SRE PROPERTIES (WESTBOURNE GROVE) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

LANDA



L14 29/06/2018

COMPANIES HOUSE

UJJUJIZU TU

COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr R J Livingstone

Mr R N Luck

Company number

07844719

Registered office

Quadrant House, Floor 6

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

CONTENTS

·	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditors' report	4 - 6
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 18

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of property investment.

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 J Livingstone
Mr R N Luck

Results, dividends and future developments

The results for the year are set out on page 7. During the year the company sold its sole investment property for £12.0 million.

The company made a loss of £230,087 (2016:profit of £1,461,842) for the year to 31 October 2017. Net liabilities were £2,956 at the year end (2016: net assets of £2,001,334). The directors consider the financial position and future prospects at 31 October 2017 to be satisfactory.

A dividend of £1,774,204 (2016: £nil) was paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure of information to Auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Going concern

The company is reliant on SRE Portfolios UK Limited for financial support. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the on-going support of SRE Portfolios UK Limited. Having made the relevant enquiries, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Small companies exemption

The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within s414B of the Companies Act 2006 and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

On behalf of the board

MR R N LUCK Director 25 May 2018

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements 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.

The directors 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.

On behalf of the board

MR RN LUCK

25 May 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SRE PROPERTIES (WESTBOURNE GROVE) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, SRE Properties (Westbourne Grove) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 October 2017; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SRE PROPERTIES (WESTBOURNE GROVE) LIMITED

Reporting on other information (continued)

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 October 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SRE PROPERTIES (WESTBOURNE GROVE) LIMITED

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been
 received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Suzanne Woolfson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London

25 May 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	113,167	369,811
Cost of sales		(32,215)	(5,907)
Gross profit		80,952	363,904
Administrative expenses		(90,898)	(53,482)
Fair value gains on investment properties		-	2,083,072
Other operating income		7,885	68,861
Loss on disposal of investment property		(176,070)	-
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(178,131)	2,462,355
Interest receivable and similar income	6	12	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(362,534)	(638,513)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before			
taxation		(540,653)	1,823,842
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	8	310,566	(362,000)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(230,087)	1,461,842
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/income fo	or the		
financial year		(230,087)	1,461,842
		==:	=

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

		201	2017)16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Investment properties	10		-		12,000,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	100,111 225,809		42,557 230,361	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	325,920 (328,876)		272,918 (4,185,287)	
Net current liabilities			(2,956)		(3,912,369)
Total assets less current liabilities			(2,956)		8,087,631
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		-		(5,485,297)
Provisions for liabilities	15		-		(601,000)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(2,956)		2,001,334
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Retained (deficit)/earnings	17		1,000 (3,956)		1,000 2,000,334
Total equity			(2,956)		2,001,334

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $25 \, \text{My} \, 208$ and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R N Luck **Director**

Company Registration No. 07844719

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

		Called up share capital £	Retained (deficit)/ earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 November 2015		1,000	538,492	539,492
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	1,461,842	1,461,842
Balance at 31 October 2016 Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year Dividends	9	1,000	2,000,334 (230,087) (1,774,203)	2,001,334 (230,087) (1,774,203)
Balance at 31 October 2017		1,000	(3,956)	(2,956)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

General information

SRE Properties (Westbourne Grove) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

1.1 Statement of compliance

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.

1.2 Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with applicable accounting standards, under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

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 £.

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 26 'Share based Payment' Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of SREP Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

1.3 Going concern

The company is reliant on SRE Portfolios UK Limited for financial support. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the on-going support of SRE Portfolios UK Limited. Having made the relevant enquiries, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and recoverable property expenses, net of value added tax. Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from its principal activity, wholly undertaken in the UK.

Deferred income

Income from properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with payments received in advance held as deferred income and credited to the profit and loss when earned.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible assets.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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.

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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 statement of comprehensive income 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.

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 tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Recoverability of trade debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of its trade debtors. When carrying out the assessment directors consider factors including the aging profile of the debtors, historic experience and performance of debtors business.

