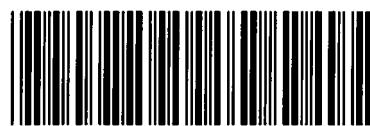


FLATLAUNCH LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS

W K Procter
C C McGill

SECRETARY

P A Hallam

REGISTERED OFFICE

Molteno House
302 Regents Park Road
London
N3 2JX

AUDITOR

RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
One London Square
Cross Lanes
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 1UN

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the period was that of property investment.

Business review and future developments

The directors are satisfied with the financial position of the company at the period end. The results for the period are shown in the statement of comprehensive income on page 7.

Investment properties

The investment properties have been valued by the directors at £5,857,000 (2016: £Nil). The resultant fair value gain in the year amounted to £4,879,452 (2016: £Nil). Details of the investment properties including additions and disposals in the year are set out in note 7.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £4,055,183(2016: £Nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The following directors held office since 1 January 2017 until their resignation date of 13th April 2017:

O Saleh
N Howell

From the 13th April 2017 the following directors were appointed and held office during the year:

W K Procter
C C McGill

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.

Insurance of Company Officers

The company has maintained insurance throughout the year for its directors and officers against the consequences of actions which may be brought against them in relation to their duties for the company.

Auditor

The auditor, RSM 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. The directors have also taken the available exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

By order of the Board:


C C McGill
Director

28/9/2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Flatlaunch Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Valuation of investment properties

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the accounting policies on page 11 and in note 7 to the financial statements concerning the fair values of the company's investment properties, which are valued by the directors on the basis of a discounted cash flow valuation of the projected income streams generated by those assets. The investment properties are included in the financial statements at 31 December 2017 at a value of £5.86m (2016: £nil). As indicated in the notes, considerable volatility exists in these valuations as demonstrated by the increase in valuation of £4.88m in the current period (2016: £nil), as detailed in note 7 where the impact of a small change in the underlying assumption is detailed.

Other matter - Prior period financial statements not audited

The company was exempt from audit in the year ended 31 December 2016 and consequently the corresponding figures are unaudited.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLATLAUNCH LIMITED (continued)

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. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities 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, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FLATLAUNCH LIMITED
(continued)

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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Colin Roberts FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
3rd Floor
One London Square
Cross Lanes
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 1UN

28/9/2018

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	38,184	-
Administrative expenses		(18,671)	-
Operating profit		<u>19,513</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest payable and similar charges	3	(12,416)	-
FV gain on investment property		4,879,452	
Profit before taxation	4	<u>4,886,549</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation	6	(831,366)	-
Profit after taxation		<u>4,055,183</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>4,055,183</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Company Registration Number: 04352394)

AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	7	5,857,000	-
		<u>5,857,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	209	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(972,026)	(1,519,075)
Net current liabilities		<u>(971,817)</u>	<u>(1,519,075)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,885,183</u>	<u>(1,519,075)</u>
Provisions for liabilities	10	(830,000)	-
Net assets		<u>4,055,183</u>	<u>(1,519,075)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	1,519,076	1
Profit and loss account		2,536,107	(1,519,076)
Total equity		<u>4,055,183</u>	<u>(1,519,075)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 18 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28/9/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



C C McGill
Director

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016	1	(1,519,076)	(1,519,075)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u>1</u>	<u>(1,519,076)</u>	<u>(1,519,075)</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,055,183	4,055,183
Share allocation	1,519,075	-	1,519,075
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u><u>1,519,076</u></u>	<u><u>2,536,107</u></u>	<u><u>4,055,183</u></u>

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Flatlaunch Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England. The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is Molteno House, 302 Regents Park Road, London, N3 2JX. The principal activity of the Company during the period 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"), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small company's regime, and under the historical cost convention. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

1.2 Going concern

The company's principal creditor, Lightyear Estates Holdings Limited, has agreed not to call its receivable balance to ensure the company can meet its running costs for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. If necessary, a related party, Fairhold Services Limited has also agreed to provide financial support to enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors have assessed the operations of the company and, have determined that the company has, or can expect to have, sufficient working capital for its needs for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. In view of this the directors consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Functional and presentational currencies

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

1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises rent receivable and other income arising from investment properties.

Rental income is recognised in accordance with the terms of the lease. Inflationary uplifts to rental income are recognised when received. Non-inflationary uplifts are also recognised when received as the directors are of the opinion that to recognise the impact of those uplifts on a straight line basis over such long term leases (up to 999 years) would not give a true and fair view as the period between recognition and actual collection would be of sufficient length to cause uncertainty over the value to be collected.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for rental income charged to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of value added tax.

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1.5 Investment properties

The company's holdings of Freehold Reversionary Interests are classified as Investment Property and 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.

These assets, as their name implies, represent interests held in the freehold land on which third party developers have built and sold long leasehold properties. As such these assets are more akin to financial investments, as they generate income in the form of annual ground rents along with other ancillary income streams.

Recognising the unusual nature of these investment properties and the lack of a regular market for such significant portfolios of such assets, which are in distinct contrast with the more regular "bricks and mortar" investment properties, the directors are of the opinion that the best approximation to fair value for these properties is provided by a discounted cashflow valuation of the income streams generated by these assets. The valuation of the entire Freehold Reversionary Interest portfolio is undertaken by the directors.

