Company Registration No: 03462658

# H.A. LEASING LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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# **DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

# **DIRECTORS**

R Tchenguiz V A Tchenguiz

# **REGISTERED OFFICE**

5th Floor Leconfield House Curzon Street London W1J 5JA

# **AUDITOR**

RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP)
Chartered Accountants
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor
One London Square
Cross Lanes
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 1UN

# **SOLICITORS**

Osborne Clarke One London Wall London EC2Y 5EB

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their report and the financial statements of H.A. Leasing Limited for the year ended 31 May 2016:

## Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company, which has remained unchanged during the financial year, was property investment by holding lease interests in land and buildings, and the letting of investment property. There were no additions or disposals of investment property during the year.

In the opinion of the directors the result for the year and the financial position of the company at 31 May 2016 were satisfactory, given the support of Rotch Property Group Limited, a related company.

# Investment properties

The investment properties have been valued by the directors at £685,000 (2015: £680,000). The resultant fair value increase in the year amounted to £5,000 (2015: £8,000). Details of the investment properties are set out in note 8.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £50,461 (2015: £82,806). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

#### **Directors**

The following directors have held office since 1 June 2015:

R Tchenguiz V A Tchenguiz

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)**

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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.

## Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. The directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP), Chartered Accountants, has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

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

By order of the Board:

R Tchenguiz Director

12h December 2016

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF H.A. LEASING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

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

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2016 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# 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 and, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In 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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report

# RSm us to m we

Christopher Hurren FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP (formerly Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP), Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, One London Square, Cross Lanes

Guildford, Surrey, GU1 1UN

6 January 2017

H.A. LEASING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	2	344,341	345,176
Other operating expenses (net)	3	(4,726)	(3,191)
Operating profit		339,615	341,985
Fair value gain on investment property		5,000	8,000
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(418,410)	(405,607)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	5	(73,795)	(55,622)
Taxation	7	23,334	(27,184)
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		(50,461)	(82,806)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(50,461)	(82,806)

H.A. LEASING LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Company Registration Number: 03462658)

# AT 31 MAY 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
Fixed assets		£	£
Tangible assets	8	685,000	680,000
Fixed asset investments	9	236,836	236,836
		921,836	916,836
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	920,073	950,225
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	4,220,924	4,275,289
		5,140,997	5,225,514
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(158,317)	(150,110)
Net current assets		4,982,680	5,075,404
Total assets less current liabilities		5,904,516	5,992,240
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(6,976,966)	(6,990,895)
Provisions for liabilities	15	(427,208)	(450,542)
Net liabilities		(1,499,658)	(1,449,197)
Capital and reserves	16	200 000	200 000
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	16	200,000 (1,699,658)	200,000 (1,649,197)
Total equity		(1,499,658)	(1,449,197)
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The financial statements on pages 5 to 20 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 120 Occumber 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Tchenguiz Director

# H.A. LEASING LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 June 2014	200,000	(1,566,391)	(1,366,391)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(82,806)	(82,806)
Balance at 31 May 2015	200,000	(1,649,197)	(1,449,197)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(50,461)	(50,461)
Balance at 31 May 2016	200,000	(1,699,658)	(1,499,658)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

## 1. Accounting policies

## Company information

H.A. Leasing Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England. The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is 5th Floor, Leconfield House, Curzon Street, W1J 5JA. The principal activity of the company during the year was that of property investment.

### 1.1 Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, and under the historical cost convention modified to include investment properties at fair value.

#### 1.2 Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the small company exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102, Section 7.

## 1.3 First time adoption of FRS 102

These financial statements are the first financial statements of H.A. Leasing Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of H.A. Leasing Limited for the year ended 31 May 2015 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in retained earnings at the transition date.

# 1.4 Going concern

The company's finance lease, property investment and funding structure has been set up to be principally self-funding.

The directors have assessed the structure and the continuation and availability of support provided by Rotch Property Group Limited (see note 18) and have determined that the company has, or can expect to have, sufficient working capital for its needs for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. In view of this the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

# 1.5 Functional and presentational currencies

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the company.