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

	Turnover		
	An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:	2017	2016
		£	£
	Turnover		
	Rental income	96,743	362,554
	Recoverable property expenses	16,424	7,257
	Turnover	113,167	369,811
	Net property outgoings	(15,790)	1,350
	Recoverable property expenses	(16,425)	(7,257
	Property-outgoings	(32,215)	(5,907
	Net rental income	80,952	363,904
4	Operating (loss)/profit		
	Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:	2017 £	2016 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	3,498	3,350
	Loss on disposal of investment property	176,070	-
5	Directors' remuneration		
5	Directors' remuneration The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil).	the company (201	6: £nil). The
5	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to	the company (201	6: £nil). The
	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil).	2017	2016
	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil).		·
	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil).	2017	2016
	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income	2017 £	2016
	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income	2017 £	2016
6	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income Interest on bank deposits	2017 £	2016
6	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses	2017 £ 12 ——————————————————————————————————	2016 £
6	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	2017 £ 12 ——————————————————————————————————	2016 £
6	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses	2017 £ 12 ——————————————————————————————————	2016 £
6	The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to company has no employees other than the directors (2016:nil). Interest receivable and similar income Interest on bank deposits Interest payable and similar expenses Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Interest payable to group undertakings	2017 £ 12 2017 £ 64,973 268,982	2016 £ 2016 £ 138,608 451,896

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

8	Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current year	290,434	-
			=====
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(601,000)	362,000
			=
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(310,566)	362,000
			=

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

From 1 April 2017 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 20% to 19%, giving a blended average rate for the current year of 19.42%. The rate of corporation tax for the year ended 31 October 2016 was 20%.

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

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(540,653)	1,823,842
Expected tax charge based on the blended/standard rate of corporation tax		
in the UK of 19.42% (2016: 20.00%)	(104,995)	364,768
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	27,598	37,281
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(416,614)
Surrender of tax losses	-	28,644
Deferred tax on investment properties	(601,000)	362,000
Tax effect of capital allowances	(130,061)	(14,079)
Tax effect for tax on sale of investment property	497,892	-
Tax (credit)/charge for the year	(310,566)	362,000
•	=====	

Factors that may affect future tax charges

With effect from 1 April 2020 the UK corporation tax rate will be reduced to 17%. This change, which was announced in the March 2015 budget and affirmed in the March 2016 budget, will have no significant impact on these financial statements.

9 Dividends

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interim paid	1,774,203	-
		====

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

10	Investment properties			
	Fair value		•	£
	At 1 November 2016			12,000,000
	Additions			23,273
	Disposals			(12,023,273)
	At 31 October 2017			
11	Debtors			
••	2000013		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors		1	42,556
	Other debtors		100,110	1
			100,111	42,557
	Other debtors relate to unpaid share capital of £1 (2016: £1).			
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		Note	2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	14	-	3,925,000
	Trade creditors		25,608	43,039
	Amounts due to fellow group undertakings		-	169,016
	Amounts due to related parties		5,152	1,428
	Corporation tax		290,434	45 700
	Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income		- 7,682	15,738 31,066
			328,876	4,185,287

Amounts due to fellow group undertakings and related parties are interest free, repayable on demand and unsecured.

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

13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one	year		
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings		-	4,958,505
	Other creditors			526,792
			-	5,485,297
				· · ·
	The amounts due to fellow group undertakings and or and were repayable at the earliest date on which either sold or otherwise transferred all or substantially all of company have sold all of the issued shares in the cominority shareholder.	er of the following ever its investment propert	nts occur: a) the c y or b) the shareh	company has nolders of the
	Following the disposal of the investment property undertakings and other creditors were repaid in full out			fellow group
14	Bank loans and overdrafts			
• •			2017	2016
			£	£
	Bank loans		-	3,925,000
				
	Payable within one year		-	3,925,000
				
	Bank loans are secured by fixed charges over the ir repayable by a bullet in September 2017. It bore interearly out of the net sale proceeds from the disposal of	est at a margin of 2.7	5% over LIBOR.	
15 -	Provisions for liabilities			
			2017	2016
		Note	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	16	-	601,000
				== :-
16	Deferred taxation			
	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balance			
			Liabilities	Liabilities
	Balancas		2017	2016
	Balances:		£	£
	Investment property		-	601,000
	· ·			

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

16	Deferred taxation		(Continued)
	Movements in the year:		£
	Liability at 1 November 2016 Transfer on disposal		601,000 (601,000)
	Liability at 31 October 2017		-
17	Called up share capital	2017 £	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	~	~
	Authorised 1,000 (2016: 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
*	Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 (2016: 1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

18 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is SRE Hotels Holdings Sarl, a company incorporated and registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent undertaking is SREP Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

SREP Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements as at 31 October 2017. The consolidated financial statements of SREP Holdings Limited can be obtained from the company secretary at:

Quadrant House Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

The ultimate controlling parties are I M Livingstone and R J Livingstone through their joint ownership of SREP Holdings Limited.