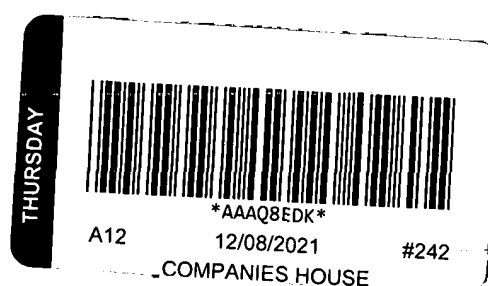


Registered number: 04028008

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

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GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

INTRODUCTION

The directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of Grosvenor Stow Limited (the 'Company') together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the management of the Keysign House property in London, W1. The Company is responsible for collecting rent from the tenants on behalf of the landlord.

The Company has net assets of £100 (2019: £100) and net current assets of £100 (2019: £100) as at 31 December 2020.

GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources for the foreseeable future and a minimum of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Specifically, the directors have considered the impact of both Covid-19 and Brexit on the future performance of the Company.

The Company is continuing to monitor developments associated with the Covid-19 virus and the associated near-term uncertainty for the global economy to understand the ongoing impact for the underlying property business and its tenants. Similarly, the Company continues to plan for all reasonable eventualities following the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union.

The Directors have considered the going concern assumption for the Company in light of these developments and considered the possible impact of Brexit and Covid-19, for example on income and availability of funding, in determining the possible impact on the Company's cash flow forecasts for the period ending 31 December 2022. On the basis of the Company's continued forecast liquidity, the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and its registered office is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The result for the year amounted to £nil (2019: £nil).

There were no dividends paid in the year (2019: £nil).

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report, except as noted, were:

C A Henderson (resigned 23 October 2020)

A M Bright (resigned 23 October 2020)

J R Milne

S T Mainee

S F Ball (appointed 23 October 2020)

P M Townley (appointed 23 October 2020)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

No significant changes in the Company's strategy or operations are planned.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since 31 December 2020.

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to be reappointed for another term and is deemed to be reappointed accordingly.

SMALL COMPANIES NOTE

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 25 March 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Derek Lewis

.....
D J Lewis
Company Secretary

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless 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 judgments 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.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements of Grosvenor Stow Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (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 Auditors' 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's (the '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.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

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. The description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

EXTENT TO WHICH THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED (CONTINUED)

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax and IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

OPINION 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.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED (CONTINUED)

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

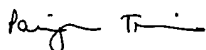
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Parizan Trewin FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London
United Kingdom

25 March 2021

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	7,082,364	4,843,194
Cost of sales		(7,082,185)	(4,847,055)
Gross profit/(loss)		179	(3,861)
Administrative expenses		(1,988)	(18)
Impairment (loss)/gain on trade and other receivables		(1,228)	4,397
Operating (loss)/profit		(3,037)	518
Interest receivable and similar income		3,037	(518)
Result before tax		-	-
Tax on result	7	-	-
Result after tax		-	-

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

All activities in the current year and prior year are derived from continuing operations.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04028008

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	6,882,581	7,732,305
Cash at bank and in hand	9	215,397	1,127,202
		<u>7,097,978</u>	<u>8,859,507</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(7,097,878)	(8,859,407)
Net current assets		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Net assets		<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 March 2021.

Steph Ball

Steph Ball (Mar 25, 2021 17:07 GMT)

S F Ball
 Director



S T Mainee
 Director

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital	Total equity
	£	£
At 1 January 2019	100	100
At 1 January 2020	100	100
At 31 December 2020	100	100

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Grosvenor Stow Limited ('the Company') 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 18. The Financial Statements are prepared in Sterling.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities that are restated at revalued amounts or for values at the end of each reporting period.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 TURNOVER

The turnover shown in the Income Statement represents rents and other income in the year, excluding VAT.

Rental income and other income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not received on such a basis. The cost of operating lease incentives are similarly spread, in accordance with IFRS 16, on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company and arise entirely in the United Kingdom.

2.3 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSOR

Rental income from operating leases is credited to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income on a straight line basis over the length of the lease.

Premiums received and book values derecognised on the sale of operating leases are deferred to the Balance Sheet and released to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the length of the lease.

2.4 GOING CONCERN

The directors' report on page 1 describes the going concern basis for preparation of the financial statements.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 DEBTORS

Trade receivables, loans, contract assets and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, the Company applied the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach, permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Impairment provisions will be measured using the expected credit loss model which requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. It is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The Company has elected to measure loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses under the simplified approach as these items do not have significant financing component.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance Sheet.

2.8 CREDITORS

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

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

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a critical impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 be different from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are 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.

The directors do not believe that there are any critical accounting judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty that would result in a material difference to the accounts in the next 12 months.

4. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Gross rental income	6,433,132	4,836,924
Other income	649,232	6,270
	<u>7,082,364</u>	<u>4,843,194</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Gross rental income represents rent receivable from connected third parties.

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	2020 £	2019 £
Fees for audit services	4,725	4,725
	<u>4,725</u>	<u>4,725</u>

No fees were payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates for non-audit services to the Company during the current or preceding year.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

6. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the directors of the Company during either the current or the preceding year in respect of their services to the Company.

There were no employees of the Company for the current or preceding year.

7. TAXATION

The total current tax for the year is £nil (2019 - £nil).

8. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,545,937	2,453,631
Other debtors	2,201	81,864
Prepayments and accrued income	5,334,443	5,196,810
	<u>6,882,581</u>	<u>7,732,305</u>

9. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	154,631	147,277
Restricted cash held on behalf of third parties	60,766	979,925
	<u>215,397</u>	<u>1,127,202</u>

Restricted cash held on behalf of third parties includes funds held in relation to tenant deposits.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	1,866,667	2,216,447
Amounts owed to group undertakings	681,775	266,180
Taxation and social security	46,446	44,952
Other creditors	125,186	980,040
Accruals and deferred income	4,377,804	5,351,788
	<u>7,097,878</u>	<u>8,859,407</u>

There are no interest bearing amounts owed to group undertakings at 31 December 2020 (2019: £nil).
Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand.

All financial instruments are held at amortised cost in both the current and prior year.

11. RESERVES**Called up share capital**

The balance classified as called up share capital includes the total net proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising £1 ordinary shares.

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £	2019 £
AUTHORISED, ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
50 (2019 - 50) 'A' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	50	50
50 (2019 - 50) 'B' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	50	50
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Both A and B shares rank pari passu in all respects, but constitute separate classes of shares.

GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2020 £	2019 £
Rent paid under a sub-sub underlease with Stow Mayfair Limited Partnership	<u>6,466,927</u>	<u>1,703,145</u>

At 31 December 2020 no balances are owed to Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited (2019: £nil).

Balances owed to related parties of Grosvenor West End Properties are presented in note 10.

14. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is owned equally by Grosvenor West End Properties and Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited, with neither party having overall control.

The address of the registered office of Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited is First Island House, Peter Street, St Helier, JE2 4SP, Jersey and the address of the Grosvenor West End Properties is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.