# NORTHERN & SHELL PROPERTIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mr R C Desmond

Mr R Sanderson Mr M S Ellice

Secretary Mr R Sanderson

Company number 04104529

Registered office The Northern & Shell Building

Number 10 Lower Thames Street

London

United Kingdom EC3R 6EN

Auditor KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London

United Kingdom

E14 5GL

Bankers Barclays Bank

27 Soho Square

London

United Kingdom W1D 3QR

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# STRATEGIC REPORT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

# **Business review and future developments**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company for a group of companies engaged in property related businesses. The company also holds a portfolio of current asset investments.

The directors consider the underlying performance of the company to be satisfactory. It is the intention of the company to continue trading in its principal activity for the foreseeable future.

The company's net assets were £348.6 million as at 31 December 2017 (2016: £337.4 million).

# Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and market risks. The company has mechanisms in place that seek to limit the impact of the adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the company.

# Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business

### Interest rate risk

The company has interest bearing assets and liabilities. The interest bearing assets are cash balances, current asset investments and amounts owed by group undertakings, subject to floating interest rates. The interest bearing liabilities are amounts owed to group undertakings, subject to floating interest rates. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

# Foreign exchange risk

The company has foreign currency assets. The company does not currently use financial instruments to manage the risk of fluctuating exchange rates and as such no hedge accounting is applied. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

# Market risk

The company mitigate the risk of loss of capital through diversification of its investment portfolio. The company's market positions are monitored on a daily basis.

# Geopolitical risk

The June 2016 referendum result for the UK to leave the European Union has raised some short-term economic uncertainties, although they have had apparently no demonstrable impact on the company. In the medium and long term we believe that a free, independent United Kingdom will grow its economy at a faster rate than if the country remained shackled to a sclerotic European Union and that the benefit of this would flow down to the company and its operations.

# Key performance indicators

The company uses a range of key performance indicators (KPI's) to monitor performance and progress towards strategic objectives. The principal KPI's include: share prices and month on month variance analysis.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

On behalf of the board

Mr R Sanderson

Director

Date: 18 June 2018

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

# **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr R C Desmond Mr R Sanderson Mr M S Ellice

# Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The company recorded a profit before taxation of £13.5 million (2016: £6.3 million).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

# **Political donations**

The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2016: £nil).

### Auditor

The auditor, KPMG LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

# Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr R Sanderson

Director

Date: 18 June 2018

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTHERN & SHELL PROPERTIES LIMITED

# Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Northern & Shell Properties Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 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.

# Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK")) and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

# Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

# Directors' report and strategic report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report, the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report, the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- · in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

# TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTHERN & SHELL PROPERTIES LIMITED

# **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so

# Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at <a href="www.frc.org.uk/">www.frc.org.uk/</a> auditorsresponsibilities.

# The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Mark Prince (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square London United Kingdom E14 5GL

Date: 18 June 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	Represented* 2016 £000
Turnover	3	12,870	4,205
Administrative expenses		(279)	(1)
Operating profit		12,591	4,204
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	6 7	3,213 (2,339)	2,901 (758)
Profit before taxation		13,465	6,347
Taxation	8	(1,274)	(1,166)
Profit for the financial year		12,191	5,181
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	12,191 =	5,181 ———

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

<sup>\*</sup> The directors have taken the decision to represent the gain on current asset investments in the prior year within turnover.

# BALANCE SHEET

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

					_
	Notes	201 £000	£000	201 £000	6 £000
	Hotes	2000	2000	2000	2000
Fixed assets					
Investments	9		147,321		. 147,321
			147,321		147,321
Current assets					
Debtors	11	85,453		59,762	
Investments	12	171,059		153,047	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,086		14,863	
		330,598		227,672	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	13				
one year		(126,761)		(37,300)	
Net current assets			203,837		190,372
Provisions for liabilities	14		(1,596)		(322)
Net assets			349,562		337,371
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		109,958		109,958
Share premium account			35,000		35,000
Profit and loss reserves			204,604		192,413
Total equity			349,562		337,371
			======		<b>=</b>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ill June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Sanderson

Director

Company Registration No. 04104529

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2016	109,958	35,000	187,232	332,190
Year ended 31 December 2016: Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,181	5,181
Balance at 31 December 2016	109,958	35,000	192,413	337,371
Year ended 31 December 2017: Total comprehensive income for the year			12,191	12,191
Balance at 31 December 2017	109,958	35,000	204,604	349,562

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1 Accounting policies

# Company information

Northern & Shell Properties Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, United Kingdom, EC3R 6EN.

# 1.1 Accounting convention

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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000 (unless stated otherwise).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
  Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
  instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
  of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
  income;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Northern & Shell Properties Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern & Shell Limited and the results of Northern & Shell Properties Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Northern & Shell Limited which are available from its registered office, The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members of Northern & Shell Limited.

# 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Current asset investments are measured at fair value with the resultant gains or losses taken to the profit and loss account. Net gains and losses from current asset investments includes realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange gains and losses but excludes interest and dividend income.

Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date at which the right to receive payment is established.

# 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks; other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# 1.6 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 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Current asset investments are liquid resources which are disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are either readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to their carrying value or traded in an active market. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

# Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

# Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, 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.

# Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified 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.

# Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

# Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

# 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# 1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date, and any adjustment to tax payable/receivable in respect of previous years.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the standard enacted rate of corporation tax in the UK of 17% (2016: 17%). Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

# 1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

# 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, 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 differ 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider the judgement associated with these financial statements to be over the carrying value of investments.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3	Turnover and other revenue		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Dividend income	1,164	-
	Net gain from current asset investments	11,706	4,205
		12,870	4,205
			===
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	12,870	4,205
		<del></del>	

# **Auditor's remuneration**

Auditor's remuneration of £3,000 in respect of these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £3,000) is borne by Northern & Shell Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking. There were no non audit services.

