UNAUDITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

THURSDAY

21/12/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #720

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors M C Lyna

M C Lynas N G Potter M R D Cornell A L Kenwright

S Teo

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

The Directors present their Strategic Report on the affairs of Savoy Theatre Limited (the "Company") for the 52 week period ended 25 March 2017 (the "period"). The Company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in this Strategic Report.

Business review

The results for the year, which are set out on page 3, were considered satisfactory by the Directors. Further analysis is presented below.

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors monitor the company's performance in a number of ways including financial key performance indicators ("KPIs"). The primary KPIs monitored by management are:

Sales

Revenue for the period was £5,579,000, an increase of 8.4% compared to revenue of £5,146,000 for the period ended 26 March 2016. This variance was due to the increased occupancy rate achieved in the period.

Profit before tax

The Company's profit before tax for the period was £1,982,000, an increase of 17.5% compared to profit before tax of £1,687,000 for the period ended 26 March 2016. This variance was a result of the sales increase noted above.

Other key performance indicators

The primary non-financial KPI used by the Directors is occupancy, which is calculated as the number of seats sold per showing divided by the maximum potential seat sales. Occupancy for the venue during the period was 95% (2016: 83.8%), with the increase being a result of the popular new show, Dreamgids.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk to the Company's activities is a downtum in theatre attendance, either due to reduced disposable income as a result of economic uncertainty, or due to changing demographics and audience preferences.

The Company's commitment is to attract customers with new material and manage dark periods through nurturing strong relationships with venue managers. Along with investment in new shows through the wider Ambassador Theatre Group Limited group (the "group"), this helps to reduce the impact of uncertainties in the market and enables the Company, along with the rest of the group, to take a long-term view.

This report was approved by the board on 15 December 2017 and signed on its behalf.

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S-Péo Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 25 March 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £1,982,000 (2016: £1,700,000).

A business review, including analysis by key performance indicators, is presented in the strategic report.

The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend in respect of the period (2016: Enil).

Directors

The Directors who served during the period were:

H H Panter (resigned 16 May 2016)

R A Squire (resigned 16 May 2016)

H J Enright (resigned 14 September 2016)

M C Lynas

PRM Kavanagh (resigned 31 August 2016)

N G Potter

M R D Cornell (appointed 29 September 2016)

A L Kenwright (appointed 29 September 2016)

S Teo (appointed 29 September 2016)

Future developments

The Directors expect no significant changes to the Company's business at this time.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Matters covered in the strategic report

A business review and details of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business are included within the strategic report.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

This report was approved by the board on 15 December 2017 and signed on its behalf.

S Teo Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

	Note	52 week period ended 25 March 2017 £000	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000
Revenue	4	5,579	5,146
Cost of sales		(498)	(342)
Gross profit		5,081	4,804
Administrative expenses		(2,796)	(2,825)
Operating profit	5	2,285	1,979
Interest payable and expenses	7	(303)	(292)
Profit before tax		1,982	1,687
Tax on profit	8	2	13
Profit for the financial period		1,984	1,700
Other comprehensive income:			
Movement on deferred tax relating to revaluation of property		60	104
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,044	1,804
The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.	:	<u> </u>	

All results above derive from continuing operations.

There is no material difference between the profits before tax and the profits for the financial periods stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 25 MARCH 2017

	Note		25 March 2017 £000		26 March 2016 £000
Property, plant and equipment	9		7,719		7,922
		•	7,719	•	7,922
Current assets					
Inventories	10	14		12	
Trade and other receivables	11	15,321		11,357	
Cash and cash equivalents	12	19		69	
	_	15,354	-	11,438	
Trade and other payables	13	(4,847)		(3,173)	
Net current assets	-		10,507		8,265
Total assets less current liabilities		•	18,226	•	16,187
Non-current payables	14		(5,661)		(5,604)
Deferred taxation	15		(806)		(868)
Net assets		•	11,759	-	9,715
Capital and reserves		•		_	
Called up share capital	16		41		41
Revaluation reserve			4,375		4,469
Retained earnings			7,343		5,205
		-	11,759	_	9,715
		=		=	

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The Company was entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 15 December 2017.

Director
The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

	Called up share capital £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity
At 27 March 2016	41	4,469	5,205	9,715
Profit for the period			1,984	1,984
Deferred tax movements	-	-	60	60
Total comprehensive income for the period			2.044	2,044
Transfer to profit and loss account	•	(94)	94	2,044
At 25 March 2017	41	4,375	7,343	11,759

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2016

	Called up share capital £000	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings £000	Total equity
At 29 March 2015	41	4,562	3,308	7,911
Profit for the period	-	•	1,700	1,700
Deferred tax movements	•	-	104	104
Total comprehensive income for the period	•	-	1,804	1,804
Transfer to profit and loss account	-	(93)	93	•
At 26 March 2016	41	4,469	5,205	9,715
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The notes on pages 6 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

General information

Savoy Theatre Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Details of the Company's principal activity, registered office and directors can be found in the Directors' Report and on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D,
 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a
 party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The Company's revenue primarily relates to the sale of tickets and from providing theatre related services including venue use, bar and merchandise sales and sponsorship, excluding value added tax, credit card commission and ticket agent commission. Ticket revenue is recognised on performance of the show to which tickets relate. Theatre related revenue are recognised in the period to which the services relate.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Freehold property

- 50 years

Fixtures & fittings

- between 5 and 20 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.5 Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventories are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 Trade and other receivables

Short term receivables are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Trade and other payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 26 MARCH 2017

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are a limited number of judgments having a material impact on these financial statements. The primary judgments are as follows:

Useful economic lives

The useful economic lives applied when depreciating assets are derived from historical experience of replacement periods from comparable assets within the wider group, and are considered appropriate. The lives are revisited where, for example, significant gains or losses on disposal are expected or experienced. Where it becomes apparent that assets' book values are materially in excess of their market value, the assets would be assessed for impairment.

