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BVI company registered number: 666654
UK foreign company registered number: FC026293

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019**

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Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Company information

Directors	S. Al Dhaheri - alternate S. Al Darmaki K. Al Khajeh M. Al Mansoori J. Anand D. Ayyar - alternate M. Foxon A. Garrod - alternate
Registered number	FC026293
Registered office	Ritter House Wickhams Cay II Road Town Tortola British Virgin Islands
UK Establishment office	400 Capability Green Luton Bedfordshire LU1 3LU United Kingdom

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

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Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company continued to be the operation of a hotel in the United Kingdom.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,498,455 (2018: £163,330).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £Nil).

The recent Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak, declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020, is expected to have a significant impact on the industry that the company operates in. For the company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the COVID-19 outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities.

Given the inherent uncertainties, the directors of the company cannot, at this time, reasonably or practicably estimate the impact this will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future. However, the directors will continue to closely monitor the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the operations and business activities of the company.

Going concern

The operations and business activities of the company have been impacted by the recent COVID-19 outbreak. The balance sheet of the company shows a net current liabilities position and the parent undertaking, Tamweelview European Holdings SA has given a written undertaking that it has the capacity and intention to support the company to allow it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for 12 months from the approval of these financial statements including, if necessary, the repayment of the company's bank debt. Therefore, the directors believe that the company has sufficient financial resources to meet its trading obligations as and when they fall due and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Directors

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

F. Veenstra (resigned 12 December 2019)
S. Al Dhaheri - alternate
S. Al Darmaki
K. Al Khajeh
M. Al Mansoori
J. Anand
D. Ayyar - alternate
M. Foxon
A. Garrod - alternate
C. Scragg - alternate (resigned 1 January 2020)

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019

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 applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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;
- 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 misstatements, 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.

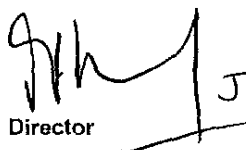
Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.


The directors have also taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on 13 July
by:

2020 and signed on its behalf


Director

13 July 2020


Director

13 July 2020

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		10,091,124	9,031,418
Cost of sales		(3,074,162)	(3,864,989)
Gross profit		7,016,962	5,166,429
Administrative expenses		(4,720,546)	(4,254,994)
Impairment reversal/(charge) - tangible assets	5	1,977,117	(142,550)
Operating profit		4,273,533	768,885
Interest receivable		1,660	1,203
Interest payable and similar charges		(419,648)	(400,468)
Profit before taxation		3,855,545	369,620
Taxation on profit for the financial year	7	(357,090)	(206,290)
Profit for the financial year		3,498,455	163,330

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd


Registered number: FC026293

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019


	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	-	-
Tangible assets	9	35,600,000	33,900,000
		<u>35,600,000</u>	<u>33,900,000</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	10	24,958	24,381
Debtors	11	516,974	540,121
Bank and cash balances		132,182	375,408
		<u>674,114</u>	<u>939,910</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,691,122)	(5,956,959)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,017,008)</u>	<u>(5,017,049)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>32,582,992</u>	<u>28,882,951</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(13,218,783)	(13,194,851)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	14	(396,318)	(218,664)
Net assets		<u>18,967,891</u>	<u>15,469,436</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	6,952,227	6,952,227
Retained earnings		12,015,664	8,517,209
Total equity		<u>18,967,891</u>	<u>15,469,436</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' as amended by Section 1A 'Small Entities'.