### 5 **Directors' remuneration**

All directors who served during the year were employed by other Group companies and were remunerated for the qualifying services they provided to them. The value ascribed to these qualifying services in 2017 is £nil (2016: £nil).

There were no employees during the year other than the directors (2016: nil).

# Interest receivable and similar income

		2017 £000	2016 £000
	Interest on bank deposits	834	1,643
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	2,379	1,258
	Total interest revenue	3,213	2,901
7	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Interest payable to group undertakings	2,339	758
		<del>====</del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8	Taxation		
•	Taxation	2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Current tax		
	Group tax relief	-	428
	•	====	
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,274	738
		====	=======================================
	Total tax charge	1,274	1,166

A reduction in the UK Corporation Tax rate from 20% to 19% was (effective from 1 April 2017) substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2017 has been calculated based on these rates.

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Profit before taxation	13,465	6,347
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		4.000
of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)	2,592	1,269
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(168)	(103)
Group relief not paid for	(806)	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised	(344)	-
Taxation charge for the year	1,274	1,166
-		===

The company has capital losses of £nil (2016: £1.8 million) available to carry forward against future gains. Whilst the company expects to be able to benefit from capital losses carried forward, a deferred tax asset has not been recognised as future benefit is not certain.

# 9 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Investments in subsidiaries	10	147,321	147,321

# Impairment testing:

The company's policy is to carry out annual reviews of its investments. Based on operating results for the subsidiary undertakings, future forecasts and their net assets, the directors consider that the investments' recoverable amount is greater than its carrying amount and consequently no impairment is considered necessary.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# Movements in fixed asset investments Shares in group undertakings £000 Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017 & 31 December 2017 Carrying amount At 31 December 2017 At 31 December 2016 (Continued) Shares in group undertakings £1000 147,321

# 10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
5 Direct Limited Northern & Shell Broadcasting (CI) Limited	United Kingdom Jersey	Dormant Holding company	Ordinary Ordinary	100.00
Northern & Shell Engineering Services Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Northern & Shell Enterprises Limited	United Kingdom	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00
Northern & Shell Music Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Northern & Shell Text Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Westferry Developments Limited	United Kingdom	Property development	Ordinary	100.00

With the exception of Northern & Shell Broadcasting (CI) Limited, the above subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned and incorporated in the United Kingdom, with a registered office at The Northern & Shell Building, 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

Northern & Shell Broadcasting (CI) Limited is 100% owned and incorporated in Jersey, with a registered office at 13 Castle Street, St Helier, JE4 5UT.

There were no changes in ownership or class of shares held during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11	Debtors	•	
•		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000
	Amounts due from group undertakings	85,403	59,488
	Prepayments and accrued income	50	274
		85,453	59,762
		<del></del>	

Amounts due from group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base rate, are unsecured and repayable on demand.

# 12 Current asset investments

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Bonds	5,744	5,268
Listed investments	141,967	36,851
Unlisted investments	10,848	5,228
Cash on deposit	12,500	105,700
	<del></del> 171,059	153,047
	<del></del>	
Listed investments included above:		
Listed investments carrying amount	141,967	36,851
	<del></del>	

The company holds a mixed portfolio of current asset investments with maturities of one year or less. Short term cash deposits of three months or less are recognised within cash at bank and in hand.

The company intends to hold the deposits until maturity, at which time the proceeds will either be converted into cash or used for new investments.

# Movements in current asset investments

At 1 January	153,047	162,690
Additions	219,911	145,700
Disposals	(213,605)	(159,548)
Gain on revaluation	11,706	4,205
	,	
At 31 December	171,059	153,047

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2017	2016
		£000	£000
Amounts due to group undertakings Amounts due to group undertakings with respect to grou	au	125,942	36,561
relief Accruals and deferred income		739 80	739 -
		126,761	37,300
demand. Amounts due to group undertakings with runsecured and repayable on demand.  4 Provisions for liabilities	espect to group reli	ef are non inter	rest bearing, 2016
	Notes	£000	£000
Deferred tax liabilities	15	1,596 ———	322
5 Deferred taxation			
The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balance	s for financial reporting	g purposes:	
The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balance	s for financial reporting	Liabilities	Liabilities
The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balance  Balances:	s for financial reporting		Liabilities 2016 £000
	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017	2016 £000
Balances:	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000	2016 £000 322
Balances: Other timing differences  Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000	2016 £000 322 2017 £000
Balances: Other timing differences  Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017 Charge to profit or loss	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000	2016 £000 322 2017 £000 322 1,274
Balances: Other timing differences  Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000	2016 £000 322 ————————————————————————————————
Balances: Other timing differences  Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017 Charge to profit or loss	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000 1,596	2016 £000 322 2017 £000 322 1,274 1,596
Balances: Other timing differences  Movements in the year: Liability at 1 January 2017 Charge to profit or loss Liability at 31 December 2017	s for financial reporting	Liabilities 2017 £000 1,596	2016 £000 322 2017 £000 322 1,274 1,596

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 17 Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Northern & Shell Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Richard Desmond, the Chairman of Northern & Shell Limited.

The largest and smallest groups into which these accounts are consolidated are Northern & Shell Limited. Northern & Shell Limited is registered in England. Copies of the financial statements of Northern & Shell Limited can be obtained from: The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6EN, United Kingdom.