Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

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# Directors' report and financial statements

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# Directors and other information

Secretary

Directors John Brennan Thomas Dowd

Cormac Ó Tighearnaigh

Cormac O rightamarg

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland

Kirkstane House 139 St Vincent Street

Glasgow G2 5JF

Darren Guy

Solicitors Squire Sanders & Dempsey LLP

Rutland House Cutlers Gardens

London EC2M 4YH

Auditor KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2 Ireland

Registered office 245 Broad Street

Birmingham B1 2HQ England

Registered Number 2307261

### Directors' report

The Directors submit their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Chamberlain Hotels Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2013.

#### Principal activities

The Company is part of a leading hotel group and operates a premium budget hotel in the United Kingdom.

#### **Business risks and uncertainties**

The hotel industry's performance is closely aligned to the general economic environment. Therefore, a key risk facing the company is adverse economic conditions. Chamberlain Hotels Limited has a low cost business model, charging its customers rates that vary depending on levels of demand. This reduces, though does not eliminate, the financial impact arising from such adverse conditions.

As at 31 December 2013, the Company had net current assets of £3.7 million and net assets of £43.5 million. The Company has provided cross guarantees with respect to the borrowings of Vesway Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group).

#### Results and dividends

The Company reported a profit of £1.6 million for the year to 31 December 2013 (Year to 31 December 2012: £1.9 million) and had net assets at that date of £43.5 million (2012: £67.2 million).

On 17 May 2013 the board proposed and approved the payment of an interim dividend of £25,000,000. (2012: £Nil).

#### **Business review**

The Company expects 2014 to improve in terms of trading, and is confident that trading will perform above market levels.

#### Directors and secretary

There were no changes in Directors in the year. The Directors are not required to retire by rotation. On 1 October 2013, Darren Guy was appointed as Company Secretary.

Directors' report (continued)

#### Disabled persons

It is the policy of the Company to give fair and full consideration to registered disabled persons applying for employment and to the continuing employment and appropriate training of staff who become disabled having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities.

#### **Employee participation**

The Company places particular importance on the involvement of its employees keeping them regularly informed through meetings on matters affecting them as employees and on issues affecting the company's performance. The training and development of employees at all levels continues to be a major priority.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date that would require adjustment to the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

#### **Political donations**

The Company made no political donations during the year.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report (continued)

### Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

Cormac Ó Tighearnaigh Director

# Strategic report

The main activity of the company continues to be the operation of a premium budget hotel in the United Kingdom.

The company achieved a turnover of £10.6 million in the year ended 31 December 2013 which is an increase of 7% on the year ended 31 December 2012. This was driven by improved market conditions and the hotel refurbishment in 2012.

The company produced an operating profit of £1.8 million in the year to 31 December 2013, which is in line with the prior year operating profit. There continues to be strong controls in place over payroll and expenses. While savings have been achieved costs have increased due to increased levels of business and utility costs.

The key performance indicators for the company are highlighted in the below table:

|                    | 2013  | 2012  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Gross profit %     | 17%   | 18.3% |
| Operating profit % | 16.9% | 18.2% |

The reduction in the gross and operating profit percentage in 2013 reflects the effect of higher commission and utility costs incurred in 2013.

#### Business risks and uncertainties:

The hotel industry's performance is closely aligned to the general economic environment. Therefore, a key risk facing the company is adverse economic conditions. Chamberlain Hotels Limited has a low cost business model, charging its customers rates that vary depending on levels of demand. This reduces, though does not eliminate, the financial impact arising from such adverse conditions.

#### **Business review:**

The Company expects 2014 to improve in terms of trading, and is confident that trading will perform above market levels.

By order of the board and signed on its behalf by

Cormac O Tighearnaigh

Director

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Cormac Ó Tighearnaigh

Director



KPMG Audit 1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland

# Independent auditor's report to the members of Chamberlain Hotels Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Chamberlain Hotels Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the note of historical cost profit and losses, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of Chamberlain Hotels Limited (continued)

# Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report 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:

June 2014

- 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.

Laura Gallagher (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor

**Chartered Accountants** 

1 Stokes Place,

St Stephen's Green,

Dublin 2

Ireland

# Statement of accounting policies

for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis in Sterling in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention, modified by the revaluation of certain assets, and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board.