The financial statements on pages 3 to 19 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 13 July 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

 J. ANWAR

Director
13 July 2020

 M. AL MASOORI

Director
13 July 2020

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2019	6,952,227	8,517,209	15,469,436
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	3,498,455	3,498,455
At 31 December 2019	<u>6,952,227</u>	<u>12,015,664</u>	<u>18,967,891</u>

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2018	6,952,227	8,353,879	15,306,106
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	163,330	163,330
At 31 December 2018	<u>6,952,227</u>	<u>8,517,209</u>	<u>15,469,436</u>

The notes on pages 6 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd ('the company') operates a hotel in the United Kingdom.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The address of its registered office is Ritter House, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland', as amended by Section 1A 'Small Entities' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The operations and business activities of the company have been impacted by the recent COVID-19 outbreak. A hotel in United Kingdom is operated under this entity. This hotel has been non-operational since March 2020 to comply with government regulations of lockdown to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The company also has an external debt facility of £13.3 million, with Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, this debt facility is combined with other group entities operating hotels under the Silver Diamond portfolio, the outstanding amount totalling £466 million. The financial covenants are Loan to value, EBITDA to debt and Interest cover ratio, and these are required to be obliged on a quarterly basis and are assessed by the bank on a combined portfolio basis. A covenant waiver has been provided by the bank from 26 March 2020 to and including 31 December 2020 subject to certain conditions.

In a severe but plausible downside scenario the Directors project the hotel to be non-operational for rest of the financial year to 31 December 2020 with a gradual slow reopening in 2021. This scenario will result in a breach of the EBITDA to debt and Interest cover ratio covenants for the first two quarters of 2021, and potentially the full £466 million portfolio debt may be due by the group for which the company is a cross guarantee.

The parent undertaking, Tamweelview European Holdings SA, has given a written undertaking that it has the capacity and intention to support the company to allow it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for 12 months from the approval of financial statements, including, if necessary, the repayment of the £466 million of bank debt.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (continued)

Tamweelview European Holdings SA has current liabilities owed to Silver Holdings SA and Silver Holdings SA is an immediate parent entity of Tamweelview European Holdings SA. Tamweelview European Holdings SA is considered a going concern and has sufficient resources and reserves to continue the operations and provide support to the company. Without considering the payables towards Silver Holdings SA, there would be an excess of current assets over current liabilities which is sufficient to provide support to the company, including the repayment of the portfolio debt if required.

Silver Holdings SA has confirmed it will not request its subsidiary for repayment of the above-mentioned intercompany payables if it would prevent its subsidiary to continue to carry on its business and to continue its operations.

The company is ultimately controlled by Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, a sovereign wealth fund, registered in United Arab Emirates. The directors have no reason to believe that the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority would not continue to support the group.

Therefore the directors believe that the company has access to sufficient financial resources to support the business to meet its trading obligations as and when they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

3.2 Turnover

Turnover is the value of services and goods sold, within the United Kingdom, as part of the company's continuing ordinary activities after deducting value added taxes.

(i) Sale of services

Turnover is recognised on room sales and guest services when rooms are occupied and services have been rendered.

(ii) Sale of goods - retail

Sales of goods are recognised on sale to the customer which is considered the point of delivery. Retail sales are usually by cash, credit or payment card.

3.3 Exceptional items

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as 'exceptional items'. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Gains or losses which are recognised in the profit and loss account on the impairment or reversal of impairment of land and buildings are treated as exceptional items.

3.4 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Interest payable and similar charges

Interest payable is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

3.6 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Tangible assets

Tangible assets include freehold hotels. Land and hotel buildings are stated at fair value, and hotel fixtures and fittings are stated at cost. Hotel refurbishment costs are capitalised in the period in which they are incurred. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

A full valuation is carried out by a qualified external valuer every year. Revaluation gains are taken to the statement of other comprehensive income unless reversing a previously recognised impairment, when they are recognised in the profit and loss account. Revaluation losses are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income to the extent that they offset previous revaluation gains. All other losses, including those incurred by a clear consumption of economic benefit, are charged to the profit and loss account. On revaluation of assets carried at fair value, accumulated depreciation at the date of valuation is taken to the statement of other comprehensive income.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on hotel buildings, fixtures and fittings is provided at rates calculated to write off the value/cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life.