Recoverability of current assets

Current assets that are outstanding significantly after their expected recovery date are reviewed for evidence of irrecoverability. Where an asset is considered wholly or partially irrecoverable, a provision is made against the book value of the relevant asset. Where sufficient evidence of recoverability exists, no such provision is made.

4. Revenue

Materially the whole of revenue in the period was attributable to the company's principal activity, and arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	52 week	
	period	52 w ee k
	ended	period ended
	25 March	26 March
	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	248	242
Staff costs (Note 6)	1,678	1,740

The directors are not remunerated directly by the company and are remunerated by the company's intermediate parent company, International Entertainment Holdings Limited. It is not possible to disaggregate directors' remuneration in respect of services to Savoy Theatre Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

6.	Employees		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		52 week period ended 25 March 2017 £000	52 week period ended 26 March 2016
	Wages and salaries	1,545	1,600
	Social security costs	121	127
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	12	13
		1,678	1,740
	The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the	e period was	as follows:
	Theatre services	52 week period ended 25 March 2017 No.	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 No.
7.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		52 week period ended 25 March 2017 £000	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000
	Bank interest payable	1	2
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	302	290
		303	292

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

8. Taxation

	52 week period ended 25 March 2017 £000	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000
Total current tax	•	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2)	(13)
Total deferred tax	(2)	(13)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(2)	(13)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is lower than (2016: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	52 week period ended 25 March 2017 £000	52 week period ended 26 March 2016 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,982	1,687
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20%) Effects of:	396	337
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2	3
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	-	28
Deferred tax	(2)	(13)
Group relief	(398)	(368)
Total tax charge for the period	(2)	(13)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2016 provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

9. Property, plant and equipment

		Freehold property £000	Fixtures & fittings £000	Total £000
	Cost or valuation			
	At 27 March 2016	7,147	3,181	10,328
	Additions	•	45	45
	Disposals	-	(56)	(56)
	At 25 March 2017	7,147	3,170	10,317
	Depreciation			
	At 27 March 2016	286	2,120	2,406
	Charge for the period	143	105	248
	Disposals	-	(56)	(56)
	At 25 March 2017	429	2,169	2,598
	Net book value			
	At 25 March 2017	6,718	1,001	7,719
	At 26 March 2016	6,861	1,061	7,922
10.	Inventories			
			25 March	26 March
			2017	2016
			£000	£000
	Finished goods and goods for resale		14	12
			14	12

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

11.	Trade and other receivables		
		25 March 2017 £000	26 March 2016 £000
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	15,210	10,941
	Other receivables	1	411
	Prepayments and accrued income	110	5
		15,321	11,357
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repair	yable on demand	d .
12.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		25 March 2017 £000	26 March 2016 £000
	Cash at bank and in hand	19	69
		19	69
13.	Trade and other payables		
		25 March 2017 £000	26 March 2016 £000
	Trade payables	481	16
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,952	2,782
	Other taxation and social security	69	28
	Other payables	107	209
	Accruals and deferred income	238	138
		4,847	3,173

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

14.	Non-current payables		
		25 M arch 2017	26 March 2016
		£000	£000
	Net obligations under finance leases	5,661	5,604
		5,661	5,604
	Future minimum lease payments for:		
		25 March	26 March
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Within one year	252	248
	Between 2-5 years	1,034	1,018
	Over 5 years	25,471	25,593
		26,757	26,859
	The present value of minimum lease payments is analysed as follows:	-	
		25 March	26 March
		2017	2016
		0003	£000
	Within one year	42	45
	Between 2-5 years	167	176
	Over 5 years	5,452	5,383
		5,661	5,604
15.	Deferred taxation		
			2017
			£000
	At beginning of year		(868)
	Charged to profit or loss		2
	Charged to other comprehensive income		60
	At end of year		(806)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

15. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

25 March 2017 £000 (52) (754)

Accelerated capital allowances Revaluation of property

The deferred tax liability has been calculated using the latest substantively enacted tax rate of 17%, as this is the rate at which the tax is expected to become payable.

16. Share capital

	25 March	26 March
	2017	2016
	0003	£000
Shares classified as equity		
Altotted, called up and fully paid		
7,500 Ordinary shares of £5.50 each	41	41
·		

17. Contingent liabilities

A corporate cross guarantee of the senior debt exists between the Company, its parent International Entertainment Finance Limited and the majority of its subsidiary undertakings. The senior debt is secured by a debenture over the whole of the assets of International Entertainment Finance Limited and the majority of the assets of the group.

18. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The parent cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £12,000 (2016: £13,000). Contributions totalling £nil (2016: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of exemptions available under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with related parties which are wholly owned members of the same group. As such, there were no related party transactions during the period requiring disclosure (52 week period ended 26 March 2016; £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 MARCH 2017

20. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is The Ambassador Theatre Group Limited. The ultimate UK parent company of the smallest and largest group to which the Company belongs is International Entertainment Holdings Limited. The consolidated accounts of the UK parent company International Entertainment Holdings Limited are available from the company's registered office, 28 St. George Street, London, W1S 2FA.

The Company's ultimate parent company is IE Luxco S.a.r.I (Luxembourg), which is controlled by Providence Equity Partners VII-A-LP (Cayman Islands) and Providence VII Global Holdings LP (Cayman Islands), which the directors consider to be the Company's ultimate controlling parties.