The accounting policies applied to the financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

As at 31 December 2013, the Company had net current assets of £3.7 million and net assets of £43.5 million. The Company has provided cross guarantees with respect to the borrowings of Vesway Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group).

### Tangible fixed assets

Freehold and long-term leasehold land and buildings

Freehold and long-term leasehold (lease term 99 years or above) land and buildings are carried at their revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment. In accordance with FRS 15 'Tangible Fixed Assets', they are valued on an existing use value basis by professional valuers at least every five years with an interim valuation at least every three years. In the intervening years they are held at directors' valuation. Any resulting revaluations are incorporated in the financial statements.

Revaluation gains are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses, except to the extent that they reverse revaluation losses (after adjusting for subsequent depreciation) on the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss account, in which case they are recognised in the profit and loss account. Revaluation losses that are caused by a clear consumption of economic benefits are recognised in the profit and loss account. Other revaluation losses are:

- recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses until the carrying amount of the asset reaches its depreciated historical cost; and
- thereafter in the profit and loss account unless it can be demonstrated that the recoverable amount of
  the asset is greater than its revalued amount, in which case the loss is recognised in the statement of
  total recognised gains and losses to the extent that the recoverable amount of the asset is greater than its
  revalued amount.

# Statement of accounting policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2013

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Other tangible fixed assets

All other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

No depreciation is provided on land. Depreciation on other tangible fixed assets is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets less their estimated residual value over their expected useful lives on a straight-line basis.

The estimated useful lives applied in determining the charge to depreciation are as follows:

Buildings Core 30 to 125 years
Buildings Non-Core 30 years
Plant 20 years
Fixtures and fittings and equipment 5 to 10 years

Impairment of tangible fixed assets

In accordance with FRS 11 'Impairment of Fixed Assets and Goodwill' the carrying amounts of the Group's tangible fixed assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net realisable value and its value in use. Value in use is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

Impairment losses on freehold and long leasehold land and buildings are recognised against the cost/valuation of the asset. Impairment losses on assets carried at their cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment are included within the accumulated depreciation for those assets.

Following an impairment loss being recognised on an asset future depreciation is based on the revised carrying amount of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

Statement of accounting policies (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### **Investment properties**

Investment properties are, in accordance with SSAP 19 'Investment Properties', revalued annually, on an open market value basis. All surpluses and deficits arising on valuation are taken directly to the revaluation reserve except that any reduction in value below historical cost is taken to the profit and loss account. Depreciation or amortisation is not provided in respect of investment properties.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first-in, first-out basis. Cost comprises invoice price including delivery costs.

#### Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the contracted rate. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All gains or losses arising are reflected in the profit and loss account.

#### **Taxation**

Corporation tax is provided on the Company's taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its reliefs as granted in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in taxable profits in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. As permitted by FRS 19, deferred tax is not recognised on the gains arising from the revaluation of hotel properties.

#### Pension

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period. The Company is a participating employer in group defined benefit schemes operated by Jurys Inns Group Limited, providing benefits based on final pensionable salary. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company. The Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the schemes on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', accounts for the schemes as if they were defined contribution schemes. As a result the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the schemes in respect of the accounting year.

Statement of accounting policies (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the fair value of consideration receivable for goods and services exclusive of Value Added Tax and other sales taxes delivered to third party customers during the year.

#### Cash and liquid resources

Cash includes cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand. Liquid resources are liquid current asset investments and generally consist of short-term bank deposits.

#### **Dividends**

Interim dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability on the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Board. Final dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by shareholders.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

# Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2013

|  | Notes | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000 |
|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover – continuing activities                     | 1     | 10,641        | 9,923         |
| Cost of sales  |       | (8,833)       | (8,109)       |
| Gross profit   |       | 1,808         | 1,814         |
| Administrative expenses                              |       | (8)           | (5)           |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before interest |       | 1,800         | 1,809         |
| Interest payable and similar charges                 | 3     | (739)         |               |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation        |       | 1,061         | 1,809         |
| Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities          | 5     | 507           | 102           |
| Profit for the financial year                        | 13    | 1,568         | 1,911         |

# Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2013

| ,   | Notes          | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000  |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Profit for the financial year   |                | 1,568         | 1,911          |
| Unrealised loss on revaluation of fixed assets<br>Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation of investment<br>property                                     | 6, 12<br>6, 12 | (248)         | (15,545)<br>98 |
| Total recognised gains and losses for the year  | 14             | 1,320         | (13,536)       |
| Note of historical cost profits and losses for the year ended 31 December 2013  |                |               |                |
|   |                | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000  |
| Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation  |                | 1,061         | 1,809          |
| Difference between the historical cost depreciation che the actual depreciation charge for the year arising from revaluation of tangible fixed assets | _              | -             | -              |
| Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation   |                | 1,061         | 1,809          |
| Historical cost profit on ordinary activities after taxation  |                | 1,568         | 1,911          |

# Balance sheet

at 31 December 2013

|   | Notes | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000 |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets Tangible assets                              | 6     | 40,594        | 42,099        |
| Current assets Stocks                                     |       | 38            | 38            |
| Debtors Cash at bank and in hand                          | 7     | 35,477<br>29  | 31,474<br>35  |
| Creditors: amounts falling due                            |       | 35,544        | 31,547        |
| within one year   | 8     | (31,874)      | (5,195)       |
| Net current assets  |       | 3,670         | 26,352        |
| Total assets less current liabilities                     |       | 44,264        | 68,451        |
| <b>Provision for liabilities and charges</b> Deferred tax | 9     | (731)         | (1,238)       |
| Net assets  |       | 43,533        | 67,213        |
| Capital and reserves Called up share capital              | 10    | 1,501         | 1,501         |
| Revaluation reserve                                       | 12    | 29,825        | 30,073        |
| Profit and loss account                                   | 13    | 12,207        | 35,639        |
| Shareholder's funds                                       | 14    | 43,533        | 67,213        |

On behalf of the board

Cormac Ó Tighearnaigh

Director

#### Notes

forming part of the financial statements

#### 1 Turnover

The Company's turnover arises from hotel activities in the United Kingdom. The company's net assets are located in the United Kingdom.

#### 2 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons, including executive directors, employed by the Company, during the year was 111 (year ended 31 December 2012: 109).

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

|  | 2013        | 2012  |
|--|-------------|-------|
|  | £'000       | £,000 |
| Wages and salaries                     | 1,972       | 1,876 |
| Social security costs                  | 104         | 106   |
| Pension costs                          | . 19        | 20    |
|  | 2,095       | 2,002 |
|  | <del></del> |       |
| 3 Interest payable and similar charges |             |       |
|  | 2013        | 2012  |
|  | £'000       | £'000 |
| Intercompany interest                  | 739         | -     |
|  |             |       |

#### 4 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The profit on ordinary activities before taxation has been arrived at after charging the following items:

|                          | 2013        | 2012  |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|
|                          | £'000       | £,000 |
| Directors' remuneration: |             |       |
| Fees                     | -           | -     |
| Pension contributions    | -           | -     |
| Depreciation             | 1,485       | 1,350 |
|                          | <del></del> |       |

Notes (continued)

#### 5 Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities

|   | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Current tax charge Deferred tax credit (Note 9) | (507)         | (102)         |
| Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities     | (507)         | (102)         |
|   |               |               |

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on revaluing hotel properties to their market value, in accordance with FRS 19. This tax would only be payable if the hotel properties were sold at their book values and if rollover relief could not be claimed. The total estimated amount not provided for is £5.6 million (2012: £6.6 million). It is not envisaged that any such tax will be payable in the foreseeable future.

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 26% to 24% (effective from 1 April 2012) and to 23% (effective from 1 April 2013) were substantively enacted on 26 March 2012 and 2 July 2012 respectively. Further reductions to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. This will reduce the Group's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at the balance sheet date has been calculated based on the rates of 20% and 21% substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The current tax charge for the year is lower than the standard rate of tax in the United Kingdom. The differences are set out in the tax reconciliation below:

|  | 2013<br>£'000            | £'000                     |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation  | 1,061                    | 1,809                     |
| Profit on ordinary activities at standard corporation tax rate in the UK of 23.25% (Year ended 31 December 2012: 24.5%)  | 247                      | 443                       |
| Effects of: Depreciation for period compared with capital allowances Group relief claimed Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Other timing differences Underprovision in respect of prior years | 283<br>(966)<br>434<br>2 | (14)<br>(869)<br>433<br>7 |
| Current tax charge   | <u> </u>                 | -                         |

