Company Registration No. 10508259 (England and Wales)

CER HORSELL ROAD OPERATING LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Company Registration No. 10508259

CER HORSELL ROAD OPERATING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

2019		19	2018	
Notes	£	£	£	£
2		-		-
			•	
	2,955		5,967	
3	376,983		472,133	
	1,135,643		813,883	
	1,515,581		1,291,983	
4	(1,229,327)		(1,118,364)	
		286,254		173,619
		100		100
		286,154		173,519
		286,254		173,619
	3	2 2,955 3 376,983 1,135,643 1,515,581	2 2,955 3 376,983 1,135,643 1,515,581 4 (1,229,327) 286,254 100 286,154	Notes £ £ £ 2 - 3 2,955 376,983 472,133 472,133 813,883 472,133 813,883 472,133 1,515,581 1,291,983 472,133

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

6/29/2020

A Lomberg **Director**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

CER Horsell Road Operating Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 25 Horsell Road, London, N5 1XL.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. 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.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the company's expected future results and cash flows. The directors have taken advantage of the UK Government Furlough Scheme, VAT Deferral and Business Rates Relief, and have reduced costs. In the period after the year end to the date of approval of these accounts the company has traded profitably, and the directors expect this to continue.

The directors have received undertakings from the company's ultimate controlling party, Carlyle Europe Realty Fund, that, if required, they will provide financial support to the company to ensure it is able to continue to meet its liabilities as they become due for a period of at least 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements. In addition, Carlyle Europe Realty Fund has confirmed that, for a period of at least 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements, it would, if required, remedy any breach of covenant by settling the outstanding loan balance such that the guarantee made by the company (see note 5) is not called upon.

In considering the above the directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover comprises licence fees earned from the provision of a serviced work space and ancillary charges for additional complimentary services including meeting rooms and the supply of food and beverages. Turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and is recognised on an accruals basis.

Turnover associated with licence fee income is recognised as the service is delivered. Where incentives are granted on licence fees these are spread on a straight-line basis across the life of the licence. Turnover in relation to ancillary services is recognised when the services are rendered.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

12 months straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 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 trade debtors and amounts due from group undertakings are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled.

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 trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals, are initially recognised at transaction price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being transaction price less amounts settled.

Equity instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss.

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 the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. 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.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	2,968
Additions	3,969
At 31 December 2019	6,937
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	2,968
Depreciation charged in the year	3,969
At 31 December 2019	6,937
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	-
	 -
At 31 December 2018	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Debtors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	62,058	185,942
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	246,716	246,273
	Other debtors	13,131	16,538
	Prepayments and accrued income	55,078	18,075
		376,983	466,828
	Deferred tax asset	-	5,305
		376,983	472,133
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	38,222	18,926
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	613,869	511,891
	Corporation tax	14,759	-
	Other taxation and social security	-	11,743
	Deferred income	146,866	119,506
	Other creditors	380,168	374,675
	Accruals	35,443	81,623
		1,229,327	1,118,364

5 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The Company is a guarantor to the group facility. The balance outstanding on the group facility at the year end is £147,153,350 (2018: £68,120,292). A fixed and floating charge is in place.

Operating lease commitments 6

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	7,646	12,168
Between one and five years	7,199	11,775
	14,845	23,943
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Operating lease commitments (Continued)

The company has lease agreements with other group companies for the payment of rent on properties used by the company. Rent payable on these properties is linked to performance and therefore no fixed commitment is disclosed.

7 Operating lease receivables

At 31 December 2019, the Company has contracted licence fee receivables of £1,034,277 (2018: £807,126).

8 Events after the reporting date

In the period after year end to the date of approval of these accounts the Covid-19 pandemic has caused major disruption to the global economy. The directors have taken advantage of the UK Government Furlough Scheme, VAT Deferral and Business Rates Relief, and have reduced costs. The company has continued to trade profitably and the directors do not anticipate a substantial long term impact on the company as a result of the pandemic. The directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in note 1 - accounting policies.

9 Parent company

The parent undertaking of the smallest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared is CER Net.Works S.a.r.I. The registered office of CER Net.Works S.a.r.I is 2 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Luxembourg, 1653.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Olsson.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.