

GP Meridian Events Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Registered number 10010744

For the year ended 31 March 2022



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Directors' report

The directors present the directors' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

GP Meridian Events Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Level 9, 6 Mitre Passage, Greenwich Peninsula, London SE10 0ER.

The principal activity of the Company is the ownership of a commercial building at Meridian Quays, Greenwich Peninsula.

Business review and future developments

In June 2021, the Company entered into a lease of *Magazine London* which transferred economic ownership of the building to the lessee. This transaction resulted in a non-recurring profit on disposal being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income which is set out on page 7.

In future periods, the Company will continue to lease the building and work with the operator to promote usage of the space. Modest but steady profitability is expected from turnover rent and finance income recognised on finance lease receivables.

Going Concern

The directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in note 1 in the accounting policies.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The principal financial risk facing the company is liquidity risk.

The main objective towards liquidity risk is to manage the Company's working capital requirements by ensuring that there is sufficient working capital to meet the Company's commitments as they fall due. This is primarily managed by the Company's immediate parent acting as the Group's treasurer in order to manage cashflow requirements on a group-wide basis.

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J Rann

R Margree

Neither of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in group undertakings as recorded in the register of directors' interests. No other directors served during the year.

Directors' indemnities

The Company's immediate parent maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance which provides appropriate cover for legal action brought against its directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which the directors may incur to third parties in the course of acting as directors or employees of the Company or of any associated company.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP will be deemed to be reappointed and will therefore continue in office.

Directors' report (*continued*)

Small Company Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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

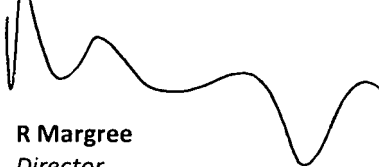
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

On behalf of the board



R Margree
Director

Level 9, 6 Mitre Passage
Greenwich Peninsula
London
SE10 0ER

12 August 2022

Independent auditor's report to the members of GP Meridian Events Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GP Meridian Events Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, 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 March 2022 and of its income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; 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

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GP Meridian Events Limited *(continued)*

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the Company's revenue is from the leasing of its building, with fixed, or highly predictable, periodic payments.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GP Meridian Events Limited

(continued)

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance.

Directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read 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 directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of GP Meridian Events Limited *(continued)*

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/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.



Craig Steven-Jennings (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
12 August 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	2	39,080	-
Cost of sales		(3,106)	-
Gross profit		35,974	-
Other income	5	220,440	-
Other gains/(losses)	6	1,736,332	-
Administrative expenses	7	(203,161)	(908,142)
Operating profit/(loss) before tax		1,789,585	(908,142)
Finance costs		(44,279)	(45,420)
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,745,306	(953,562)
Taxation	8	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,745,306	(953,562)

There are no other items of comprehensive income other than the profit for the year.

Notes on pages 10-17 form part of the financial statements.

Statement of financial position
at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	-	5,256,270
Finance lease receivables	10	<u>5,148,788</u>	-
Total non-current assets		<u>5,148,788</u>	<u>5,256,270</u>
Current assets			
Finance lease receivables	10	904,115	-
Trade and other receivables	11	7,200	-
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>779,013</u>	<u>5,383</u>
Total current assets		<u>1,690,328</u>	<u>5,383</u>
Total assets		<u>6,839,116</u>	<u>5,261,653</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(333,036)	(90,158)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	13	<u>(6,489,277)</u>	<u>(6,899,998)</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>(6,822,313)</u>	<u>(6,990,156)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(6,822,313)</u>	<u>(6,990,156)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>16,803</u>	<u>(1,728,503)</u>
Equity			
Share capital	14	1	1
Retained earnings/(deficit)		<u>16,802</u>	<u>(1,728,504)</u>
Total equity		<u>16,803</u>	<u>(1,728,503)</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on **12** August 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



J Rann
Director
Registered number 10010744

Notes on pages 10-17 form part of the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital £	Retained (deficit)/earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	(1,728,504)	(1,728,503)
Total comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	-	1,745,306	1,745,306
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	16,802	16,803

	Share Capital £	Retained deficit £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2020	1	(774,942)	(774,941)
Total comprehensive loss			
Loss for the year	-	(953,562)	(953,562)
Balance at 31 March 2021	1	(1,728,504)	(1,728,503)

Notes on pages 10-17 form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

GP Meridian Events Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales in the United Kingdom.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking, Knight Dragon Investments Limited ("KDIL"), includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of KDIL are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Level 9, 6 Mitre Passage, Greenwich Peninsula, London SE10 0ER.