The directors also recognise, given the unusual nature and lack of a regular market for such significant portfolios of assets, that these carrying values may not be realised should the company seek to dispose of any or all of the investment properties in a short period of time.

Further details are given in note 7.

1.6 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.

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1.7 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.

1.8 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

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

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.

1.9 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.

Valuation of investment properties

The key accounting estimate in preparing these financial statements relates to the carrying value of the investment property which is stated at fair value, as valued by the directors. 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.

In December 2017 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published the outcome of the 'Tackling unfair practices in the leasehold market' consultation it had conducted during the year. The main pronouncement affecting the company being that the Government would work with the Law Commission to support existing leaseholders – including making buying a freehold or extending a lease easier, faster, fairer and cheaper. Should such legislation be introduced it is likely that this would reduce the amount of premiums received at the point of lease extension. These premiums are a material component of the valuation of the Investment Properties held by the group. It is unknown what form the legislation, should it be enacted, will take and so it is not possible at this time to assess the impact of any potential legislative changes on the valuation.

Details of the valuation of the investment property are set out in note 7.

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.

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2. Turnover

	2017 £	2016 £
Rent receivable	8,900	-
Other income	29,284	-
	<u>38,184</u>	<u>-</u>

3. Interest payable and similar charges

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on parent company loan	12,416	-
	<u>12,416</u>	<u>-</u>

4. Profit before taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
The profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
- Auditor's remuneration	6,600	-
	<u>6,600</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Employees and directors

There were no employees during the year other than the directors (2016: nil). The directors are remunerated by the related party Fairhold Services Limited and this is recharged to the company as part of the management charge from Estates & Management Limited. This management charge, which in 2017 amounted to £12,071 (2016: £Nil) also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by Fairhold Services Limited on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount relating to the director's remuneration.

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	1,366	-
Total current tax	<u>1,366</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax:		
Movement on potential chargeable gain liability	830,000	-
Total deferred tax	<u>830,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax on profit	<u>831,366</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before tax	4,886,549	-
Profit multiplied by the effective rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%).	<u>940,493</u>	<u>-</u>
Effects of:		
Movement on potential chargeable gain liability	(109,127)	-
Disallowable expenditure	-	-
Group relief received without charge	-	-
Effect of exceptional item	-	-
Profit on disposal of investment properties	-	-
Tax expense	<u>831,366</u>	<u>-</u>

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. Investment Properties

	Freehold reversionary interests	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair Value		
As at 1 January	-	-
Additions	977,548	-
Fair value gain	4,879,452	-
As at 31 December	5,857,000	-

The investment properties represent a portfolio of ground rents.

At 31 December 2017, the directors have valued the investment properties at £5,857,000 (2016: £Nil).

The basis of the valuation of the investment properties was to project and discount the income streams generated by the portfolio over 50 years. The principal assumptions used in these valuations were:

Freehold Reversionary Interests	- Projection of discounted income generated by the portfolio over 50 years, together with an assessment of the residual value of the assets at the end of that 60 year term.
Long leaseholds	- Projection of discounted income streams generated by the portfolio over the remainder of the lease term.
Discount rate	- The discount rate applied is obtained from the Bank of England swap curve with a premium of 140 or 200 basis points added.
RPI basis for inflation assumptions	- Inflation data taken from publicly available sources.
Incidence rates for lease extensions and the price charged	- Projected according to historical incidence rates depending on the length of ownership and lease term remaining.
Taxation	- No allowance has been made for taxation in projecting the future revenue flow.

The assumption with the most significant impact on the valuation is the discount rate used. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in this rate reduces or increases the valuation by 29% and 29% respectively.

If investment properties were stated on an historical basis rather than a fair value basis, the amounts would have been included as follows:

	Freehold reversionary interests	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Cost	977,548	-

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	209	-
	<u>209</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>209</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	969,231	1,519,075
Accruals and deferred income	1,429	-
Corporation tax payable	1,366	-
	<u>972,026</u>	<u>1,519,075</u>
	<u><u>972,026</u></u>	<u><u>1,519,075</u></u>

There are no fixed terms of repayment of the parent company loan. Interest is charged at 3 month Libor +1%. Despite the loan being repayable on demand it is not the intention for the loans to be repaid within one year.

10. Provision for liabilities

	Deferred taxation £
1 January 2017	-
Additional provision in the year	830,000
31 December 2017	<u>830,000</u>
	<u><u>830,000</u></u>

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax on assets measured at fair value	830,000	-
	<u>830,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>830,000</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

FLATLAUNCH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

11. Share capital and reserves

Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid: 1,519,077 ordinary shares of £1	1,519,076	1

On 30 March 2017, 1,519,075 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued to Lightyear Estates Holdings Limited, the parent company.

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

12. Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The company's parent company is Lightyear Estates Holdings Limited, which is registered in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

The directors regard the ultimate holding company to be Euro Investments Overseas Incorporated, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

The ultimate controlling party is the Tchenguiz Family Trust.

13. Related party transactions

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.

Management fees of £12,071 (2016: £Nil) were charged to the company in the year by a company related by virtue of common control and common directors