustments for:		
Fair value adjustment on financial liabilities recognised in profit or loss	(8)	(9)
Fair value adjustment on investment property	(102)	(76)
Interest expense	358	322
Interest income	(11)	—
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(13)	6
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	35	(60)
Net cash generated from operating activities	92	36
Cash flows from investing activities		
Mezzanine finance facility issued	(650)	(1,259)
Net cash used in investing activities	(650)	(1,259)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	2,064	1,323
Repayment of borrowings	(1,206)	(40)
Interest paid	(95)	(57)
Net cash generated from financing activities	763	1,226
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	205	3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	13	10
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	218	13

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Company statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before and after taxation	(83)	123
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	35	33
Increase in trade and other receivables	(1)	(200)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	8	(20)
Net cash used in operating activities	(41)	(64)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	41	61
Net cash generated from financing activities	41	61
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	—	3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	—	—

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Principal accounting policies

for the year ended 31 December 2015

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Group and Company financial statements are set out below.

Basis of accounting

Basis of preparation

The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as modified by the fair value of investment property and financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives). They have also been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out below and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and that are effective at 31 December 2015.

Energiser Investment plc's Parent Company financial statements were prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) until 31 December 2014. The Parent Company financial statements represent the first financial statements prepared under IFRS. The date of transition to IFRS was 1 January 2014. The comparative figures reflect accounting policies under IFRS. No separate note of the impact of the adoption of IFRS has been presented as there are no changes to the figures from those previously disclosed under United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the Group and the Company for the purposes of the preparation of these financial statements and the same accounting policies, presentations and methods of computation are followed in this set of financial statements as were applied in the previous set of audited financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, the Directors having considered the cash forecasts for the next twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. In doing so they have given due regard to the risks and uncertainties affecting the business as set out in the Directors' Report, the liquidity of investments and the liquidity risk disclosed in Note 18, financial support provided by S D Wicks, who has undertaken to meet the cash needs of the Group if required, and the repayment of other loans as referred to in Note 12. On this basis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the funds available to the Group are sufficient to meet the requirements indicated by those forecasts.

The Parent Company has taken advantage of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not included its own Profit and Loss Account in these financial statements. The Parent Company's loss for the year was £83,445.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the Company and all of its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 December 2015. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, the variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. The Group obtains and exercises control through voting rights.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are dealt with by the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition at fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities of the subsidiary, at the acquisition date, regardless of whether or not they were recorded in the financial statements of the subsidiary prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are included in the Group Statement of Financial Position at their fair values, which are also used as the basis for subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group accounting policies. Goodwill is stated after separating out identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill represents the excess of fair value of consideration transferred over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition.

Other income

Other income is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Group or Company for the sale of properties, excluding VAT and discounts, and dividend income from investments. Income from the sale of properties is recognised when the title passes. Dividends are recognised on receipt.

Revenue

Properties are leased out on operating leases. Rental income is recognised within revenue (excluding VAT) on a straight line basis over the lease and direct operating expenses are reported within cost of sales.

Interest

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method which calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocates the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

Taxation

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit/(loss) for the period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group or Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Group or Company are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity.

Investment property

Investment properties are valued using the fair value model whereby the properties are measured at fair value, which is the amount for which the property could be transferred between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or change in fair value of an investment property is immediately recognised in profit or loss. An investment property shall be derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

Financial assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories: loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables) and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which they were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated at every reporting date, at which point a choice of classification or accounting treatment is available.

All financial assets are recognised when the Group or Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets other than those categorised as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at fair value, and changes therein, other than impairment losses, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the revaluation reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise a mezzanine funding debtor.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables and certain other current assets are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value through impairment or reversal of impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

Provision against trade receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Group or Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of those receivables. The amount of the write down is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. An assessment for impairment is undertaken at least at each balance sheet date.