#### 1.6 Rent receivable

Rental income from investment properties leased out under operating leases is recognised in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis over the term of the lease. The effect of rent reviews is only recognised when such reviews have been agreed with tenants. Where rents are subject to fixed indexation in lieu of rent reviews, the rents are recognised on a systematic basis as income in the periods in which they are earned.

### 1.7 Loan finance charges

Loan finance costs are amortised over the term of the related borrowings and the loans to which they relate are stated after deducting the amount of the unamortised finance costs.

## 1.8 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value whilst a reliable measure of fair value is available without undue cost or effort. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.9 Finance leases

Finance leases are initially stated at cost including acquisition costs. The carrying amount is increased by finance charges in the accounting period and reduced by payments received in the period. Finance charges are recognised in the profit and loss account so as to reflect a constant periodic return on the net investment in the lease.

# 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model and investment properties measured at fair value (except investment property with a limited useful life held by the Company to consume substantially all of its economic benefits), deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

## 1.10 Taxation (Continued)

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

## Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Creditors

Creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

## Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

## 1.12 Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

## Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

#### Finance lease rentals

A key accounting estimate in preparing these financial statements relates to the rentals receivable under the finance lease which are subject to periodic increases.

### Valuation of investment properties

Another key accounting estimate in preparing these financial statements relates to the carrying value of the investment property which is stated at fair value. The company uses reports provided by Chartered Surveyors employed by the group's in house management company as a basis for determining the directors' estimation of the fair value of the investment properties. However, the valuation of the company's investment property is inherently subjective, as it is made on the basis of valuation assumptions which may in future not prove to be accurate.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax liabilities are assessed on the basis of assumptions regarding the future, the likelihood that assets will be realised and liabilities will be settled, and estimates as to the timing of those future events and as to the future tax rates that will be applicable.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

2.	Turnover		
	The company's turnover for the year has been derived from undertaken in the United Kingdom.	its principal	activity wholly
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Finance lease income	292,340	294,937
	Rent receivable	52,001	50,239
		344,341	345,176
	Finance lease income represents finance charges allocated to constant periodic rate of return over the duration of the lease.	the period so	o as to give a
3.	Other operating expenses (net)	2016	2015
		£	£
	Administrative expenses	6,900	5,365
	Other operating income	(2,174)	(2,174)
		4,726	3,191
4.	Interest payable and similar charges	2016	2015
		£	£
	Loan interest payable to group undertakings	397,732	396,951
	Amortisation of finance costs	20,678	8,656
		418,410	405,607
5.	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2016	2015
	The loss on ordinary activities before taxation is	£	£
	stated after charging:		
	- auditor's remuneration	4,500	3,000

# 6. Employees and directors

- reversal of impairment of tangible assets

There were no employees during the year apart from the directors who received no emoluments.

(40,513)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

7.	Taxation	2016	2015
	Current tax UK corporation tax	£	£
	Total current tax		-
	Deferred tax: Effect of decreased tax rate on opening liability Origination and reversal of timing differences	(40,509) 17,175	27,184
	Total deferred tax	(23,334)	27,184
	Total tax on loss on ordinary activities	(23,334)	27,184

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year.

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 20% (2015: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(73,795)	(55,622)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 20%). Effects of:	(14,759)	(11,124)
Non-deductible expenses Fair value adjustment on investment property	20,808 (1,000)	22,385 (965)
Group relief received without charge UK transfer pricing	10,260 3,432	9,338 <sup>°</sup> 3,591
Adjustments in respect of finance leases Deferred tax impact of revaluation of investment property	(18,741) 3,042	(23,225) 3,959
Indexation adjustment Change in substantively enacted rate	(62) (40,509)	-
Deferred tax impact of revaluation of finance lease  Tax (credit)/expense	14,195	23,225
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(20,004)	

During the period, Finance Act 2015 was enacted and included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017, and by a further 1%, reaching 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. As this change was substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and no material amount is expected to unwind prior to 1 April 2020, deferred tax is recognised at 18% in the current period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

8.	Investment properties			
	• •		Leasehold interests	
		2016	2015	
		£	£	
	Fair Value			
	As at 1 June 2015	680,000	672,000	
	Fair value (deficit)	5,000	8,000	
	As at 31 May 2016	685,000	680,000	
		Control of the Contro		

The property valued as at 31 May 2016 at £685,000 (2015: £680,000) by the directors based on reports provided to them by Chartered Surveyors employed by the group's in house management company.