These financial statements are presented in GBP Sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

FRS101 Disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Statement of cash flows and related notes;
- Certain disclosures regarding revenue;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries of the immediate parent company;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Comparative period reconciliations for tangible fixed assets.

As the consolidated financial statements of the immediate parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

Measurement convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules.

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company has net current liabilities of £5,131,985 at 31 March 2022 (2021: £6,984,773) including a shareholder loan of £6,489,277 which is repayable on demand. The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided by its immediate parent company, KDIL. KDIL has indicated its intention to provide necessary funding for the continuing operations of the Company. KDIL has prepared cash flow forecasts in order to assess going concern of the group headed by KDIL ("the Group"). Those forecasts assume that loans from third parties totalling £89,716,000 which are due to be repaid during the going concern assessment period are refinanced on similar terms. This assumption is made on the basis that the Group currently provides assets as collateral for these loans and therefore it is reasonable to assume that lenders would be willing to continue to provide such loans given the security the collateral assets provide. The forecasts indicate that, based on current expectations and taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the Group and KDIL are dependent for their working capital on funds provided by the KDIL's immediate parent Knight Dragon Limited. Knight Dragon Limited has indicated its intention not to seek repayment of the amounts due and, should the need arise, to provide necessary funding for the continuing operations of the Group and KDIL, during the going concern assessment period.

As with any company placing reliance on other entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of the approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Consequently, the directors are confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements under international accounting standards requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements that are not readily apparent from other sources. However, the actual results may differ from these estimates.

Impairment of lease receivables

The recoverability of lease receivables constitutes the main area of judgement exercised by the Directors in respect of the results. Lease receivables are recognised at the Company's net investment in the lease and are subsequently recognised at amortised cost. This results in their recognition at nominal value less an allowance for doubtful debts. The allowance for doubtful debts is recognised based on management's expectation of losses without regard to whether an impairment trigger has occurred. This requires a significant amount of judgement.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and (where appropriate) accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation methods, useful lives, residual values and indications of impairment are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings - 8.5 years

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Revenue

All of the Company's revenue consists of income receivable under leases and is therefore accounted for in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for leases.

Leases

As lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the lease. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the lease. Variable lease payments which are not linked to an index or rate, and therefore are not included in the Company's net investment in the lease, are recognised in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of trade and other receivables which are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Appropriate estimates for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the contractual rights to the cashflows are transferred to a third party.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and interest-bearing loans which are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the enterprise that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Taxation

Tax on the result for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2. Revenue

The Company generates revenue solely from the leasing of *Magazine London* to a third party operator. All revenue presented in the statement of comprehensive income therefore relates to rental and finance income. All revenue was generated within the UK.

3. Remuneration of directors

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company for their services during the period (2021: £nil).

4. Staff numbers and costs

The Company did not directly employ any staff including directors during the period (2021: none).

5. Other income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income on finance lease receivables	<u>220,440</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Other gains/(losses)

	2022 £	2021 £
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	1,566,359	-
Reversal of expected credit losses	169,973	-
	<u>1,736,332</u>	<u>-</u>

On 2 June 2021, the Company entered into a lease of its only building with a third party. The lease is for a period of approximately 7 years until 25 July 2028 which is considered to be all of the building's economic life because limited-time planning permission was granted until July 2028, at which point the building is required to be demolished in order for the site to be developed in line with Greenwich Peninsula Masterplan. The lease is therefore considered to be a finance lease. This transaction resulted in a gain of £1,566,359 being recognised, being the difference between the Company's net investment in the lease and the carrying value of the property which was derecognised (see note 9).

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

7. Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit or loss are the following:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	126,529	757,288
Fee payable to the Company auditor for the audit of the financial statements	2,900	2,520

There were no non-audit services from the auditor (2021: none).