Major refurbishments would be classified as construction in progress and stated at cost. They would be reclassified and depreciated when the related assets are made available for use.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold buildings	- Lesser of estimated useful life and 50 years
Fixtures and fittings	- Between 3 and 25 years

The carrying value of fixtures and fittings is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable as well as at the end of each reporting period. Any impairment in the value of assets below depreciated cost is charged to the profit and loss account.

3.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to sell.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

3.10 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans and amounts from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

3.12 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

3.13 Operating leases: lessee

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are revalued annually by independent valuers to assess the fair value of the hotel assets.

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of tangible assets.

(ii) Impairment of trade debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

(iii) Taxes

Determining income tax provisions involves judgements on the tax treatment of certain transactions. Deferred tax is recognised on tax losses not yet used on temporary differences where it is probable that there will be taxable income against which these can be offset. See note 14 for details of deferred tax recognised.

(iv) Contingent liabilities

The company considers the potential obligations which may be incurred as a result of past events and the uncertainty of the impact on the company. Where the company identifies a present obligation for which payment is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated a provision is recognised. See note 18 for details.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

5. Exceptional items

	2019 £	2018 £
Impairment reversal/(charge) - tangible assets (note 9)	<u>1,977,117</u>	<u>(142,550)</u>

Impairment reversal/(charge) - tangible assets

The directors have considered the carrying value of the company's hotel asset following a valuation by CBRE Hotels Ltd dated 31 December 2019 carried out in accordance with the RICS valuation - Professional Standards effective from January 2017. This resulted in an impairment reversal of £1,977,117 (2018: charge £142,550).

6. Staff costs

The company had no employees other than the directors during the year ended 31 December 2019 or the previous financial year.

The directors did not receive or waive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company during the year ended 31 December 2019 or the previous financial year.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

7. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	179,436	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	78,354
Total current tax	179,436	78,354
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	198,967	198,266
Impact of change in tax rate	(20,944)	(20,870)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(369)	(49,460)
Total deferred tax	177,654	127,936
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	357,090	206,290

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	3,855,545	369,619
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	732,554	70,228
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	38	588
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(369)	28,894
Income not taxable	-	(363)
Impact of change in tax rate	(20,944)	(20,870)
Group relief	(78,247)	94,721
Impairment - tangible assets	(275,942)	33,092
Total tax charge for the year	357,090	206,290

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be to increase the tax charge for the period by £46,625 and to increase the deferred tax liability by £46,625.

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,279,322
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	1,279,322
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	-
At 31 December 2018	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

9. Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings (At valuation) £	Fixtures and fittings (At cost) £	Construction in progress (At cost) £	Total £
Valuation/cost				
At 1 January 2019	27,567,550	12,067,760	139,422	39,774,732
Additions	192,081	428,194	16,934	637,209
Disposals	(66,918)	(529,124)	-	(596,042)
Transfers between classes	20,409	18,812	(39,221)	-
Revaluation	1,977,117	-	-	1,977,117
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation	(87,058)	-	-	(87,058)
At 31 December 2019	<u>29,603,181</u>	<u>11,985,642</u>	<u>117,135</u>	<u>41,705,958</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	-	5,874,732	-	5,874,732
Charge for the year	87,333	641,739	-	729,072
Disposals	(275)	(410,513)	-	(410,788)
Reversal on revaluation	(87,058)	-	-	(87,058)
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>6,105,958</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,105,958</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	<u>29,603,181</u>	<u>5,879,684</u>	<u>117,135</u>	<u>35,600,000</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>27,567,550</u>	<u>6,193,028</u>	<u>139,422</u>	<u>33,900,000</u>

Following a valuation by CBRE Hotels Ltd dated 31 December 2019, the directors have revalued the company's hotel asset to £35,600,000 (2018: £33,900,000). The valuation was carried out in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards effective from January 2017.

The valuation has been incorporated into the financial statements, the resulting revaluation adjustment has been taken to the profit and loss account. The revaluation during the year ended 31 December 2019 resulted in a revaluation surplus of £1,977,117.

