

Company Registration No. 01675981

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

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S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

T Allison
A Glennon (appointed 28 January 2020)
P Hyman
Z Mersich
N Paramore (resigned 28 January 2020)

COMPANY SECRETARY

A Glennon

REGISTERED OFFICE

Fifth Avenue Plaza
Queensway
Team Valley Trading Estate
Gateshead
Tyne and Wear
United Kingdom
NE11 0BL

BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
Barclays House
5 St Ann's Street
Newcastle Upon Tyne
Tyne and Wear
United Kingdom
NE1 3DX

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Bristol
United Kingdom

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

ACTIVITIES

S.A.L. Leisure Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was the provision of leisure services and entertainment facilities.

The company ceased trading on 12 May 2019.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 8.

The directors made the decision not to renew the property lease for the company and to relocate the S.A.L. Leisure Limited venue to a more beneficial location. The new venue operates in the Luxury Leisure portfolio and therefore is not owned by S.A.L. Leisure Limited. The new venue commenced trading on the 28 March 2019 and after a period of dual trading the S.A.L. Leisure Limited venue ceased trading. As a result, these financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors deem turnover and profit before tax as the key performance indicators within the business. The turnover for the year was £665,438 compared to the prior year turnover of £2,573,061. The pre-tax loss for the year was £3,501,849 compared to a pre-tax profit of £619,662 for the year ended 31 December 2018. Trading in 2019 was represented by 132 days due to the company ceasing to trade from 12 May 2019 (2018: 364 days). Net current assets were £2 (2018: £3,393,620). The director's focus was to continue to improve the business in readiness to transfer business to the new location. In the context of the competitiveness of the market and general economic climate the directors were satisfied with the performance of these measures.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company operated in a highly competitive UK adult gaming market up until 12 May 2019. Up until cessation of trade, the company managed the risk of the loss of revenue to its key competitors by improving the venue appearance, equipment, machine game content and maintaining strong relationships with its customers. The company ceased trading on 12 May 2019.

GOING CONCERN

As discussed above, given the relocation of the S.A.L. Leisure Limited venue and the inclusion of the new venue in the Luxury Leisure portfolio the company ceased trading on the 12 May 2019. The directors have prepared the financial statements on a basis other than as a going concern.

EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

In the first quarter of 2020, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the UK Government imposed a national lockdown. As the company is no longer trading and has no employees the pandemic has had no effect on the company.

DIVIDENDS

During the year the directors declared and paid a final dividend to S.A.L. Leisure Holdings Limited of £nil (2018: £284,419 dividend paid). This equates to a dividend per share of £nil (2018: £142,210 per share). The directors do not recommend the payment of any further dividends.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

AUDITOR

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated its willingness to continue in office as the company's auditor and a resolution for their reappointment will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board



A Glennon
Director

10 December 2020

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws) and including Financial Reporting Standard 101 '*Reduced Disclosure Framework*'. 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 of the company and of the profit or loss of the company 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of S.A.L. Leisure Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)'s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

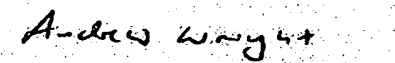
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED (continued)**

Use of our report

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



Andrew Wright (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Bristol, United Kingdom

10 December 2020

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	665,438	2,573,061
Cost of sales		(419,053)	(1,303,450)
Gross profit		246,385	1,269,611
Administrative expenses excluding exceptional items		(189,469)	(648,155)
Intercompany loan waived	5	(3,879,527)	-
Total administrative expenses		(4,068,996)	(648,155)
Other operating income	6	410,000	-
Operating (loss)/profit		(3,412,611)	621,456
Loss on disposal of assets		(89,238)	-
(Loss)/profit before interest		(3,501,849)	621,456
Interest payable and similar charges		-	(1,794)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	7	(3,501,849)	619,662
Tax charge on (loss)/profit	10	(4,039)	(118,448)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(3,505,888)	501,214

All amounts derive from operations which are now discontinued.

There have been no recognised gains and losses for the current or the prior financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account and, accordingly, no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income is presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	-	112,080
Current assets			
Debtors	12	-	3,565,553
Cash at bank and in hand		2	173,962
		<u>2</u>	<u>3,739,515</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	-	(345,895)
Net current assets		<u>2</u>	<u>3,393,620</u>
Total assets less current liabilities, being net assets		<u>2</u>	<u>3,505,700</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account		-	3,505,698
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds		<u>2</u>	<u>3,505,700</u>

The financial statements of S.A.L. Leisure Limited, registered number 01675981, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 December 2020.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



A Glennon
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital (note 15)	Profit and loss account (note 15)	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	2	3,288,903	3,288,905
Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income	-	501,214	501,214
Dividend paid (note 15)	-	(284,419)	(284,419)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2018	2	3,505,698	3,505,700
Loss for the year, being total comprehensive expense	-	(3,505,888)	(3,505,888)
Capital contribution (note 15)		190	190
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2019	2	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

S.A.L. Leisure Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is shown on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the business review on page 2.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Adoption of new and revised Standards

Amendments to IFRS Standards and the new Interpretation that are mandatorily effective for the current year

IFRS 16 Leases

The adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases' from 1 January 2019 has not had an impact on either the company's balance sheet or profit and loss account.