A financial asset is derecognised only where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or the financial asset is transferred and that transfer qualifies for derecognition. A financial asset is transferred if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset have been transferred or the Group or Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. A financial asset that is transferred qualifies for derecognition if the Group or Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or if the Group or Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership but does transfer control of that asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Group or Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are recorded initially at fair value, net of direct issue costs.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest related charges recognised as an expense in finance cost in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. When the obligation is extinguished by conversion to equity, a gain or loss is recognised in respect of the difference between the carrying value of the debt compared to the fair value of the shares issued.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Fair values are obtained from observable market prices or valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models. Generally, the best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (ie the fair value of the consideration given or received). All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are used for matching exposures on assets and liabilities. Where separate derivative instruments exist these are measured at fair value through profit or loss under IAS 39. The fair value liability is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, with the associated expense recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- **Share capital** represents the nominal value of equity shares;
- **Share premium** represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue;
- **Convertible loan** represents the equity element of a convertible loan which has now been settled;
- **Retained earnings** represents retained profits/(losses);
- **Merger reserve** represents the excess of the nominal value of shares issued in the acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking and the nominal value of the subsidiary undertaking's shares; and
- **Revaluation reserve** represents the excess of the current and probable future value of an asset over the recorded historic cost of that asset.

Leased assets

In accordance with IAS 17, the economic ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee if the lessee bears substantially all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased asset. The Group holds no such assets. All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

Segment reporting

In accordance with IFRS 8, information is disclosed to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Group engages. In identifying its operating segments, management differentiates between investment activities and rental of its freehold and leasehold properties. These segments are based on the information reported to the chief operating decision - maker. The rental segment utilises its freehold properties within investment property. The Group's result to date is substantially derived from investment activities.

Share-based employee remuneration

The Group operates equity-settled share-based remuneration plans for its employees. None of the Group's plans feature any options for a cash settlement.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable.

New IFRS standards and interpretations not yet adopted

- A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements: Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27)

- Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1) The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have a material impact on the Group or Company's result for the year or equity.

Critical judgements in applying the accounting policies

In the process of preparing the accounting policies, the Directors have applied critical judgements in adopting the going concern basis to the financial statements as more fully set out in the basis of preparation paragraph of these accounting policies.

The property development at Wellingborough was classified as inventory until 2013. This was considered appropriate as these properties were intended for sale in the ordinary course of business and the Company was actively marketing these for sale. During 2013 the Directors revised this judgement and the decision was taken to reclassify them as investment property within non-current assets. The same judgement has been applied in the 2015 accounts.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Fair value of loans

The fair value of other loans at initial recognition has been calculated in the absence of information for directly comparable instruments as no active market exists for such items. Accordingly, the inputs to the valuation techniques and specifically the market - related rate of interest rely on other sources of data including the Directors' knowledge of similar loans. The carrying value of other loans included in borrowings was £4.28m (2014: £3.59m). The subsequent measurement of loans is at amortised cost (Note 18).

Fair value of profit on mezzanine funding arrangement

The fair value of the mezzanine funding arrangement includes estimates as to the timing and value of future cash flows and the underlying profitability of the development. The estimates are formed based on information provided by the developer. The Directors' knowledge and experience in the sector means they are well placed to critically assess this information and to make conclusions as appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Income and segmental analysis

The Group generates income by way of profits or losses on investments. It also generates rental and other related income from letting properties and has provided a loan to a housebuilder under a mezzanine funding arrangement. These operating segments are monitored by the Executive Directors and strategic decisions are made on the basis of segment operating results. The segmental analysis of operations is as follows: **Segmental analysis by activity**

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Segment result		
Investment activities:		
Change in fair value of investments	(1)	—
Administrative expenses	(48)	(47)
	(49)	(47)
Rental activities:		
Net rental income	121	112
Administrative expenses	(2)	(3)
Release of cost accrual	—	28
Fair value adjustment on investment property	102	76
	221	213
Operating profit	172	166
Finance income	11	—
Finance costs	(358)	(322)
Fair value adjustment on interest rate swap	8	9
Loss before tax	(167)	(147)

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Segment assets		
Investment activities:		
Non-current assets	—	1
Current assets	3	1
	3	2
Rental activities:		
Current assets – other	253	21
Non-current assets – investment property	2,844	2,742
	3,097	2,763
Mezzanine funding arrangement:		
Current assets	3,977	3,343
	3,977	3,343
Total assets	7,077	6,108

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Segment liabilities		
Investment activities:		
Current liabilities	1,053	979
	1,053	979
Rental activities:		
Current liabilities	999	1,553
Non-current liabilities	1,334	8
	2,333	1,561
Mezzanine funding arrangement:		
Current liabilities – other loan and accrued interest	3,132	2,826
Current liabilities – deferred tax on fair value adjustment	140	144
	3,272	2,970
Total liabilities	6,658	5,510
Total assets less total liabilities	419	598

The activity of investments, rentals and mezzanine funding arose wholly in the United Kingdom.
No single customer accounts for more than 10% of revenue.

