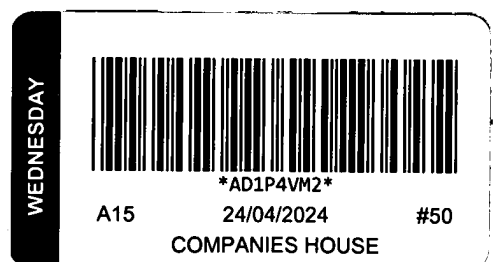


Registered number SC194813

CALA 1999 Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for year ended 31 December 2023



CALA 1999 Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

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CALA 1999 Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Directors and advisers

Directors

N J Stoddart
K Whitaker

Company secretary

Ledge Services Limited
Johnstone House
52-54 Rose Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1HA

Registered office

Adam House
5 Mid New Cultins
Edinburgh
EH11 4DU

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
3rd Floor
Saltire Court
Edinburgh
EH1 2EG

CALA 1999 Limited

Directors' report (continued)

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and therefore a strategic report has not been presented.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is an investment holding company. The directors do not anticipate any change in the principal activity in the foreseeable future.

Directors

The directors of the company at 31 December 2023 who served throughout the period and up to the date of this report, unless where stated, are shown on page 1.

Modern slavery

Legal & General Group Plc and its global subsidiaries – including CALA 1999 Limited, recognise that companies have an obligation to ensure that their business and supporting supply chains are slavery free.

Legal & General's full modern slavery statement can be found at <https://www.legalandgeneralgroup.com/>.

Results

The results of the company show a loss before taxation of £2 for the year (2022: £21). At 31 December 2023 the company had net assets of £180,557,241 (2022: £180,557,243).

Future outlook

The directors do not anticipate any significant changes in the company's trading results as the level of administrative services provided is unlikely to change.

Going concern

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

As at 31 December 2023 the company has net assets of £180.6 million (2022 £180.6 million).

Given the company is an intermediate holding company there are no significant cash outflows forecast in the 12-month period from the date of approval of these financial statements. Any cash outflows would be significantly less than the available cash reserves held by the company. Therefore, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

As a result, the directors are of the opinion that the company has adequate resources to continue to trade for the foreseeable future and that it will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. For these reasons the directors believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

CALA 1999 Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Due to the limited level of trading undertaken by the company, the directors believe that there are no specific risks which require to be reported.

Key performance indicators

The directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the company.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2022: £nil).

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

Independent auditor

In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, an elective resolution has been passed by shareholders in order to dispense with the need to hold annual general meetings and to appoint an auditor annually. KPMG LLP shall therefore continue as auditor to the company.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

By order of the board



For and on behalf of Ledge Services Limited
Company secretary
22 April 2024

Independent auditor's report to the members of CALA 1999 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CALA 1999 Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

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

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

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

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

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- Enquiring of directors and management as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- Reading Board minutes.

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

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

Independent auditor's report to the members of CALA 1999 Limited

(Continued)

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unexpected journal combinations.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and

Independent auditor's report to the members of CALA 1999 Limited

(Continued)

- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

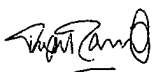
Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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



Hugh Harvie (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
KPMG LLP
3rd Floor
Saltire Court
Edinburgh
EH1 2EG
23 April 2024

CALA 1999 Limited

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Year to 31 December 2023 £	Year to 31 December 2022 £
Operating expenses		(2)	(21)
Loss before taxation	2	(2)	(21)
Tax on loss	4	-	4
Loss for the financial year		(2)	(17)

All operations are continuing.

The notes on pages 11-17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than those recognised above, and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

CALA 1999 Limited

Balance sheet At 31 December 2023

	Note	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2022 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	5	147,791,054	147,791,054
Debtors	6	32,619,639	32,619,635
		<u>180,410,693</u>	<u>180,410,689</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	-	4
Cash at bank and in hand		146,612	146,613
		<u>146,612</u>	<u>146,617</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors	7	(64)	(63)
		<u>(64)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
Net current assets		<u>146,548</u>	<u>146,554</u>
Net assets		<u>180,557,241</u>	<u>180,557,243</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	2,240,231	2,240,231
Share premium account		221,638,783	221,638,783
Profit and loss account		<u>(43,321,773)</u>	<u>(43,321,771)</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>180,557,241</u>	<u>180,557,243</u>

The notes on pages 11-17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of CALA 1999 Limited (registration number SC194813) were prepared under the small companies regime, were approved by the board of directors on 22 April 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



N J Stoddart
Director

CALA 1999 Limited

Statement of changes in equity

	Called up Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss £	Total Shareholders' funds £
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,240,231</u>	<u>221,638,783</u>	<u>(43,321,754)</u>	<u>180,557,260</u>
Loss for the year	-	-	(17)	(17)
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,240,231</u>	<u>221,638,783</u>	<u>(43,321,771)</u>	<u>180,557,243</u>
Loss for the year	-	-	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,240,231</u>	<u>221,638,783</u>	<u>(43,321,773)</u>	<u>180,557,241</u>

The notes on pages 11-17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting Policies

General information

CALA 1999 Limited (the company) is a private company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on pages 2 to 3.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and on the basis of going concern. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions with key management personnel.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of CALA Group (Holdings) Limited. The group financial statements of CALA Group (Holdings) Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 9.

Going concern

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

As at 31 December 2023 the company has net assets of £180.6 million (2022 £180.6 million).