Valuations take in account tenure, lease terms, market conditions, inflation assumptions and sales prices based upon on known market transactions for similar properties.

The historical cost of the investment property comprises:

		2016 £	2015 £
Short Leasehold		794,328	794,328
	=		

## 9. Fixed asset investments

Cost

Shares in subsidiary undertakings £ 236,836

At 1 June 2015 and 31 May 2016

In the opinion of the directors the aggregate value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

Holdings of more than 20%

The company holds more than 20% of the share capital of the following companies:

Company of registration Shares held or incorporation Principal activity Class %

Restgrove Limited England Property investment\* Ordinary 100.00

<sup>\*</sup>This company holds its property investments by way of finance leases.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

# 9. Fixed asset investments (continued)

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of those undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

	•		Capital and reserves 2016	Profit for the year 2016
		Principal activity	£	3
	Restgrove Limited	Property investment	519,652	45,630
			<del> </del>	<del></del>
10.	Debtors		2016	2015
			£	£
	Trade debtors		32,214	31,428
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		1,121,532	1,166,799
	Finance leases Other debtors		3,987,207 44	4,027,287 -
			5,140,997	5,225,514
	Amounts falling due after more than one	e year and included in the	e debtors above a	re:
			2016	2015
			£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		288,082	288,082
	Finance leases	•	3,932,842	3,987,207
			4,220,924	4,275,289

The original cost of the finance leases was £3,578,256 (2015: £3,578,256).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

11.	Finance leases		
	Gross amounts receivable under finance leases:		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Within one year	362,110	352,184
	In the second to fifth years inclusive	1,553,444	1,510,847
	After five years	5,511,777	5,916,484
	Gross investment	7,427,331	7,779,515
	Less: unearned finance income	(3,440,124)	(3,752,228)
	Present value of minimum lease payments	3,987,207	4,027,287
	Receivable:		
	Within one year	54,365	40,080
	In the second to fifth years inclusive	380,532	311,792
	After five years	3,552,310	3,675,415
		3,987,207	4,027,287
			•
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Loan from group undertakings (note 13)	30,796	23,583
	Accruals and deferred income	127,521	126,527
		158,317	150,110
13.	Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year		
	•	2016	2015
		£	£
	Loans from group undertakings	6,796,966	
			7,128,314
	Loan maturity analysis		7,128,314
	In less than and year	30 452	
	In less than one year	39,452 52,786	26,251
	In more than one year but not more than two years	52,786	26,251 39,452
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years		26,251
	In more than one year but not more than two years	52,786 248,662 6,807,136	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years	52,786 248,662 6,807,136 7,148,036	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866 7,163,452
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years	52,786 248,662 6,807,136	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	52,786 248,662 6,807,136 7,148,036 (140,274) 7,007,762	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866 7,163,452 (148,974) 7,014,478
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years	52,786 248,662 6,807,136 7,148,036 (140,274)	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866 7,163,452 (148,974)
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	52,786 248,662 6,807,136 7,148,036 (140,274) 7,007,762 (30,796)	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866 7,163,452 (148,974) 7,014,478 (23,583)
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	52,786 248,662 6,807,136 7,148,036 (140,274) 7,007,762	26,251 39,452 201,883 6,895,866 7,163,452 (148,974) 7,014,478

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

# 13. Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year (continued)

The group undertaking loans comprise four loans which are financed by loans from a third party to that group undertaking and have been provided to the company on the same interest and repayment terms. The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. The loans bear interest at 5.7% per annum.

Loan one's interest shortfall rolled up into the loan until April 2014. Since then, interest has been paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until April 2025 when one bullet payment of £2,359,158 will be made.

Loan two's interest shortfall rolled up into the loan until April 2015. Since then, interest has been paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until April 2035 when one bullet payment of £524,630 will be made.