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Auditor's remuneration for:		
Audit services		
– audit of the Group's annual accounts	7	7
– audit of subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	4	4
Other services		
– taxation services	2	2

3. Finance costs and finance income

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Finance costs		
Short-term loans	348	322
Long-term loans	10	—
	358	322
Finance income		
Short-term loans	11	—
Fair value adjustment on interest rate swap derivative held at fair value through profit and loss	8	9
	19	9

4. Directors and employees

Staff costs during the year were as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Wages and salaries	1	2

The Directors and employees of the Group have waived £506,000 of remuneration as at 31 December 2015 (2014: £463,000), which includes £43,000 in respect of the current year. See Remuneration Report on page 29.

The average number of employees (including Directors) of the Group was:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Management of investments and properties	3	3

Further details of individual Directors' remuneration, pension fund and interests in the Company are shown in the table on page 29.

5. Income tax expense

There is no tax charge for either the current or prior years due to brought forward tax losses. The current tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20%. The differences are explained as follows:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(167)	(147)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	(34)	(32)
Effect of:		
Disallowable items	(21)	(18)
Addition of tax losses arising	55	50
Total tax charge	—	—

The Group has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £880,200 (2014: £887,000) as a result of losses carried forward of £4,401,000 (2014: £4,222,000).

6. Loss per ordinary share

The loss per ordinary share is based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year of 43,787,956 ordinary shares of 0.1p (2014: 43,787,956 ordinary shares of 0.1p) and the following figures:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(167)	(147)
Earnings per ordinary share	(0.38)p	(0.34)p

Diluted earnings per share is taken as equal to basic earnings per share as the Group's average share price during the period is lower than the exercise price of the share options and therefore the effect of including share options is anti-dilutive.

7. Investments

Group and Company

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Investments listed on a recognised stock exchange	—	1

In accordance with IFRS 7, financial instruments are measured by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Level 1: quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the closing price on the last day of the financial year of the Group. These instruments are included in level 1 and comprise FTSE and AIM - listed investments classified as held at fair value through profit or loss.
- Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. The Group held an interest rate swap which was classified as level 2. Further details can be found in Note 18.
- Level 3: the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, investments in unquoted companies) is determined by using valuation techniques such as earnings multiples. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There have been no transfers between these classifications in the period (2014: none). The change in fair value for the current and previous years is recognised through profit or loss.

All assets held at fair value through profit or loss were designated as such upon initial recognition. Movements in investments held at fair value through profit or loss are summarised as follows:

	Level 1 Quoted equity investments £'000	Level 3 Financial instruments £'000	Total investments £'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2014	(11)	4,907	4,896
At 31 December 2014	(11)	4,907	4,896
Fair value losses			
At 1 January 2014	12	(4,907)	(4,895)
At 31 December 2014	12	(4,907)	(4,895)
Fair value			
At 31 December 2014	1	—	1
At 31 December 2013	1	—	1
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	(11)	4,907	4,896
At 31 December 2015	(11)	4,907	4,896
Fair value losses			
At 1 January 2015	12	(4,907)	(4,895)
Movement in fair value losses	(1)	—	(1)
At 31 December 2015	11	(4,907)	(4,896)
Fair value			
At 31 December 2015	—	—	—
At 31 December 2014	1	—	1

At 31 December 2015, the Company held 12.5% (2014: 12.5%) of the issued ordinary share capital of EiRx Therapeutics plc. This investment is carried at fair value through profit or loss and is valued at £nil as the company has now appointed a liquidator and it is unlikely that there will be any assets remaining after payments have been made to creditors to distribute to shareholders.

8. Investment property

	Investment property £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	2,666
Fair value movements	
At 1 January 2015	76
Fair value adjustment	102
At 31 December 2015	178
Fair value	
At 31 December 2015	2,844
At 31 December 2014	2,742

Investment property is held by the Group for long-term investment. The properties are recorded as investment properties and are valued by the Directors at a market value of £2,844,000, which is an increase of £102,000 above the fair value of the property at the start of the year. In arriving at fair value, the Directors used the valuation prepared by Harwoods in accordance with the Valuation Professional Standards (January 2014 Edition) issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The investment properties are not depreciated, as they are reviewed annually for impairment. The Directors do not consider the current fair value to be significantly different to the carrying value.