Given the company is an intermediate holding company there are no significant cash outflows forecast in the 12-month period from the date of approval of these financial statements. Any cash outflows would be significantly less than the available cash reserves held by the company. Therefore, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

As a result, the directors are of the opinion that the company has adequate resources to continue to trade for the foreseeable future and that it will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. For these reasons the directors believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(continued)**

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Consolidated financial statements

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its intermediate parent, CALA Group (Holdings) Limited.

Investments

Investments are carried in the balance sheet at the lower of cost or directors' valuation, which is dependent upon management assessment of future trading activity and is therefore subject to a degree of inherent uncertainty. Provisions are made where necessary to reflect any impairment.

Interest

Interest incurred or earned by the company is charged / credited to the profit and loss account in that period.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. 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 shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. 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.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(continued)**

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors have made no individual judgements that have a significant impact upon the financial statements.

2. Loss before taxation

Auditor's remuneration is borne by another group company. Fees in respect of audit services were £2,000 (Year to 31 December 2022: £2,000).

3. Directors and employees

	Year to 31 December 2023 Number	Year to 31 December 2022 Number
The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:		
Directors	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no employment costs during the year (2022: £nil). Directors' remuneration is borne by CALA Management Limited, a fellow group company. There were no material qualifying services provided by the directors to the company during either the current or prior year.

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023
(continued)**

4. Tax on loss

	Year to 31 December 2022 £	Year to 31 December 2021 £
(a) Recognised in profit & loss account		
<u>Current tax</u>		
Current year tax credit	-	(4)
Total current tax	-	(4)
Total tax credit	-	(4)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

There is no difference between the tax charge for the year reported in the profit and loss account, and the current-year charge which would result from applying a relevant standard rate of tax to the loss before tax is explained.

(c) Tax rates

Finance Act 2021 increased the rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The prevailing rate of UK corporation tax for the year therefore has increased to 23.5% (2022: 19%). The enacted tax rate of 25% has been used in the calculation of UK deferred tax assets and liabilities, as the rate of corporation tax that is expected to apply when those deferred tax balances reverse.

Residential Property Developer Tax has been applied to trading profits arising from UK residential property development activity at a rate of 4%

To calculate the current tax on profits, the rate of tax used is 23.5% (2022: 19.0%), which is the average rate of Corporation Tax applicable for the year.

CALA 1999 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

5. Investments

Subsidiary undertakings	£
Cost and Net Book Value	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023	<u>147,791,054</u>

The company's investment represents 100% of the issued share capital of its subsidiaries, CALA Limited (Adam House, 5 Mid New Cultins, Edinburgh, EH11 4DU) and CALA Homes (West) Limited (52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA).

The following subsidiaries are held indirectly through the company's holding in CALA Limited:

Name of company	% of ordinary share capital held	Nature of business	Address
CALA Homes (East) Limited *	100	Dormant	52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA
CALA Homes (North) Limited *	100	Dormant	52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA
CALA Homes (Thames) Limited *	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (Cotswolds) Limited *	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (Chiltern) Limited *	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (North Home Counties) Limited *	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (South Home Counties) Limited *	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (Southern) Limited	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes (Scotland) Limited	100	Dormant	52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA
CALA Homes (Yorkshire) Limited	100	Dormant	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Homes Limited	100	Dormant	52-54 Rose Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1HA
CALA (ESOP) Trustees Limited	100	Trustee	54 The Causeway, Staines, Surrey, TW18 3AX
CALA Land Investments Limited	50	Home Building	5 Mid New Cultins, Edinburgh, EH11 4DU

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets. All the above companies are incorporated in Great Britain.

Another CALA group subsidiary, CALA Management Limited, is the principal operating subsidiary. All companies marked * above are agents of CALA Management Limited.

The other 50% of the share capital of CALA Land Investments Limited is owned by another group company.

CALA 1999 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

6. Debtors

	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2022 £
Non-current		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	32,619,639	32,619,635
	<u>32,619,639</u>	<u>32,619,635</u>
Current		
Corporation tax	-	4
	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>32,619,639</u>	<u>32,619,639</u>

The amounts owed by group undertakings are non interest bearing. The directors have confirmed to related party undertakings that amounts owed will not be recalled within 12 months of the date of approval of these financial statements.

7. Creditors

	31 December 2023 £	31 December 2022 £
Current		
Other creditors	64	63
	<u>64</u>	<u>63</u>

CALA 1999 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

8. Called up share capital

	Allotted and fully paid 31 December 2023 Number	Allotted and fully paid 31 December 2022 Number
'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	217,468,550	217,468,550
'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	4,148,450	4,148,450
'C1' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,227,131	1,227,131
'C2' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,179,007	1,179,007
	<u>224,023,138</u>	<u>224,023,138</u>
	Allotted and fully paid 31 December 2023 £	Allotted and fully paid 31 December 2022 £
'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	2,174,685	2,174,685
'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	41,485	41,485
'C1' ordinary shares of 1p each	12,271	12,271
'C2' ordinary shares of 1p each	11,790	11,790
	<u>2,240,231</u>	<u>2,240,231</u>

All classes of share capital rank equally and hold equal voting rights.

9. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is CALA Group Limited.

The intermediate parent company, at which level these financial statements are consolidated, is CALA Group (Holdings) Limited. The consolidated financial statements of CALA Group (Holdings) Limited are available from CALA House, 54 The Causeway, Staines-Upon-Thames, Surrey TW18 3AX.

The ultimate parent company for both of those entities is Legal & General Group Plc. The results of CALA 1999 Limited are included in the Legal & General Group Plc's consolidated financial statements. Copies of the accounts of the ultimate holding company, Legal & General Group Plc, are available, at the Registered Office, One Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5AA, on the group website at www.legalandgeneralgroup.com or from the Company Secretary.