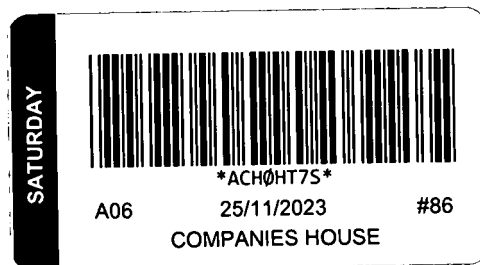


Company registration number 12347223 (England and Wales)

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



Arora
GROUP

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Surinder Arora Sanjay Arora Carlton Brown Sanjeev Roda
Company number	12347223
Registered office	World Business Centre 2 Newall Road London Heathrow Airport Hounslow England TW6 2SF
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP 9 Appold Street London UK EC2A 2AP

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

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ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

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

Directors

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

Surinder Arora
Sanjay Arora
Carlton Brown
Sanjeev Roda

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

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.

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 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 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

Going concern

The Directors' assessment of going concern can be found in note 1.2 of these financial statements.

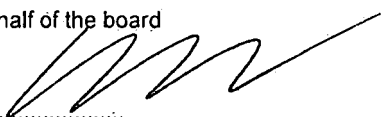
Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board



.....
Carlton Brown
Director

Date: 17.11.23

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arora Dublin T2 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 our audit:

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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.

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material-misstatement-due-to-fraud; through-designing-and-implementing-appropriate-responses-to-those-assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- Enquiry of management including considerations of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, focusing on journal entries containing characteristics of audit interest such as manual journals and journals relating to revenue.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.
- Reviewed any correspondence with relevant regulatory bodies.

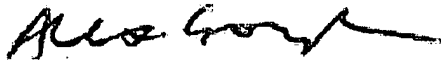
There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

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

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.



Alex Crompton (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date 17 November 2023

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Administrative expenses		(502,212)	(375)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loss before taxation		(502,212)	(375)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax on loss	5	-	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(502,212)</u></u>	<u><u>(375)</u></u>

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 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Loss for the year	(502,212)	(375)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(502,212)</u>	<u>(375)</u>

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		-		445,221
Current assets					
Debtors	8	-		60,221	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(552,553)		(555,783)	
Net current liabilities			(552,553)		(495,562)
Net liabilities			(552,553)		(50,341)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	11		(552,653)		(50,441)
Total equity			(552,553)		(50,341)

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 17.11.23 and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Carlton Brown
Director

Company Registration No. 12347223

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021	100	(50,066)	(49,966)
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(375)	(375)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	100	(50,441)	(50,341)
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(502,212)	(502,212)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>100</u>	<u>(552,653)</u>	<u>(552,553)</u>

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 2, Newall Road, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, England, TW6 2SF.

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 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 £.

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; and
- 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 2, Newall Road, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, England, TW6 2SF.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the reason set out below:

The company has prepared cash flow projections for a period of 15 months from the date the accounts were signed which show that the company will continue to trade 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.

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 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 and the asset is not yet in use.

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 Borrowing costs related to fixed assets

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

3 Operating loss

Auditors' remuneration in respect of audit fees has been borne by Arora Holdings Limited, the company's ultimate UK parent.

4 Employees

There were no staff for the year ended 31 March 2023 (2022: nil).

5 Taxation

No liability to corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2023 (2022: £nil).

6 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 intermediate parent company, Grove Acquisitions Limited. No directors accrued benefits under defined contributions schemes during the year.

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Assets under construction £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	445,221
Additions	3,549
Write offs	(448,770)
At 31 March 2023	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	445,221

ARORA DUBLIN T2 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The carrying value of assets under construction representing development costs incurred have been written off since planning permission has not yet been agreed.

8 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	-	60,221

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	665	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	551,888	555,783
	<u>552,553</u>	<u>555,783</u>

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

10 Share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

11 Profit and loss reserves

Includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

12 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.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent of the company of Arora Dublin T2 Limited is Arora Hotels Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

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.