The direct operating expenses for the period arising from the investment properties were £33,000 (2014: £36,000). The investment properties generated income of £154,000 (2014: £148,000) during the period. The investment properties have been provided as security for the bank loan (see Note 12).

9. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Other Debtors	38	9	1,108	1,106

10. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Mezzanine funding debtor £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	2,659
Additions	650
At 31 December 2015	3,309
Fair value movements	
At 1 January 2015	684
Fair value adjustment	(16)
At 31 December 2015	668
Fair value	
At 31 December 2015	3,977
At 31 December 2014	3,343

Mezzanine funding debtor includes £3,309,000 (2014: £2,659,000) forwarded to a housebuilder under a mezzanine finance facility of up to £3,309,000. The Group is entitled to the greater of either a 50% share of the net profit of the residential development being funded or a priority return of £785,000, subject to the development making sufficient profits. The loan is secured via a second charge over the development site. In the opinion of the Directors, fair value is equal to carrying value.

11. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current				
Trade Creditors	19	22	7	7
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	—	—	74	63
Other Creditors and Accruals	847	542	243	211
	866	564	324	281
Non-current				
Financial Liabilities held at fair value	—	8	—	—
	—	8	—	—
Total Trade and other payables	866	572	324	281

In the opinion of the Directors, fair value is equal to carrying value.

12. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current				
Bank loan	35	1,200	—	—
Other loans	4,283	3,594	803	762
	4,318	4,794	803	762
Non-current				
Bank loan	1,334	—	—	—
	1,334	—	—	—
Total borrowings	5,652	4,794	803	762

On 13 October 2015 a new facility was entered into with Barclays for £1,375,000 which is secured on the properties at Wellingborough. The loan attracts an interest rate of base rate plus 2.75%. The loan is repayable in full by October 2018.

£2,642,000 included within other loans has been provided by investors in order to fund the Group's obligations under the mezzanine finance facility detailed in Note 10. It attracts interest at 10% per annum. Also included in other loans is an additional loan provided by the same investors but on different terms. The balance of other loans is unsecured and attracts interest at 4% above base rate. In the opinion of the Directors, fair value is equal to carrying value.

13. Deferred tax

	£'000
At 1 January 2015	144
Deferred tax credit on fair value adjustment to profit on mezzanine funding arrangement	(4)
At 31 December 2015	140

14. Share capital

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
43,787,956 (2014: 43,787,956) ordinary shares of 0.1p each	44	44
2,268,113,165 (2014: 2,268,113,165) deferred shares of 0.1p each	2,268	2,268
	2,312	2,312

Deferred shares

The deferred shares have:

- no right to any dividend;
- the right to receive notice of any general meeting and to attend such meeting but no right to vote thereat; and
- the right on a winding up or other return of capital (after payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company and an amount equal to the amounts paid up, or credited as paid up, including any premium on the ordinary shares of the Company, together with any unpaid arrears of dividend declared on such shares) to an amount equal to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on such deferred shares.

The Group operates an unapproved share option scheme. Awards under each scheme are made periodically to employees. The share options in this scheme vest three years after the date of grant and have an exercise period of seven years. The options may only be exercised by optionholders while they are still employees of the Group. If death in service occurs the options can be exercised (to the extent that they have vested) by the optionholder's personal representatives for a period of twelve months following the date of death. If an optionholder ceases to be employed and the Directors deem the optionholder to be a 'Good Leaver' the options can be exercised (to the extent that they have vested) for a period of six months following the date of cessation of employment. The charge calculated up to 31 December 2015 is £nil (2014: £nil). Volatility was assessed over the period since the shares were listed.

A reconciliation of option movements over the year ended 31 December 2015 is shown below:

	Number	Exercise price
Outstanding at 31 December 2014	1,600,000	20p
Lapsed during the year	—	—
Exercisable at 31 December 2015	1,600,000	20p

At 31 December 2015 outstanding options granted over ordinary shares were as follows:

Share option scheme	Exercise price	Number	Dates exercisable
Company unapproved	20p	1,600,000	24 March 2010 to 23 March 2017

15. Retirement benefits

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of certain employees and Directors. The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in a fund independent from those of the Company. There were no contributions during the year (2014: £nil).