Notes (continued)

### 6 Tangible assets

|                         | Freehold and<br>Long leasehold<br>Land and Buildings<br>£'000 | Plant,<br>Fixtures,<br>Fittings and<br>Properties<br>£'000 | Investment Property £'000 | Total<br>£'000 |
|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| Cost or valuation:      |   |  |                           |                |
| At beginning of year    | 31,406  | 13,292   | 2,178                     | 46,876         |
| Additions               | -   | 228  | -                         | 228            |
| Revaluation in the year | -   | -  | (248)                     | (248)          |
| At 31 December 2013     |   |  | <del> </del>              |                |
| Valuation               | 31,406  | _  | 1,930                     | 33,336         |
| Cost                    | 31,400  | 13,520   | 1,750                     | 13,520         |
| Cost                    |   |  |                           |                |
|                         | 31,406  | 13,520   | 1,930                     | 46,856         |
| Depreciation:           |   |  |                           |                |
| At 1 January 2013       | _   | (4,777)  | -                         | (4,777)        |
| Charge for year         | (307)   | (1,178)  | -                         | (1,485)        |
|                         |   |  |                           | <del></del>    |
| At 31 December 2013     | (307)   | (5,955)  | -                         | (6,262)        |
| Net book value:         |   | <del></del> .  |                           |                |
| 31 December 2013        | 21 000  | 7 565  | 1 020                     | 40 504         |
| 31 December 2013        | 31,099  | 7,565  | 1,930                     | 40,594         |
|                         |   |  | ····                      |                |
| 31 December 2012        | 31,406  | 8,515  | 2,178                     | 42,099         |
|                         |   |  |                           | <del></del>    |

In accordance with the Company's accounting policies, the Group undertakes a valuation of its investment property on an annual basis. The valuation of the investment property on an open market value basis at 31 December 2013 was £1.9 million (2012: £2.2 million) resulting in a loss of £248,000 recognised in the profit and loss account. The valuation was performed by CBRE in the United Kingdom.

Notes (continued)

#### 6 Tangible assets (continued)

In accordance with the Group's accounting policies, a full external valuation was performed during 2012 on all freehold and long leasehold hotel property assets. The valuation was performed by Jones Lang LaSalle. Calculations were carried out in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' ("RICS") appraisal and valuation standards (6<sup>th</sup> Edition) and valuations were prepared on the basis of Market Value as defined in those standards.

As a result of this valuation, a revaluation loss of £15.5 million was recognised in the revaluation reserve at 31 December 2012.

The directors undertake an annual review of the carrying value of all other fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment test was performed by comparing the carrying amount of these assets to their recoverable amounts.

The recoverable amount for each property is determined as the higher of its value in use and net realisable value. In determining a hotel property's recoverable amount the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of the properties. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable based on information available.

In calculating value in use, future cash flows have been estimated for each property. For the period to 2017 cash flows are based on management's forecasts. For the period thereafter cash flows have been extrapolated using a long term growth rate of 2.5%. Cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a discount rate of 8.15%.

#### 7 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

|                                   | 2013        | 2012   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|
|                                   | £'000       | £'000  |
| Trade debtors                     | 587         | 779    |
| Prepayments                       | 235         | 239    |
| Amount owed by group undertakings | 34,655      | 30,456 |
|                                   |             |        |
|                                   | 35,477      | 31,474 |
|                                   | <del></del> |        |

Notes (continued)

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| 2013        | 2012  |
|-------------|---|
| £′000       | £;000   |
| 313         | 338   |
|             | 504   |
|             | 144   |
| 44          | 316   |
| 30,650      | 3,893   |
| 31,874      | 5,195   |
| <del></del> |   |
|             |   |
| 2013        | 2012  |
| £'000       | £,000   |
|             |   |
|             | 1,340   |
| (507)       | (102)   |
| 731         | 1,238   |
| <del></del> |   |
| 2013        | 2012  |
| £'000       | £,000   |
|             |   |
| 739         | 1,247   |
| (8)         | (9)   |
| 731         | 1,238   |
|             | £'000  313 575 292 44 30,650  31,874  2013 £'000  1,238 (507)  731  2013 £'000  739 (8) |

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes (continued)

### 10 Called up share capital

|  | 2013<br>£ | 2012<br>£ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Authorised Ordinary shares of £1 each                          | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
|  |           |           |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid: Ordinary shares of £1 each | 1,500,900 | 1,500,900 |
|  |           |           |

Non-voting shareholders are not entitled to request, attend or vote at any general meeting. Neither are they entitled to receive more than the amount paid up. In all other respects, non-voting shares rank pari passu with ordinary shares.