If the land and buildings had not been revalued they would have been included at the following amounts:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost	38,053,426	37,907,854
Accumulated depreciation	(8,450,245)	(10,340,304)
Net book value based on historical cost	<u>29,603,181</u>	<u>27,567,550</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

10. Stocks

	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>24,958</u>	<u>24,381</u>

11. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	314,625	142,814
Other debtors	3,909	126,919
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>198,440</u>	<u>270,388</u>
	<u>516,974</u>	<u>540,121</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £3,107 (2018: £5,118).

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	342,961	435,053
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,224,134	4,856,300
Corporation tax	74,407	-
Other creditors	9,156	-
Accruals and deferred income	<u>1,040,464</u>	<u>665,606</u>
	<u>3,691,122</u>	<u>5,956,959</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	<u>13,218,783</u>	<u>13,194,851</u>

The bank loan is repayable on 3 August 2022. Interest is payable quarterly at LIBOR 3mGBP plus 2.15% and included within accruals in creditors due within one year. Loan arrangement fees of £125,531 were capitalised and are being amortised over the loan term. The loan is shown net of these deferred fees. At 31 December 2019, the unamortised arrangement fees were £59,980 (2018: £83,912).

During the year an amount of £Nil (2018: £37,232) was repaid on the principal amount of the bank loan.

As a result of the changing economic and business circumstances due to the recent COVID-19 outbreak the directors of the company have considered the impact of different scenarios on the company's ability to meet its loan covenants as well as its obligations as they fall due. Under a downside scenario the directors project that a breach of certain covenants could occur for the first two quarters of 2021. The parent undertaking, Tamweelview European Holdings SA, has given a written undertaking that it has the capacity and intention to support the company to allow it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for 12 months from the approval of these financial statements, including, if necessary, the repayment of the above bank debt (see note 3.1 for further details).

14. Deferred taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
At 1 January	(218,664)	(90,728)
Charged to the profit and loss account	(177,654)	(127,936)
At 31 December	<u>(396,318)</u>	<u>(218,664)</u>

The deferred taxation liability is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed asset timing differences	18,508	134,754
Revaluations	(414,826)	(353,418)
	<u>(396,318)</u>	<u>(218,664)</u>

A deferred tax asset of £93,750 (2018: £Nil) arising from capital losses has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence of future taxable profits to confirm recoverability in the foreseeable future.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

15. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,952,227 (2018: 6,952,227) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6,952,227</u>	<u>6,952,227</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.

16. Capital commitments

At 31 December the company had capital commitments as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Contracts placed for future capital expenditure not provided in the financial statements		
	<u>648,225</u>	<u>610,048</u>

17. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	-	2,540
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	4,954
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,494</u>

18. Contingent liabilities

The company and several fellow group undertakings entered into a facility agreement with a number of third parties, in respect of a bank loan.

This loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the present and future property and assets of this company and the property and assets of the fellow group undertakings.

The directors do not anticipate the security being called in.

19. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with companies that are wholly owned within the Tamweelview European Holdings SA group.

Gold Diamond D Bristol 2005 Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

20. Immediate and ultimate parent undertakings and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Silver Diamond TEHC24 Sàrl, a company registered in Luxembourg. Silver Diamond TEHC24 Sàrl is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Tamweelview European Holdings SA, a company registered in Luxembourg is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements, copies of which are available from 2C rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Silver Holdings SA, a company registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate controlling entity is the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, registered in United Arab Emirates.

21. Post balance sheet events

The recent Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak, declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020, is expected to have a significant impact on the industry that the company operates in. For the company's 31 December 2019 financial statements, the COVID-19 outbreak and the related impacts are considered non-adjusting events. Consequently, there is no impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities.

Given the inherent uncertainties, the directors of the company cannot, at this time, reasonably or practicably estimate the impact this will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows in the future. However, the directors will continue to closely monitor the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the operations and business activities of the company.