16. Commitments under operating leases

The Group and Company have no commitments under operating leases (2014: £nil). All rental properties held by the Group are let on short-term leases between six and twelve months.

17. Transactions with related parties

Group

Highlands Village Limited, a company in which S D Wicks and N Malde are both Directors and shareholders, advanced £281,000 to the Company in previous years on an unsecured basis at 4% above base rate. Interest of £89,700 (2014: £77,000) has been accrued and remains unpaid at the year end.

Company

Highlands Village Limited, a company in which S D Wicks and N Malde are both Directors and shareholders, advanced £281,000 to the Company in previous years on an unsecured basis at 4% above base rate. Interest of £89,700 (2014: £77,000) has been accrued and remains unpaid at the year end.

Cedar Green Homes Limited, Energiser (Nominee) Limited and Development Funding Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Energiser Investments plc. Energiser Investments plc is exempt from the requirements of FRS 8.3 to disclose transactions with the companies.

The key management personnel of the Company are considered to be the directors.

18. Financial instruments and risk profile

The Group's and Company's financial instruments comprise its investment portfolio, cash balances, debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations and derivative instruments. The Group and Company are exposed to risk through the use of financial instruments and specifically to liquidity risk, market price risk and credit risk, which result from the Group's operating activities.

The Board's policy for managing these risks is summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The Group and Company make investments for the long-term. Accordingly, the Group and Company rarely trade investments in the short-term. Whilst the Group and Company have no listed investments at present, historically these have been sold to meet the Group or Company's funding requirements. However, the market in small capitalised companies can be illiquid. The Group also has a number of residential properties which can be sold. Accordingly, the Directors monitor the market and make disposals as appropriate.

Market price risk

The Group and Company are exposed to market price risk as shown by movements in the value of its equity investments. Any such risk would be regularly monitored by the Directors.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the Statement of Financial Position. The movement in the capital to overall financing ratio is shown below.

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity	419	598	(19)	64
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(218)	(13)	—	—
Capital	201	585	(19)	64

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Equity	419	598	(19)	64
Borrowings	5,652	4,797	803	762
Overall Financing	6,071	5,392	784	826
Capital to overall financing	3.3%	10.8%	(2.4)%	7.7%

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the balance sheet date.

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade and other receivables	38	9	1,108	1,106
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,977	3,343	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	218	13	—	—
	4,233	3,365	1,108	1,106

The Directors consider that all the above financial assets are of reasonable quality. No amounts shown above are considered to be past their due date.

Summary of financial assets and liabilities by category

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities as recognised at the balance sheet date of the reporting periods under review may also be categorised as below:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	1	—	1
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	38	9	1,108	1,105
Cash and cash equivalents	218	13	—	—
Loans and receivables	256	22	1,108	1,106
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,977	3,343	—	—
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	5,324	5,502	1,127	1,043
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,334	—	—	—
Derivative held at fair value through profit or loss	—	8	—	—
	1,334	8	—	—

The financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss have been valued in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation guidelines. In the current year, these are determined by reference to quoted prices where there is an active market for identical assets or liabilities. Otherwise, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques such as earnings multiples. There is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value of the Group's aggregate financial assets and liabilities.

Interest rate risk profile of financial liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Floating rate financial liabilities	2,410	2,194	—	—
Fixed rate financial liabilities	2,642	2,600	803	762
Financial liabilities on which no interest is paid	1,606	716	324	281
	6,658	5,510	1,127	1,043

The floating rate financial liabilities principally comprise loans as follows:

- bank loan which is secured against the investment properties with interest payable at 2.75% over base rate; and
- other loans with interest payable at 4% over base rate.

The fixed rate financial liability comprise loans with interest payable at 10% per annum.

All financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Sterling.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities including interest

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015 £'000	2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
In one year or less, or on demand				
Bank loan	35	1,200	—	—
Other loans	4,283	3,594	803	762
	4,318	4,794	803	762
In more than one year but not more than two				
Bank loan	—	—	—	—
In more than three years				
Bank loan	1,334	—	—	—

The above amounts reflect the contractual undiscounted cash flows which may differ to the carrying values of the liabilities at the reporting date.