8. Taxation

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,745,306	(953,562)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021:19%)	(331,608)	181,177
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for capital allowances	-	(143,422)
Other tax adjustments	15,764	
Group relief	315,844	(37,755)
Total tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	-	-

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2021	6,452,948	6,452,948
Additions	343,830	343,830
Disposals	(6,796,778)	(6,796,778)
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2021	1,196,678	1,196,678
Charge for the year	126,529	126,529
Disposals	(1,323,207)	(1,323,207)
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-
Net book value		
At 31 March 2021	5,256,270	5,256,270
Movement in the year	(5,256,270)	(5,256,270)
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-

Property, plant and equipment relates to a building which has planning permission granted for a limited time until July 2028. The building became available for use on 1 September 2019 and was previously being depreciated from this date over a useful life of approximately 8.5 years.

During the year, a lease was granted to a third party for substantially all of the remaining useful economic life of the building, at which point the building was derecognised and a finance lease receivable was recognised (see note 6 and note 10).

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

10. Lease receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Finance lease receivable	6,052,903	-
Less: amount due within 12 months	(904,115)	-
Amount due after 12 months	<u>5,148,788</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year, the Company granted a lease of its building, *Magazine London*, which had previously been presented as property, plant and equipment, to a third-party for substantially all of its remaining useful economic life. As a result, the Company recognised a gain of £1,566,359 (2021: nil) which is included within 'Other gains/(losses)' in the statement of comprehensive income (see note 6).

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	2022 £	2021 £
Less than one year	1,234,071	-
Between one and two years	1,234,071	-
Between two and three years	1,234,071	-
Between three and four years	1,170,471	-
Between four and five years	979,671	-
More than five years	1,306,227	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>7,158,582</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: <i>unearned finance income</i>	(1,105,679)	-
Finance lease receivable	<u>6,052,903</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade receivables	7,200	-
	<u>7,200</u>	<u>-</u>

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates to book value.

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

12. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade payables	13,509	-
Amounts due to group companies	244,763	86,134
Accruals	12,247	4,024
VAT payables	62,517	-
	<u>333,036</u>	<u>90,158</u>

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates to book value.

Amounts due to group companies are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

13. Interest bearing loans and other borrowings

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loan from shareholder	<u>6,489,277</u>	<u>6,899,998</u>

The directors of the Company consider the shareholder loan to be repayable in less than 12 months because it is repayable on demand and the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months. The Company has received confirmation from the shareholder that it is not currently their intention to recall the loan until such time that the Company is in a financial position to be able to repay the loan. The directors of the Company believe the most likely period of repayment of the shareholder loan is more than five years. Interest is currently charged at 0.67% per annum (2021: 0.67% per annum). The loan is unsecured.

14. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1 Ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. There are no associated rights or preferences relating to the shares.

15. Subsequent events

In connection with the preparation of the accompanying financial statements as at 31 March 2022, management has evaluated the impact of all subsequent events on the Company through to 12 August 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there were no other subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

16. Contingent liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to claim and counterclaim against contractors. At the year end date, the Company has not made any provision for any amounts claimed (2021: £nil) as the directors consider there to be only a remote chance of settlement against the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

17. Ultimate parent undertaking and parent undertaking of larger group of which the Company is a member

The Company's immediate parent company is Knight Dragon Investments Limited, a company registered in England & Wales whose registered office is Level 9, 6 Mitre Passage, Greenwich Peninsula, London SE10 0ER. The results of the Company are consolidated in the group headed by Knight Dragon Investments Limited. The consolidated financial statements of this group may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff.

The Company's results are also included within the consolidated financial statements of Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Limited (incorporated and registered in Hong Kong), which is the largest group which prepares consolidated accounts within which the Company is a member. The registered office of Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Limited is 38/F New World Tower, 16-18 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong.

The ultimate parent undertakings and controlling parties are Cheng Yu Tung Family (Holdings) Limited (incorporated and registered in the British Virgin Islands) and Cheng Yu Tung Family (Holdings II) Limited (incorporated and registered in the British Virgin Islands). The registered office address of both companies is Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110 British Virgin Islands.