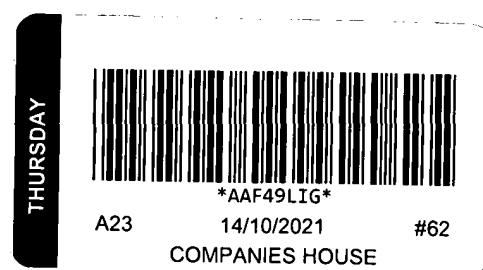


Company Registration No. 12347223 (England and Wales)

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021



Arora
GROUP

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Surinder Arora	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
	Athos Yiannis	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
	Sanjay Arora	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
	Carlton Brown	(Appointed 4 December 2019)

Secretary	Athos Yiannis
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Company number	12347223
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Registered office	World Business Centre 3 Newall Road London Heathrow Airport Hounslow England TW6 2TA
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Auditor	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU
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ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

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ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The company incorporated on the 4 December 2019. The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was the construction of a hotel.

Directors

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

Surinder Arora	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
Athos Yiannis	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
Sanjay Arora	(Appointed 4 December 2019)
Carlton Brown	(Appointed 4 December 2019)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 6.

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

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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. 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.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that BDO LLP be appointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Athos Yiannis
Director

Date: 4 October 2021

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Arora Dublin T2 Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and the statement of changes in equity, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates and considered the significant laws and regulations to be those relating to the industry, financial reporting framework and tax legislation.
- We held discussions with management and the Board to consider any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud identified by them.
- Based on the understanding obtained we designed audit procedures to identify non-compliance with the laws and regulations, as noted above. This included enquiries of local and group Management, review of Board minutes, and reviews of relevant correspondence.
- We tested journal entries, focusing on journal entries containing characteristics of audit interest such as manual journals and journals relating to revenue.
- We tested and challenged the key estimates and judgements made by management in preparing the financial statements for indications of bias or management override when presenting the results and financial position of the Company.
- We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Marc Keinecke

Marc Keinecke (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London

Date 04 October 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		Period ended 31 March 2021
	Notes	£
Administrative expenses		(50,066)
Loss before taxation		(50,066)
Tax on loss	5	-
Loss for the financial period		(50,066)

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

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Period ended 31 March 2021 £
Loss for the period	(50,066)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	<u>(50,066)</u>

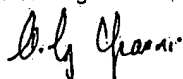
ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6		309,256
Current assets			
Debtors	7	33,028	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(392,250)	
Net current liabilities			(359,222)
Total assets less current liabilities			(49,966)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9		100
Profit and loss reserves			(50,066)
Total equity			(49,966)

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 October 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



Athos Yiannis
Director

Company Registration No. 12347223

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Period ended 31 March 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(50,066)	(50,066)
Issue of share capital	9	100	-	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>(50,066)</u>	<u>(49,966)</u>
Balance at 31 March 2021		<u>100</u>	<u>(50,066)</u>	<u>(49,966)</u>

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company Information

Arora Dublin T2 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is World Business Centre 3, Newall Road, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, England, TW6 2TA.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

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

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

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Arora Hotels Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, World Business Centre 3, Newall Road, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW6 2TA.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company also received a confirmation of support from group undertakings to confirm that amounts owed to the group undertakings will not be called until the company is in position to settle its obligations. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company has prepared cash flow projections for a period of 12 months from the date the accounts were signed which show that the company will continue to trade for the foreseeable future.

On this basis, the directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the company's financial statements on a going concern basis.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

The cost of the asset in the course of construction represents planning and design costs for the development of the new property and associated other expenses. No depreciation is charged as the development is not complete.

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the company can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

1.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no material judgements or estimates in preparation of these financial statements.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3 Employees

There were no staff for the period ended on 31 March 2021.

4 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors of the company were paid emoluments for their services to the company during the year. It is not considered practicable to allocate their remuneration between the companies which they are directors. Their remuneration is disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company, Grove Acquisitions Limited. No directors accrued benefits under defined contributions schemes during the year.

5 Taxation

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

	2021 £
Loss before taxation	(50,066)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00%	(9,513)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13
Pre trading expenses	9,500
Taxation charge for the period	-

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Assets under construction £
Cost	
At 4 December 2019	-
Additions	309,256
At 31 March 2021	309,256
Depreciation and Impairment	
At 4 December 2019 and 31 March 2021	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	309,256

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7 Debtors

	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£
Other debtors	33,028
	<u><u> </u></u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021
	£
Amounts due to group undertakings	392,250
	<u><u> </u></u>

At the year end amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand at the option of both the lender and borrower.

9 Share capital

	2021
	£
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
	<u><u> </u></u>

10 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Arora Family Trust No. 2 and utilises the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standards 102 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose any transactions with wholly-owned entities that are part of the group.

11 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent of the company of Arora Dublin T2 Limited is Arora Hotels Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent entity is Arora Family Trust No. 2, a trust registered in Jersey, and the parent of the largest group for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member.

The ultimate controlling entity of the company is Apex Financial Services (Trustees) Limited, a regulated trust company administered in Jersey.