### 11 Dividends

| Declared and paid during the year | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                   |               |               |
| Dividend declared and paid        | 25,000        | -             |
|                                   |               |               |

On 17 May 2013 the board proposed and approved the payment of an interim dividend.

### 12 Revaluation reserve

|  | 2013<br>£'000 | 2012<br>£'000            |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| At beginning of the year<br>Unrealised deficit on revaluation of fixed assets<br>Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation of investment<br>property | 30,073 (248)  | 45,520<br>(15,545)<br>98 |
| At end of year   | 29,825        | 30,073                   |

Notes (continued)

#### 13 Profit and loss account

| 13 | Profit and loss account                           |          |           |
|----|---|----------|-----------|
|    |   | 2013     | 2012      |
|    |   | £'000    | £'000     |
|    | At beginning of year                              | 35,639   | 33,728    |
|    | Profit for the financial year                     | 1,568    | 1,911     |
|    | Dividends declared and paid                       | (25,000) | -         |
|    |   |          |           |
|    | At end of year                                    | 12,207   | 35,639    |
|    |   |          |           |
| 14 | Reconciliation of movement in shareholder's funds |          |           |
|    |   | 2013     | 2012      |
|    |   | £'000    | £'000     |
|    | Opening shareholder's funds                       | 67,213   | 80,749    |
|    | Total recognised gains and losses for the year    | 1,320    | (13,536)  |
|    | Dividends declared and paid                       | (25,000) | · · · · · |
|    | Closing shareholder's funds                       | 43,533   | 67,213    |
|    |   |          |           |

#### 15 Pensions

The company participates in group defined benefit schemes operated by Jurys Inns Group Limited. The schemes' assets are held in trustee administered funds, which are separate from the Company. The pension costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit and attained age methods. The effective date of the last actuarial valuation was 5 April 2010.

The directors are unable to identify the Company's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the schemes as for funding purposes, the employers within the group share actuarial risks. The determination of cash contributions does not separately identify assets and liabilities for individual participating companies and all employers pay the same contribution rate in respect of accruing benefits. Contributions in respect of the past service deficit are paid separately by another group company.

As a result it is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. Overall, the schemes are currently in deficit and it is expected that contributions will be increased to reduce the deficit. At 31 December 2013 this deficit, calculated in accordance with FRS 17, amounted to £0.1 million (31 December 2012: £0.3 million). Full details of the schemes are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the company's intermediate parent, Vesway Limited.

The total pension charge for the year amounted to £18,450 (2012: £19,740). The UK defined benefit scheme was closed to future accrual and replaced by a Personal Pension Plan scheme (defined contribution) on 31 March 2013.

Notes (continued)

#### 16 Commitments

At 31 December 2013, the Company had no capital commitments (2012: £nil).

#### 17 Cash flow statement

The Company has availed of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised) 'Cash Flow Statements' not to prepare a cash flow statement as a consolidated cash flow statement has been prepared by its intermediate parent undertaking Vesway Limited.

#### 18 Group relationships and controlling parties

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jurys Hotel Management (UK) Limited which in turn is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Vesway Limited. The Vesway Limited consolidated financial statements, which include the results of this company, are available from 146 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland.

The ultimate controlling party is Jurys Inn Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in Jersey.

#### 19 Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption available in FRS 8 'Related Party Disclosures' from disclosing transactions with Group undertakings. Details on the availability of Group consolidated financial statements are given in Note 18.

#### 20 Contingent liabilities

The Company has extended a composite guarantee and indemnity incorporating cross guarantees and indemnities and a composite debenture incorporating first floating charges over all assets as security against Group borrowings. It has also issued a negative pledge in respect of other bank borrowings of group undertakings.

#### 21 Post balance sheet events

There have been no events since the balance sheet date that would require adjustment to the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

#### 22 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Directors on 4 June 2014.