Loan three is repayable in instalments until March 2025 when one bullet payment of £1,514,154 will be made.

Loan four's interest shortfall rolls up into the loan until March 2022. Thereafter, interest will be paid in full and the loan is then repayable in instalments until March 2025 when one bullet payment of £1,136,006 will be made.

The loans are subject to cross guarantees and cross-collateralisation of the underlying properties used as security with other group loans. The total value of the group loans subject to this cross-collateralisation, including the company's loans, is £101,250,806 (2015: £102,725,923) and the fair value of the financial instruments also subject to the cross-collateralisation is a liability of £(20,027,633) (2015: £(20,132,623)).

# 14. Financial instruments

The carrying amount of the company's financial instruments at 31 May were:

		2016 £	2015 £
	Financial assets:		-
	Debt instruments measured at amortised costs	5,140,997	5,225,514
	Financial liabilities:		
*	Measured at amortised costs	7,275,557	7,289,979
			<del></del>
15.	Provision for liabilities		
			Deferred taxation £
	1 June 2015		450,542
	Profit and loss account		(23,334)
	31 May 2016		427,208

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

# 15. Provision for liabilities (continued)

Provision for deferred tax liabilities recognised by the company is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Assets measured at fair value Other timing differences	21,106 406,102	20,140 430,402
	427,208	450,542

Other timing differences arise on the difference in recognition of net income from the finance lease over the lease term at a constant rate of return and that recognised for tax purposes. These timing differences are not expected to reverse until 2023.

# 16. Share capital and reserves

#### Share capital

Onare suprius	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid: 200,000 ordinary shares of £1	200,000	200,000

Ordinary share rights

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

#### Reserves

Reserves of the Company represent the following:

Retained earnings

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners

# 17. Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Waxford Limited, which is domiciled and incorporated in United Kingdom.

The directors regard the ultimate holding company to be Sunnymist Limited a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

The ultimate controlling party is the Tchenguiz Family Trust.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

## 18. Related party transactions

The company is related to fellow subsidiaries of Sunnymist Limited, with whom in many cases it has directors in common.

Rotch Property Group Limited, one such company, provides management services to the company. At the balance sheet date, and included within amounts owed by group undertakings, £833,450 (2015: £878,717) was due from that company. Management fees payable for the year amounted to £2,400 (2015: £2,400). No interest accrues on this related party balance.

Rotch Property Group Limited has also agreed to provide additional support to assist the company in meeting its operational costs as they arise should this be necessary.

As set out in note 13, the company is party to a cross-collateralisation arrangement in respect of loan facilities as at the year end totalling £101,250,806 (2015: £102,725,923). Of this amount, £25,782,356 (2015: £26,774,629) relates to loan facilities with Uni Lease No 1 Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Sunnymist Limited. The fair value of the financial instruments also subject to this cross-collateralisation arrangement is a liability of £(20,027,633) (2015: £(20,132,623)) of which £(2,432,876) (2015: £(2,237,276) relates to Uni Lease No 1 Limited.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

# 19. First time adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on; (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102; (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period; and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below.

# Reconciliations of equity

, ,	Note	1 June 2014 £	31 May 2015 £
Equity as previously reported under previous UK GAAP		(1,350,210)	(1,429,057)
Fair value gain on investment properties  Deferred tax on valuation of investment properties	A A	- (16,181)	- (20,140)
Equity reported under FRS 102		(1,366,391)	(1,449,197)
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

# 19. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of profit or loss	Note	31 May 2015 £
Loss as previously reported under UK GAAP		(83,667)
Fair value gain on investment properties Deferred tax on valuation of investment properties Depreciation on short leasehold investment property	A A B	8,000 (3,959) (3,180)
Loss reported under FRS 102		(82,806)

A – During the year ended 31 May 2015, fair value gains on investment properties were recognised directly in reserves under previous UK GAAP. Under FRS 102, these fair value gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss, together with the associated deferred tax.

**B** – During the year ended 31 May 2015, depreciation was charged on the short leasehold investment property before revaluation under UK GAAP. Under FRS102, depreciation is not charged as the property is recognised at fair value.