Fair value measurement hierarchy of financial liabilities

The Group used an interest rate swap to mitigate interest rate exposure on the previous Barclays Bank loan. The loan had a variable interest rate of 2.75% above the notional base rate of 1.98%. The interest rate swap was previously deemed to be a separate financial instrument from the loan and not an embedded derivative within the host loan. In accordance with IFRS 7, financial instruments are disclosed by level of the fair value measurement hierarchy as detailed in Note 7. There have been no transfers between these classifications in the period (2014: none). The change in fair value for the current and previous years is recognised through profit or loss.

	Level 2 derivatives £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2015	(8)
At 31 December 2015	(8)
Fair value movements	
At 1 January 2015	(8)
Expiration of interest rate swap	8
At 31 December 2015	—
Fair value	
At 31 December 2015	—
At 31 December 2014	(8)

The Company has no interest rate swap during the year and therefore the fair value measurement of financial liabilities is not required.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit/(loss) and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/- 1%. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible, based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

Group

	(Loss)/profit for the year £000		Equity £000	
	+ 1%	- 1%	+ 1%	- 1%
31 December 2015	(174)	(89)	412	497
31 December 2014	(161)	(85)	584	660

Company

	(Loss)/profit for the year £000		Equity £000	
	+ 1%	- 1%	+ 1%	- 1%
31 December 2015	(127)	(112)	(39)	(23)
31 December 2014	81	97	145	161

19. Subsidiary undertakings

At 31 December 2015 Energiser Investments plc held 50% or more of the equity of the following:

Company name	Country of registration	Principal activity	Holding	Class of shares
World Life Sciences Limited	England	Dormant	100%	Ordinary
Urco Limited	England	Dormant	100%	Ordinary
Development Funding Limited	England	Development finance	100%	Ordinary
Energiser (Nominee) Limited	England	Development finance	100%	Ordinary
Cedar Green Homes Limited	England	Property development	100%	Ordinary

20. Company information

The Company is a public limited company registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 417 Finchley Road, London, NW3 6HJ.

21. Ultimate controlling party

The Directors believe that there is no overall controlling party of the Company.

22. Events after the balance sheet date

There are no events to disclose post the balance sheet date.

Remuneration report

for the year ended 31 December 2015

The Board submits its Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The policy of the Board is to provide executive remuneration packages designed to attract, motivate and retain Directors of the calibre necessary to maintain the Company's position as a market leader and to reward them for enhancing shareholder value and return. It aims to provide sufficient levels of remuneration to do this but to avoid paying more than is necessary. Due to the Board's current size it does not have a Remuneration Committee.

Main elements of remuneration

The three main elements of the Executive Directors' remuneration package are basic annual salary, performance - related bonus and share option incentives.

Basic annual salary

Any Executive Director's basic salary is reviewed annually by the Board. In deciding upon appropriate levels of remuneration, the Board believes that the Company should offer average levels of base pay reflecting individual responsibilities compared to similar jobs in comparable companies.

Summary of Directors' remuneration

	Aggregate emoluments				Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme		
	Salary/fees 2015 £'000	Salary waived 2015 £'000	Bonus 2015 £'000	Total 2015 £'000	Total 2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Executive							
N Malde	38	(38)	—	—	—	—	—
S Wicks	5	(5)	—	—	—	—	—
Non-executive							
W J Weston (deceased)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	43	(43)	—	—	2	—	—

Non-executive Director

The remuneration of the Non-executive Director is determined by the Board within the limits set out in the Articles of Association. A contract of service is currently being prepared for the Non-executive Director.

Directors' interests

The interests of the Directors and their families in the ordinary shares of the Company are shown below:

	As at 31 December 2015 0.1p Ordinary shares	As at 1 January 2015 0.1p Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares		
S D Wicks	23,558,855	23,558,855
N Malde	5,935,646	5,935,646
Share options	0.1p Ordinary shares	0.1p Ordinary shares
N Malde	700,000	700,000

The share options are part of a Company Unapproved scheme and are exercisable at 20p between 24 March 2010 and 23 March 2017.

Other than shown above, no Director had any interest in the shares of the Company or any of its subsidiaries at 31 December 2015.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Stephen Wicks
Chairman
23 May 2016