The operating lease commitments balance at 31 December 2018 (see note 16) relates to a property which was a short term lease on 1 January 2019 and has since ended, so has not been recognised under IFRS 16. The company ceased trading on the 12 May 2019 and the lease was surrendered with agreement from the landlord.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to business combinations, share-based payment, non-current assets held for sale, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of Novomatic AG. The group financial statements of Novomatic AG are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 17.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Following the cessation of trade on the 12 May 2019, it is not anticipated that the company will trade in the future.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at their revalued amounts as described below. Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to income. On the subsequent sale or scrapping of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Short leasehold properties	10 years
Plant and machinery	3–10 years
Fixtures and fittings	3–7 years

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of every reporting period.

Impairment of tangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Turnover

Turnover represents the receipts from the provision of leisure services and entertainment facilities, exclusive of value added tax, within the United Kingdom. Turnover is recognised at the point of receipt, as the company is a cash business.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Finance costs

As explained below, where financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis in profit or loss within finance costs.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and released to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalised borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2 above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions were reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates were recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The directors do not deem there to be any critical judgements made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. TURNOVER

All the activities of the company fall into the principal activity as stated within the directors' report and the activities arise wholly in the United Kingdom.

5. INTERCOMPANY LOAN WAIVED

Following the cessation of trade in 2019 S.A.L. Leisure Limited waived the outstanding loan with Luxury Leisure of £3,879,527.

6. OTHER INCOME

The company received a compensation payment from the landlord for the agreement to the early surrender the lease.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

7. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: owned	9,110	23,398
Other lease rentals	2,596	143,255
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	89,238	-
Machine hire charges	55,616	191,590

8. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the company's financial statements were £6,800 (2018: £5,935).

9. INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

All employees of S.A.L. Leisure Limited are paid by Luxury Leisure. The company receives a recharge from Luxury Leisure for employees working in the S.A.L. Leisure Limited venue. The average number of employees working in this venue was 12 for the year ended 31 December 2019.

None of the directors received any emoluments for their services to the company (2018: £nil).

T Allison, A Glennon, Z Mersich and N Paramore were remunerated by the parent company, Novomatic UK Limited for their services to the group. P Hyman was remunerated by a fellow subsidiary, Luxury Leisure, for his services to the group. It is not possible to split amounts between services to each company individually. Full disclosure of amounts paid to directors are given in the financial statements of the group companies mentioned above.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

10. TAX ON PROFIT

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
United Kingdom corporation tax:		
Current tax on income for the year at 19% (2018: 19%)	-	119,470
Adjustment in respect of prior years	190	(3,389)
Total current tax	190	116,081
Deferred tax		
Current year	4,302	201
Effect of tax rate changes	(453)	(21)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	2,187
Total deferred tax	3,849	2,367
Total tax on (loss)/profit	4,039	118,448

Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The difference between the current taxation shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the (loss)/profit before tax is as follows. The effective tax rate is lower (2018: higher) than the standard rate of tax:

	2019 £	2018 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(3,501,849)	619,662
Tax on (loss)/profit at 19% (2018: 19%)	(665,351)	117,736
Factors affecting tax for the year		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	741,284	1,935
Change in tax rates	(453)	(21)
Prior period adjustment	190	(1,202)
Effects of group relief/other reliefs	(71,631)	-
Tax charge for the year	4,039	118,448

The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2019 is calculated at 17% (2018: 17%), being the rate at which it is expected that the deferred tax liability will unwind, based on currently enacted rates.

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be to increase the tax expense for the period by £453, and to increase the deferred tax liability by £453.

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2019

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	324,566	363,018	687,584
Disposals	(324,566)	(363,018)	(687,584)
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	267,638	307,866	575,504
Disposals	(269,759)	(314,855)	(584,614)
Charge for the year	2,121	6,989	9,110
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	56,928	55,152	112,080

12. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	3,475,202
Deferred tax (see note 14)	-	3,849
Other debtors	-	3,989
Prepayments and accrued income	-	82,513
	-	3,565,553

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and attract no interest.

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	-	7,363
Corporation tax	-	119,469
Other taxation and social security	-	123,295
Other creditors	-	2,550
Accruals and deferred income	-	93,218
	-	345,895

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the year ended 31 December 2019**

14. DEFERRED TAX

	Accelerated tax depreciation £
Deferred tax is provided as follows:	
At 1 January 2019	(3,849)
Deferred tax charge to profit and loss for the year	3,849
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

15. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, authorised, called-up and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1	2	2
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Dividends of £nil were declared and paid from the profit and loss account during the year (2018: £284,419). This equates to a dividend per share of £nil (2018: dividend per share of £142,210).

There is a capital contribution in the year of £190 due to an inter-company loan waiver.

16. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

At the balance sheet date, the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019 Land and buildings £	2018 Land and buildings £
Within one year	-	33,171
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	33,171
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

S.A.L. LEISURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company is a company registered in the United Kingdom, Luxury Leisure Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent company is Novo Invest GmbH, a company registered in Austria.

Novomatic AG is the parent of the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the group financial statements of Novomatic AG can be obtained from Novomatic AG, Wiener Strasse 158, A-2352 Gumpoldskirchen, Austria, which is the registered address of the company.

Novo Invest GmbH is the parent of the largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the group financial statements of Novo Invest GmbH can be obtained from Novo Invest GmbH, Wiener Strasse 158, A-2352 Gumpoldskirchen, Austria, which is the registered address of the company.

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Mr Johann F Graf.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events after the reporting date which require disclosure.